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BANKERS FIND TAX BURDENS TRADE CHECK

Convention Opinion Strong for Relief—Hoover to Speak at Cleveland

LONSDALE ADVISES CAREFUL PILOTING

Delegates Await Report of Committee on Question of Branch Banking

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Three outstanding problems facing American bankers are scheduled for discussion at the fifty-sixth annual convention of the American Bankers Association, which opened here Sept. 29, it was announced by John G. Lonsdale of St. Louis, president of the association, upon his arrival here. These are the mounting burden of taxation, the question of extension of branch or chain banking and bank earnings.

Approximately 7000 bankers from every part of the United States assembled for the convention, one of the outstanding gatherings of business and financial leaders of the nation. President Hoover is to make an address before the delegates on the night of Oct. 2 and this has helped in attracting one of the greatest throngs that ever attended one of the organization's annual meetings, Cleveland's hotels being filled to capacity.

Mr. Hoover is scheduled to arrive on the morning of Oct. 2, coming from Philadelphia, where he will attend the first game of the World's Series, Oct. 1. He will spend the greater part of Oct. 2 here, making his address at 8:30 p. m. and returning to Washington following the address. Mrs. Hoover is expected to join him here, after spending two days in Indianapolis at the executive committee meeting of the Girl Scouts of America.

Wise Counseling Needed

Mr. Lonsdale said on the eve of the convention opening:

"Never was the time more opportune than now for banking leaders to get their heads together, to interpret the trend of times and chart the safest course which business and banking may pursue."

Bankers are unanimous in the belief that federal, state and local taxes have mounted to the point where they are one of the greatest obstacles to the development and progress of legiti-

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Prague Riots Against Germans Laid to Fascists

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Czech Fascists are responsible for street demonstrations and rioting which have occurred here and in the provinces during the past few days not only against German talkies, business houses and cafes, but also against the offices of Ceske Slovo which is the organ of Dr. Eduard Beneš, Foreign Minister, and the Government organ Prager Presse.

Czech Fascists are the same people who were earlier responsible for similar acts against Italy. Fascism here takes the form of extreme chauvinism. All its manifestos and its organ Rizstraz, which means guardian of the state, speak openly for the predominance of Czech and Slovak elements within the state. For personal reasons it is bitterly opposed to Dr. Beneš.

All the Czechoslovak press with the exception of the extreme right wing of the national democratic party deplore their demonstrations as interests detrimental to the state, and they demand firm action by the police and gendarmerie.

Gold Rushed to Cuba to Meet Bank Crisis

HAVANA (AP)—Members of the Havana Clearing House Association had $45,000,000 in cash available Sept. 29 to protect them from possible runs growing out of suspension of two of the capital's largest banks Saturday.

Rushing to the aid of the beleaguered institutions, the Federal Reserve Bank at Atlanta on Sept. 28 made two shipments of $5,000,000 and $11,000,000 by train, airplane, and a Cuban gunboat, and a third shipment, by a secret route, of $9,000,000.

The bank already had available in its Havana branch vaults here about $20,000,000, so that $45,000,000 can be used to restore confidence and meet all demands upon the eight clearing house members if needed.

The first shipment received yesterday afternoon came by airplane, for the second shipment the Cuban gunboat Cuba went to Key West, where the gold had been brought by train and picked it up for transportation to Havana.

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Photograph by Frederick Bradley

JOHN G. LONSDALE

Chain Stores Plan Debates for Students

Group Endeavoring to Stop Harmful Legislation, Leaders Declare

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Facing hostile legislation in many quarters, chain stores through their trade organization have decided to put their case in the hands of high school and college debaters convinced that an airing of the economic factors by the younger generation pro and con will win public opinion to their side.

Five thousand debating teams in many states this year, it is estimated, will pose the proposition, "Resolved, that chain stores are harmful to the community," said Robert F. Moore, director of public relations for the National Chain Store Association, which opened its third annual convention here Sept. 29. The subject promises to outdo prohibition in popularity with the collegiate orators and the chain store organization considers the school field important enough to make it a major activity in its publicity program.

A debaters' manual on the subject has been prepared at the request of the association by John Somerville, coach of debating at Columbia University, and is to be released during the convention. Its 76 pages are devoted to references for and against chain methods and contain "Complete answers to every charge brought against the chain store," said Mr. Moore. An affirmative speech on the subject, "Are chain stores an asset to the American people?" is included.

At headquarters in New York City the National Chain Store Association has gathered other material to aid the debater and is prepared to supply references. Debate manuals on the subject, prepared independently by coaches of debating, are also recommended. They indorse the use of several manuals written by college instructors in no way connected with the association and intended to give equal play to both sides of the question. The authors, said Mr. Moore, were members of the faculty of the University of Kansas, of Albion College, and of the University of Cincinnati.

Independent research conducted during the last year by professors of marketing, men who had no personal interest in the outcome, have brought out facts which chain store men think

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Smoke Signs Serve as Natives' Radio

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A new expedition to central Australia to study the aborigines in the extensive roaming grounds of the tribes some 160 miles north of the railhead at Alice Springs has been sent out by the University of Adelaide under Prof. James B. Clelland.

Part of the cost of the expedition is being met by a Rockefeller Foundation grant administered by the Australian National Research Council. The expedition has been staffed by the university and the national museum. Its personnel will include Prof. Harvey Johnston, member of the recent Mawson antarctic cruise, and Professor Wilkinson, and it will carry full equipment for taking photographic, phonographic and cinematographic records of the natives, their songs and ceremonies.

Among the customs which the expedition is expected to study is the remarkable system of native smoke signals. These are sent into the sky and read by tribes for many miles around and immediately obeyed.

WORKER STOCK BUYING REPORTED ON INCREASE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Increasing employee stock ownership in companies in which they are employed is reported by the National Industrial Conference Board, in a survey issued on Sept. 29. It suggests that the fact that employees held a considerable percentage of the stock of many industrial concerns acted as a stabilizing influence in the Wall Street slump of last fall.

Although the plan is widespread and steadily growing, the report states, it has not reached such proportions as to indicate a tendency toward employee control or ownership of industry.

ADVANCE GUARD OF LEGIONNAIRES BEGINS TO ARRIVE

Headquarters Opens in Horticultural Hall—70,000 Registered

The advance guard of the American Legion swung into action on the convention front on Sept. 29, when 34 officials of the national organization with three carloads of office equipment in their train arrived in Boston to take over pre-convention work.

All national officers of the Legion except National Commander O. L. Bodenhamer were included in the contingent, which pulled into the North Station at 7:20 a. m., from Indianapolis, permanent national headquarters.

A reception committee from the local 1930 American Legion Convention Corporation, including Col. Carroll J. Swan, its president and John D. Crowley, executive secretary, met the officers and members of their staff. James F. Barton, national adjutant of the Legion complimented Colonel Swan for the work which the local corporation has done.

Headquarters Opened

The national officers of the Legion have already begun to take charge of the official business of the convention. Horticultural Hall has been turned into temporary headquarters of the American Legion, and efficient clerks and orderlies now carry on at desks and typewriters in the hall where the prize plants of New England's gardens are usually displayed.

Among the busiest workers are those charged with finding housing accommodations for the army of Legionnaires. The number expected to attend is variously estimated at from 100,000 to 200,000. Nearly 70,000 members have already registered, a number which greatly exceeds advance registration at any previous convention, it is announced.

The gigantic task of housing the visitors has been undertaken in much the same way as "billeting" was done during the war. Hotels, private homes, Legion posts, city administration buildings and even dance halls have been converted into temporary sleeping quarters. Many of the delegates will reside in Pullman cars placed on special sidings.

Irish Leader Arrives

Maj.-Gen. William B. Hickie, K. C. B., of Dublin, Ireland, commander of the 16th Irish division in France during the World War, arrived in Boston on the liner Scythia on Sept. 28, the first of many distinguished Europeans who will be guests of the Legion as convention week approaches, by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and by official representatives of the city and the Commonwealth.

It is Sir William's second visit to the United States, the first having taken place 63 years ago, when he was but two years old, he told reporters at the Cunard dock in East Boston.

A general "movement of troops" is reported from all parts of the United States as trainloads of Legion members from the Pacific coast and the southwest begin to get under way, bound for Boston and the convention. By the middle of the week, contingents from all over the middle West and South will have started, coming by boat, train and bus.

Reduced rates on the three New England railroads will prevail for Tuesday, Oct. 7, the day of the "big parade," according to an announcement by Albert Barnard, of the transportation committee. Legion members presenting proper credentials will be allowed the benefit of these reduced rates for the entire week of the convention, it is understood.

Group Reunions

One of the most important features of the convention will be the group reunions of individual wartime outfits, when buddies who marched and fought shoulder to shoulder, and have perhaps not seen each other since, will get together in organization reunions.

The largest of these probably will be that of the 101st Infantry Veterans' Association, who announce that they expect an assembly of 1200. Lieut.-Gen. Edward L. Logan, wartime commander of the 101st, is general chairman of the reunion committee, which plans a grand climax at a banquet following the parade on Oct. 7. Among the guests will be Mayor Curley,

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Greatest Golfer in World Today

© Henry Miller

BOBBY JONES

JONES'S VICTORY SETS HIGH MARK IN GOLF WORLD

Four of World Championships Won in One Year by Confident Atlantan

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

ARDMORE, Pa. — Robert Tyre Jones Jr. stands alone as a golfer. He proved this Sept. 27 on the east course of the Merion Cricket Club, when he defeated Eugene V. Homans of Englewood, N. J., in the final round of the thirty-fourth annual amateur championship of the United States, with the same consummate ease with which he had held the lead all the way in the medal qualification rounds on Monday and Tuesday, and had disposed of his opponents in the previous rounds.

It was not merely a superiority in the use of any particular club, or even of all the clubs. There was a confidence in the play of the young Atlanta attorney that stands out this year as never before. Even in his performances at Winged Foot last year, this was lacking.

There Jones was a very good golfer, but he never was the master. But this time there was no doubt at all, and as the rounds proceeded it became even more evident. When he seemed to fall a little behind his best, as happened once in a while, one knew there was nothing very serious going to happen. He would merely pick up his game and go ahead once more.

Perhaps the nature of the course at Merion helped the champion. Practically every hole calls for a good short game, and only a few required the power of long driving to keep close to par. But this same course had been of great assistance to Homans, especially in his semifinal round against young Charles Seaver, when his steadiness had really accounted for his home-hole victory.

With three of the world championships—the British open and amateur and the United States open—already in his possession, Jones never faltered in his regularity of play. During practice, he might be off his game; but when the real struggle began, there was no weakness any-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Court Throws Out Repeal Petitions Printed in North Dakota Newspapers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BISMARCK, N. D.—As a result of a North Dakota Supreme Court decision Sept. 25, unanimously upholding the action of Robert Byrne, Secretary of State, in refusing to accept petitions asking for a repeal vote on the North Dakota prohibition laws, the proposed referendum cannot be placed on the Nov. 4 ballots.

Wet forces had petitions printed in two daily newspapers, asking wet sympathizers to sign their names and submit them to the Secretary of State. Mr. Byrne ruled they did not qualify as petitions under North Dakota laws which require that referendum petitions must carry an affidavit from the circulator that he witnessed "each and every one of the signers affix their names hereto."

Dry forces in the state now will concentrate on the election of officials pledged to support the present bone-dry laws. The Rev. Thomas W. Gales, Fargo, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, had perfected an organization, the Constitution Defenders, numbering more than 3000, to battle the proposed dry law repeal.

By virtue of the ruling a slightly different colored frame is placed on North Dakota's fall election picture. The wets may still find an outlet for their sympathies through the Democratic Party, pledged to dry law repeal "because it offers one method of farm relief."

Incidentally, A. C. Townley is left without a platform from which to make a political issue in North Dakota at the present—the first time in 15 years of the State's turbulent political history that he has found himself so situated. Mr. Townley is the man who pioneered and domineered the Nonpartisan League for many years. He was tossed out of the political picture in June when on a wet platform he ran a poor third in seeking James H. Sinclair's seat in the House of Representatives.

FORD PLACES LARGE ORDER

NEW CASTLE, Pa. (AP)—The Ford Motor Company has placed orders for two 600-ton mixers and a 400-ton open hearth furnace with the Pennsylvania Engineering Works here, plant officials said Sept. 27. The mixers and furnace will be among the largest in use in the United States.

Freedom and Growth Are British Empire's Basic Ideals, Declares Ramsay MacDonald

Commonwealth of Nations Stands at Threshold of New Era

DEVELOPMENT BRINGS TESTS OF COHESION

This article is the last of a series of 15 published by The Christian Science Monitor on "The British Empire of 1930." Lord Lothian (formerly Philip Kerr) here discusses new political and racial moves within the British Empire and the world at large following the World War.

By THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN

Secretary of the Rhodes Trust Since 1925

LONDON—There has probably never been a time when the social, political, and economic conditions of mankind were changing more rapidly than they are today, and certainly never before has the whole earth come visibly under the influence of the same set of transforming ideas. Nor do the old landmarks serve any longer as guideposts to the future. The traditions of Greece, Rome, or of European civilization are clearly insufficient for our modern world of machine-equipped democracies.

Among the institutions which are thus visibly being transformed, none, perhaps, is more important than the British Commonwealth, for it contains within its borders a quarter of the earth's surface and a quarter of mankind. What is its destiny in this modern age of nationalism, democracy, and economic development? Is it doomed, like other empires, to disappear or can it adapt itself so as to serve the new needs of the present age?

Rise of British Power

In its essence, the British Commonwealth, like its parallel, the American Commonwealth, is the product of the Reformation and the Renaissance. These movements set free a volume of individual initiative and of new ideas which expressed themselves in the era of geographical discovery, the wave of migration to the New World, and the rise of natural science and mechanical invention. At first all western Europe took part in this expansion. But the superior energy of Protestant democracy over the repression of initiative by the autocratic monarchies of France and Spain gave to Britain and Holland an importance quite out of relation to their wealth and power.

The expansion of Britain took two forms. The first was colonization, with the result that the territories now known as the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand became peopled mainly by Protestant Anglo-Saxons. The second was empire, whereby partly as the outcome of the world wars with the "ancien régime" in France and with Napoleon, and partly as the result of the breakdown of the old government in Asia or of the total absence of government in Africa, Great Britain established her own system of government in India, in much of Africa, in the oceanic islands and later in Egypt and elsewhere.

Though the American colonies broke away and set up an independent federation of their own at the end of the eighteenth century, and though during most of the nine-

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Armory Exhibit Displays Affairs of Commonwealth

Model villages, with dwellings, churches, town halls, and schools characteristic of Massachusetts, are conspicuous in the exhibition at the Commonwealth Armory, Boston, the Tercentenary Exposition of Governmental Activities of the Commonwealth, which opened Sept. 29.

Activities of departments, divisions and commissions are indicated by charts, posters and models demonstrating the progress of the last 300 years.

An illuminated map with 306 colored lights shows the location of various state institutions, police, military and other establishments. It shows also each city, town, village, mountain, lake, pond, river and highway of Massachusetts.

Still-life exhibits, however, are only part of the display. Lectures by department heads, music, pageants, an operetta, trick riding by the state police, band concerts and trade activities are planned for the entire two weeks. The exposition is educational, for there is an explanation of how things are working out. It has been dramatized to arouse and retain the interest from the beginning.

Included among the hundreds of items is a $2500 model of a church, the oldest motion picture projector in the State, one of the oldest typewriters, and a working model of a gas and electric plant with lights and motor run by the power developed.

There is, also, a model of hydro-electric power development, an exhibit of products made by the blind, by risoners and occupants of correctional institutes, a full-size traffic signal apparatus, and miniature turnpike crossing lights.

TOO MANY IMMIGRANTS, ALBERTA PREMIER SAYS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—That unemployment in western Canada is largely due to the tide of immigration which lacked federal control, and regulations which the provinces wished to enforce but were not permitted go to do, was the opinion expressed by J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, in an address here.

Imperial Conference Faces Problem of Linking Autonomy With System of Coöperation, Says Premier

J. Ramsay MacDonald sends to The Christian Science Monitor the following inspiring message bearing on the future development of the British Commonwealth of Nations and its mission in the world at large. His words convey some idea of the great work awaiting the delegates from all parts of the Empire assembled for the Imperial Conference in London on Oct. 1.

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

I WELCOME the enterprise of The Christian Science Monitor in its endeavor to set out in this series of articles a picture of the British Empire as it is today.

The British Empire is an historical fact, created under conditions which have passed. When we read Froude's Elizabethan histories and essays we find in them a mixture of qualities, of vices and virtues, which seem to us now to be absolutely impossible to go together; and yet as an historical fact they did go together.

In these days everybody who wishes to enjoy the vanity of the forthright critic has a very simple task in front of him when he desires to raise prejudice in America or elsewhere regarding Great Britain. He has simply to forget his historical sense, to pass judgment on the deeds of the seventeenth century as though they were done in the twentieth, to discard from whatever knowledge he has everything relating to the contemporary actions of other nations and peoples, and to appeal for judgment, not to a jury which has heard and weighed, but to a crowd which has been misled.

But the fact remains that the British Empire has grown through ages of evolving moralities and sense of justice, of ever-widening political horizons and deepening political truths. Like every other nation in the world, it has burnt its witches and condemned its pioneers to death; it has had to wait until time matured new wisdom, because no people in the history of the world have shown that they relished unripe fruit. It has also had to bear the burdens of success. In a very sad way it is true of nations that the rich, the prosperous and the powerful find it as difficult to enter the kingdom of unconditioned righteousness as does a camel to go through the eye of a needle. But what one observes in the British Empire is a steady adaptation of the past and future, uninterrupted struggle between democratic demands for liberty and responsibility against tyranny and the dead hand; and that evolution goes on today.

Thus it is that we stand for peace, for international coöperation, for good will. Communities that were once colonies have become dominions; and dominions that were once subject to Whitehall control have become autonomous nations. The big problems we are now facing are those internal ones of how autonomy and coöperation can walk together; how, not by revolution, but by evolution, self-government can grow and the status of colonies be transformed into dominions; how power may be used so that it is a menace to nobody.

And what is the place in the world of this Commonwealth of autonomous nations? Certainly not to conquer more territory; certainly not to subdue more peoples; and certainly not to give any nation an excuse for increasing its armies. It must strive above everything else to maintain and protect democracy and both individual and national freedom, and to put up a stiff resistance to that most baleful and poisonous of all doctrines—that security depends upon military equipment rather than upon coöperative good will and mutual understanding and respect, leading to the complete elimination of thoughts and the possibilities of war.

Ramsay MacDonald

EMPIRE AFFECTS ALL WORLD, SAYS LORD PASSFIELD

Problems of Dependencies Universal Concern, Declares Colonial Secretary

By LORD PASSFIELD

Secretary of State for the Colonies

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Imperial Conference is, of course, primarily concerned with a review of the problems confronting the autonomous members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. These problems are of such great interest, not only to the communities concerned but also to the world at large, that one is apt on such occasions to overlook the no less important series of problems involved in the control of the administration of the world-wide chain of dependencies over the affairs of which I am, for the time being, privileged to preside.

With a total area of something like 2,000,000 square miles and with an aggregate export trade which, from something short of £100,000,000 before the war has increased to the neighborhood of £236,000,000 for the last completed year, these dependencies have a great and ever-increasing importance in the economy, not only of the British Commonwealth of Nations, but of the world at large.

I think, therefore, that it is right that in any explanation of what the British Empire stands for, the position of these dependencies should not be overlooked, and I welcome the inclusion in the series of articles, which the enterprise of The Christian Science Monitor has produced, of an article devoted to the non-self-governing colonies and protectorates

Nanking's Attack Reported Failure

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China — Independent reports from Honan state that Nanking's elaborate offensive failed and that Feng Yu-hsiang drove the Government troops back several miles from Chengchow. Yen Hsi-shan has sent Shanshi reinforcements to Honan and issued a statement that he and Wang Ching-wei would reëstablish the Separatist Government there.

Manchurian officials reiterated their strict avoidance of civil warfare, declaring they would not fight in any circumstances. Mukden apparently desires a compromise between Chiang Kai-shek and the Northerns. The Northern concentration toward Honan apparently strengthens their defensive position and Manchurian troops are offering no threat.

WORLD PEACE EMPIRE'S GOAL, SAYS THOMAS

British Dominions Secretary Stresses Disarmament in Special Message

By J. H. THOMAS

Secretary of State for the Dominions

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — I congratulate The Christian Science Monitor on the thought which has led to the publication, on the eve of the Imperial Conference, of a series of articles, the aim of which is to give a comprehensive picture of the British Empire as it is today.

To the public of the United States, neighbored as they are on the north by the people of the great Dominion of Canada, such a picture of the stage which has been reached in the development of the relations, both constitutional and economic, between the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations must naturally be of great interest, particularly at a moment when the Prime Ministers and representatives of those members are about to meet together once more to discuss around the table the developments which have occurred and the problems which have arisen since the last Imperial Conference in 1926.

Some of these problems do not confront the British Empire alone, but are the subject of anxious concern in most of the countries of the world. Each of us will go to the conference with special points of view to express and with special interests to be borne in mind, but we shall all, I am confident, not only be united in the desire that our discussions shall serve the common interests of the members of the British Commonwealth, but also be inspired with the conviction that the various members of the Commonwealth will achieve their highest destiny in coöperating together in the cause of disarmament and world peace.

BOY, AT HELM 24 HOURS, SAVES SHIP

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Marcel Rioual, 16-year-old cabin boy in a small French fishing boat, will be the youngest sailor to wear the decoration of the Order of Merit Maritime, which has been founded to do honor to deserving members of the French merchant marine and fishing fleets.

Marcel, during a recent storm off the Brittany coast, saved the fishing boat Bon Retour by seizing the helm after the helmsman had been swept overboard. He kept the boat headed against the storm for 24 hours while the other members of the crew were unable to come to his aid.

"It was nothing," Marcel said when he appeared, wearing sabots, before Louis Rollin, Minister of the Merchant Marine. "Somebody had to steer."

PUBLIC PUTS CASH IN BANK, NOT MARKET

Hoover Business Survey Finds Savings Banks Deposits Increased

CONDITIONS IMPROVE IN ONLY A FEW LINES

Development in First Eight Months of 1930 Analyzed—Much Hope for Future

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An encouraging note upon economic conditions is sounded in the report of Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the National Business Survey Conference of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which Sept. 28 summarized industrial and trade conditions for the past eight months.

The committee was formed at the suggestion of President Hoover following his conference with business leaders last December, and its studies cover not only the United States, but 17 other nations.

Small improvements are shown in a few lines while a number of industries are disclosed as still feeling the results of the depression. The statement was issued without any general analysis and is confined to observations in specific fields.

Credit Is Improved

Improved credit conditions are reported, and the report indicates that bank deposits and bond investments have increased as the result of reduced stock market trading. The summary shows that total capital issues, aside from refunding issues, totaled $5,600,000,000 in the first eight months of 1930. This total was about 35 per cent less than the figure for the corresponding period of 1920.

Bond issues, however, exceeded those in the first eight months of last year by 50 per cent, while new stock issues were materially less.

The amount of new capital obtained by railroads and public utilities totaled, for the first eight months of 1930, $2,689,000,000, a record figure for this period and $900,000,000 over the amount obtained in the first eight months of 1929, and $1,346,000,000 in excess of the amount obtained in the corresponding period of 1928.

Another feature was the amount obtained by foreign governments through loans here, the total for the first eight months of 1930 being $411,000,000, against $9,000,000 in the corresponding portion of 1929.

Steel Construction Gains

In the construction industry the statement shows a decline of $1,000,000,000 up to Sept. 19 as compared with the same period for the previous year. This, however, is partly offset by increases in utility construction and public works which gain $147,000,000.

A decided improvement in the structural steel business was reported in September with the result that in New York and the middle West conditions in this industry are "fairly brisk." The report adds that good volume of new orders is anticipated in structural steel.

Car loadings were reported to have reached their lowest point in the week ended Aug. 9, with a 7 per cent increase between that date and Sept. 13. Orders for new cars and locomotives outstanding on Aug. 1 were less

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Wet Fleet's Radio Apparatus Seized at Coney Island

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Agents of the Department of Justice in Brooklyn raided a secret radio station at Coney Island Sept. 27, confiscated the apparatus, which was valued at $15,000, and arrested two operators who were transmitting when the agents arrived at the place.

H. J. Simmons, chief agent for the Department of Justice, who conducted the raid, said the station was owned by a syndicate which operated 12 vessels each capable of carrying a cargo of several thousand cases of liquor, supplemented by a large fleet of fast, seaworthy power launches. Both the larger vessels and the launches are equipped with radio operating on a fixed schedule, he said, and the former have eluded the Coast Guard authorities by remaining beyond the 12-mile limit.

The syndicate was organized by American capital, he declared, and maintained agents in Great Britain, France, St. Pierre and the Bahamas, as well as at numerous points along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Delaware, enjoying a virtual monopoly in its particular field.

The two men arrested were said to have been taken in a similar raid in Atlantic Highlands last year and freed in $30,000 bail pending trial. Another was said to be known internationally as a "radio wizard" and to be "wanted" by France and England for infraction of radio laws. They were both charged with violation of the radio laws in operating an unlicensed station, violation of the tariff act, violation of the prohibition laws and conspiracy against the United States. Bail was set at $7500 each, for hearing Oct. 17.

HURRICANE ENVOY AT SAN JUAN

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (AP)—Eliot Wadsworth, special representative to Santo Domingo on hurricane rehabilitation, arrived here Sept. 29 en route to the Santo Domingo city.

DRAPER VOICES DISCONTENT AT G. O. P. PLATFORM

Does Not Like Dry Plank—Reiterates Wet Stand—Not Expected to Bolt

Failure of the wet element to swerve the Massachusetts Republican State Convention on Sept. 27 from the established purpose of the party nationally to maintain and enforce the Eighteenth Amendment resulted in Eben S. Draper, who was defeated in the recent primaries by William M. Butler for the senatorial nomination, issuing a statement of Sept. 28 taking exception to the dry plank in the party platform.

At the convention the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Draper was noticed and caused some surprise as it had been expected that they would be there and express their willingness to support the entire ticket nominated in the primaries.

Mr. Draper, in his statement, accounted for his absence from the convention by stating that he is in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. He took exception to the prohibition plank in the party platform as unsatisfactory to both drys and wets. He said that in view of the dry position taken by Mr. Butler the prohibition plank should have repeated the national platform plank of 1928. He closed by saying: "I have never hesitated whether in victory or defeat, to give my utmost to my party. However there comes a time in the life of any individual who is true to himself, when principle must be paramount."

This statement from Mr. Draper was considered cryptic by certain Republican leaders. Joseph E. Warner, attorney-general and nominee for re-election, however, said he did not believe that Mr. Draper would part from his party and that while he might not support Mr. Butler in view of his pronounced dry stand, he believed that Mr. Draper would back the remainder of the ticket in the election of Nov. 4.

Expressing regret over Mr. Draper's attitude, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, Amos L. Taylor, issued a statement Sept. 29 which declares that he still believes Mr. Draper to be a loyal Republican and that he "will support the ticket and platform which was adopted unanimously last Saturday."

Prohibition, Mr. Taylor says, is only one of many issues. "The predominant issue," he declares, "is whether Massachusetts shall continue to have a Republican Senator to coöperate with President Hoover and his administration and to obtain for Massachusetts the degree of Federal coöperation and support to which we are accustomed."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, Mechanics Building, through Oct. 11, all evening; full-sized reproduction of Governor Winthrop's flagship, Arbella, on exhibition, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, admission 25 cents.

Special meeting of the School Committee of Boston, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Tenth Annual Boston Radio Exposition, Boston Garden, through Oct. 4, all evening.

Meeting of Brookline School Board, 8.

Dry Rally, auspices of Roxbury Constitution Defense Committee, J. W. Allen, Frederick Tarr, Mrs. William Tilton, Judge Joseph T. Zottoli, speakers, Assembly Hall, High School of Practical Arts, Winthrop Street, Roxbury, 8.

First meeting of season, Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Inc., discussion, Audit Procedure for a Cash Audit and Detection of Defalcations, Chamber of Commerce (thirteenth floor), 6:30.

First meeting, Seminary of Economics, addresses by Prof. Josef Louis Schumpeter and Prof. Pitirim A. Sorokin, Faculty Room, Harvard Union, 7:45.

Theaters

Colonial—"Sweet Adeline," 8:15.
Majestic—"Bird in Hand," 8:25.
Shubert—"Princess Charming," 8:30.
Copley—"Shooting Shadows," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston: Full-sized reproduction of Governor Winthrop's flagship, Arbella, on exhibition, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10; Original Massachusetts Bay Colony Charter on exhibition, State House, Archives Division, Room 438, 9 to 5; Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, Mechanics Building, through Oct. 11, day and evening. Salem: Pioneers' Village reproduced in detail, Forest Park; complete reproduction of a Colonial house, Pequot Mills; House of the Seven Gables open to visitors; early costumes and documents, Essex Institute; rare merchant marine collection, Peabody Museum. (Above Salem events open all day.)

Massachusetts Exposition of Governmental Activities, Commonwealth Armory, through Oct. 11, day and evening.

Northeastern Division, National Electric Light Association, New Ocean House, Swampscott, through Oct. 1.

Regular meeting, Kiwanis Club of Boston, Boston City Club, 12:15, President David M. Cook, presiding; Laurence Breed Walker, speaker.

Statler Hotel: Meetings, National Guard Association, Georgian, Parlor B; luncheon, Advertising Club, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, speaker, Parlor A, 12:30.

Tenth Annual Radio Exposition, Boston Garden, through Oct. 4, day and evening.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Daily, 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Dutch East Indian Textiles; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver; church services and domestic pieces; etchings and engravings by Winslow Homer, given by Edward Jackson Holmes and lent by W. G. R. Allen.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; special exhibitions of objects found by the exhibitions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kiruk, Irak; paintings of the Naumberg bequest. Through Oct. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25c; Mondays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Take Jamaica Plain car from Park or Dudley Street to Moraine Street.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Books and pictures about Boston, old and new. In the Exhibition Room.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Autumn exhibition.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—100 etchings by old and modern masters.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Prints, including complete collections of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry Smith, Gustav von Colln and Clair Leighton.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—American landscapes.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Miscellaneous exhibit.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 237 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Autumn exhibit.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Old and modern views of Boston, American historical prints.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibit of prints and etchings.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting. Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Gardenside Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings and lithographs by modern English and American artists.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marius Bauer.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Pastels by Arthur Spear, lent by the Vose Galleries; bronzes by Cyrus Dallin; butterflies, lent by the Agassiz Museum.

Lamson & Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—Water colors and lithographs by James Charles Flaherty and Georges R. Wiren. Through Oct. 4.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings, etching and prints by old and modern masters.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BANKERS FIND TAX BURDENS TRADE CHECK

(Continued from Page 1)

mate business, officials pointed out. Some of these officials declare that this mounting burden has become actual confiscation upon certain classes of property.

For a number of years the A. B. A. has been studying the effect and future status of the branch bank, as contrasted with the independently owned bank. As yet no definite stand has been taken on the issue as to whether the A. B. A. should encourage the practice of large national banks establishing chains in smaller communities. The report of the association's economic policy committee dealing with this question, is awaited with eagerness by the delegates.

15,000 to Hear Hoover

Four general business sessions are scheduled, ending with the night of Oct. 2, when Mr. Hoover will address approximately 15,000 bankers and Cleveland citizens in the Public Auditorium. He is the first President of the United States ever to address the A. B. A. during his tenure of office. Woodrow Wilson and William H. Taft each addressed the association, but before they were elected President.

That the general condition of banking in the United States is undoubtedly better than at any time since 1921 was declared by Dan V. Stephens, of Fremont, Neb., in his presidential address before the state bank division of the association. He protested, however, against the bank practice of paying interest on uncounted millions of public funds on deposit in checking accounts of banks as discriminating against private depositors.

The organization of regional clearing houses and their effective functioning throughout the United States would do more to relieve the present banking situation than any other measure, James C. Bolton, president of the Alexandria, La., Bank and Trust Company, declared.

Exchange of Credit Data

C. F. Schwenker, commissioner of banking for Wisconsin, held that American bankers should effect closer coöperation in the exchange of credit information, in order to avoid losses.

Branch banking is desirable from the earning standpoint only when the branch is of substantial size and does not have to draw its business from the main office to survive, it was stated by John D. Driscoll Jr., a certified public accountant of Philadelphia. He said a unit bank which bases its policies on factual knowledge need not fear chain banks.

No agricultural stabilizing board can be expected to "save" the one-crop farmer of the United States, in the opinion of the orderly marketing committee, Clyde Hendrix, Decature, Ala., chairman. The farmer was urged to make his own living from his land, putting only the surplus land into crop production. The committee reported against any subsidy for farm products.

NEW YORK DRYS SUPPORT PLAN OF THIRD PARTY

Republican Group Starts Canvass to Nominate Professor Carroll

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Objections by Republican drys to the "repealer" candidate, Charles H. Tuttle, has quickly solidified into a determined move to select a dry candidate for Governor, irrespective of party lines.

A county-by-county canvass already has been undertaken by the Republican Club for Law Enforcement Inc., an organization with headquarters at Syracuse functioning as the "political arm" of the dry groups of the State. It plans to select an independent dry candidate, this move being pushed in conjunction with the action of the New York State Dry Conference here, while petitions issued in the name of the Law Preservation Party urge signatures for independent dry candidates for both Governor and Attorney-General.

Petitions to Be Filed

Professor Robert P. Carroll, of Syracuse University, originally named by Mrs D. Leigh Colvin, head of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to lead the independent ticket, is on the petitions for Governor and is expected to open his campaign Sept. 30 with three addresses in Otsego and Tompkins Counties, it was announced here.

Petitions bearing about 18,000 names and designating Dr. Carroll as the candidate of the Law Preservation Party will be filed with the Secretary of State in Albany either on Oct. 4 or 6, Henry Castor, of Albany, secretary of the executive committee of the Republican Club for Law Enforcement, announced.

"There is," he said, "about as much likelihood of Dr. Carroll withdrawing from the race as there is of Charles H. Tuttle withdrawing as the Republican nominee." The petitions bear the name of the new party and designate the following committee on vacancies: Fred R. Monroe, Goshen Road, Middletown; Mrs. Henry Castor, 8 Fairlawn Avenue, Albany, and Mrs. Nancy Bennett, 515 Euclid Avenue, Syracuse.

Indorsements Pour In

It seems to be the general opinion among drys that although Frank E. Gannett, of Rochester, has issued a statement declining to head the dry ticket, there is still a possibility that he may be prevailed upon to run. Mr. Gannett, who operates a chain of newspapers, declared in his statement that he felt he could be of greater service to the dry forces as a publisher than as a candidate.

Indorsements of the dry campaign are coming in from all parts of the State, irrespective of party, Mrs. Colvin said. A militant drive will be made by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union from New York to Buffalo, she declared. The suggestion that her organization was playing into the hands of Tammany was characterized by Mrs. Colvin as "ridiculous."

"We are fighting for the protection of the Constitution," she said. "No one could expect our organization to indorse a candidate who favored repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. It looks as if the Republicans in this State were starting a drive against President Hoover and for national repeal."

City Favoritism Seen

The ignoring the repeal cry at the convention by the presiding officers and by Mr. Tuttle himself, none of whom took verbal cognizance of the issue, sent many of the up-state groups away feeling that something had been put over on them by a party machine determined to strengthen the organization in the cities.

Moreover, the talk about other constitutional amendments to outlaw the saloon and the traffic in intoxicating beverages for private profit, together with federal aid for States that desire to have prohibition in whole or in part, was mere surplusage, they held. They could not blink the fact that the party had gone on record for repeal.

Several prominent prohibitionists are under consideration, it was learned, to head the new party if Dr. Carroll is not the dry candidate. It is the consensus in dry circles, however, that it is the temperance stand, not the candidate, that matters.

Puritans Seize 'Stronge Water' Intended for Sale to the Indians

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 29, 1630—At the recent session of the Court of Assistants the servant question consumed an hour or more. In addition to the domestic servant or servants, brought over by every family, there are many indentured servants. These for the most part are men who have bound themselves by contract to serve seven years in return for passage money advanced by their masters, the agreement also providing that at the end of the term of indenture the servant should be given a few pounds in money and fifty acres of land with which to start out for himself.

In some instances these indentured servants were not known previously to presenting themselves for service in New England, and their characters were not investigated owing to the pressure of other matters connected with embarkation. And a few of them have turned out to be scamps and rogues, idling the time of their masters and associating themselves with others in tippling and carousing. Two or three have been discovered bartering away goods belonging to others.

The Magistrates are of opinion that every evil and unsocial act should be combatted by restrictive regulations; and so it has been ordered by the Court "that noe servant, either man or maide, shall either give, sell, or trucke any comodytie whatsoever, without license from their maister, dureing the tyme of their service, under payne of flyne & corporall punishment, att the discrecon of the Court."

Various suggestions concerning the importance of conserving the supply of Indian corn against the needs of a winter that may prove to be far more severe and protracted than the winters of England, have crystallized in the following order of the Court: "It is ordered, that noe pson inhabitting within the lymitts of this patent, shall, either directly or indirectly, give, sell, trucke, or send away any Indian corn to any Englishe without the lymitts of this patent, or to any Indian whatsoever, without licence from the Govnr & Assistants."

Regulation of the use of liquors was discussed by the Court, also, one Richard Clough having been discovered selling "stronge water" to certain men's servants; and this is thought to have been the source and cause of the roystering which has disturbed the plantation on various evenings. Captain Endecott called attention to the instructions given him for ordering this matter at the Salem Plantation: "We pray you endeavour, though there be much stronge waters sent for sale, yet so see to it as that the salvages may not, for our lucre sake, be induced to the excessive use, or rather abuse, of it; and at any hand take care as our people give no ill example. And if any shall exceed in that inordinate kind of drinking so as to become drunk, we hope you will take care his punishment shall be made exemplary for all others. Let the law be first published to forbid these disorders, and all others you fear may grow up, whereby they may not pretend ignorance of the one nor privilege to offend; and then fear not to put good laws, made upon good ground and warrant, in due execution."

With little debate the court agreed that Clough's punishment should "be made exemplary for all others"; and it was ordered, "that all Rich: Cloughs stronge water shall presently be seazed upon, for his selling greate quantytie thereof to sevall mens servants, which was the occacon of much disorder, drunckenes, & misdemeanr." Clough is a tailor, hailing from the County of Suffolk. With his "stronge water" in the Company's store-house, and the key in the Governor's pocket, Richard may be expected to ply his goose more diligently, and complete his orders with little delay.

Texas Port Swells Its Cotton Tonnage

REPORTS of cotton exports show that Houston, Texas, shipped twice as much cotton in August as in the corresponding month a year ago.

For the first eight months of this year tonnage handled through the port of Houston increased 23.52 per cent over the similar period of 1929.

Hitler Depicts Fall of Russia to Third Reich

BERLIN (AP)—Inasmuch as the victory of Adolph Hitler's Fascist Party in the recent elections has not been followed by a specific description of the "third Reich" which he hopes to establish on the ruins of the present republic, many Germans are consulting Hitler's book, "My Fight," for further light on the party's aims.

Fascist Germany's foreign policy, Hitler boldly proclaims in the book, will aim at nothing less than the conquest of Russia, which he describes as a vast territory of untold wealth, utterly demoralized by Bolshevism, awaiting someone to come in and really organize and govern.

Hitler does not try to justify this policy of conquest on the ground of making Russia safe for religion or capitalism or anything else recently believed endangered there. It is reason enough, he curtly states, that Germany must widen its frontiers or perish. He says that Germany, cramped within its present boundaries, and without colonial outlets, simply must have more room.

The Fascist leader seems amused at those Germans who hope by peaceful negotiation to regain Germany's 1914 boundaries. He likewise scoffs at the cry for a new German fleet and the return of lost colonies. Decidedly disagreeing with the former Kaiser's old slogan, "Germany's future is in her fleet," he says the trouble with the old régime was that it ran after a dream of colonies and sea power.

Hitler believes Fascist Germany must move only in directions which do not clash with those of powers whose post-war interests naturally are moving them in the direction of a German alliance—namely, Italy and England.

Concerning the necessity of really "settling with France sooner or later," Hitler writes: "So long as the everlasting conflict between Germany and France is carried on only in the form of German defense against French aggression, it never will be decided."

29 Fascists Injured

UNTERBERMSGRUEN, Ger. (AP)—A procession of 150 Fascists was attacked by Communists Sept. 29 and after a fight was routed, leaving 29 Fascists injured, four of them seriously. The Communist casualties were unkonwn as their injured were immediately hidden in local dwellings.

Reichswehr's Help Sought

LEIPZIG, Ger. (AP)—A plan to induce the Reichswehr not to attack the Fascists in the event of conflict between the latter and the Government was revealed by the testimony given Sept. 29 by Lieutenant Fuersen in the high treason trial of two officers and a former officer in Federal Supreme Court.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cool; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Southern New England: Fair and continued cool tonight and Tuesday; probably light frost in western Massachusetts tonight; moderate west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Fair and slightly cooler; probably light frost in exposed places tonight; Tuesday fair; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Official Temperatures

	8 a.m. Sep.29	Max. Sep.28		8 a.m. Sep.29	Max. Sep.28
Albany	54	66	Memphis	66	76
Atlantic City	58	74	Montreal	50	58
Boston	55	76	Nantucket	62	70
Buffalo	48	54	New Orleans	70	84
Calgary	42	..	New York	56	72
Charleston	74	84	Philadelphia	58	78
Chicago	52	60	Pittsburgh	46	66
Denver	40	70	Portland, Me.	54	70
Des Moines	46	70	Portland, Ore.	48	62
Eastport	52	66	San Francisco	56	62
Galveston	72	78	St. Louis	60	62
Hatteras	74	83	St. Paul	60	74
Helena	54	76	Seattle	36	52
Jacksonville	72	90	Tampa	48	60
Kansas City	58	80	Washington	76	92
Los Angeles	64	68			

High Tides at Boston

Monday 4:31 p. m., Tuesday 5:21 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 7.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:04 p. m.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states, generally fair except showers Thursday or Friday; temperature about normal Monday and Tuesday, followed by considerably warmer Wednesday and Thursday and cooler at end of week.

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC

International Hydro-Electric System, a division of International Paper & Power Company, produced 341,637,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy in August, an increase of 9 per cent over August, 1929. Output of the system in the first eight months of this year was 2,709,979,000 kilowatt hours, 10 per cent greater than in the first eight months of last year, and 52 per cent greater than the output of the present plants of the system in the first eight months of 1928.

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MASSACHUSETTS TRADE TYPIFIED AT EXPOSITION

200 Concerns Take Part in Tercentenary Display at Mechanics Building

Accumulative results of 300 years of industrial progress in Massachusetts went on display at Mechanics Building, Sept. 29, when the Massachusetts Tercentenary Industrial Exposition threw open its doors to the public for a two-weeks' period ending Oct. 11.

Nearly 200 Massachusetts concerns are represented by booths and displays, some of them of historical importance depicting the stages by which the present improved products were modeled from the first crude formations.

Wandering through the labyrinths of colorful displays, the prominence of machinery is striking. The old method of washing clothes, with soap, tub and scrubbing board, stood side by side with the new method—the electric washer. Within a reproduction of an old eighteenth century house with latticed windows, the spinning wheel was contrasted with modern mill machinery.

Sharp Contrasts Shown

From the coal-shovel age, another display pointed to the advance made into the gas and oil heater era, and the modern coal and gas range offered sharp contrasts to the colonial kitchen fireplaces, with pots and kettles hanging over the hearths.

The tin-types, one of the earliest results in photography, is overshadowed by the display of new multi-colored miniature moving picture machine productions.

Advances made in shoe-making mehods are prominently exhibited by the United Shoe Machinery Company. The processes involved in the piecing of the shoe from crude leather into the finished product are clearly depicted in a lay-out of materials showing how the shoe takes its shape and the machines used in each process.

This is coupled with pictorial views of the five ages of shoe-making in America, starting with the landing of Thomas Beard, America's first shoemaker in 1629. The kitchen period, when each member of the household took a hand at making shoes; the opening of the first 10-foot shop, the mechanical contribution of Elias Howe, and finally a room in a modern shoe factory are shown in logical order.

300 Years of Experience

Most of the concerns devote their displays to the finished 1930 product as exhibitions of what Massachusetts is now contributing to the world of industry after 300 years of experience.

New England Power Association has reproduced in miniature the new Grafton Power Company's 200,000 horse-power dam in the upper Connecticut River, with power station and power line conductors. American Steel & Wire Company contributes in miniature the famous suspension bridge over the Hudson River near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Among the prominent concerns represented in the exposition are American Tissue Mills, American Writing Paper Company, American Metal Crafts Company, American Printing Company, Walter Baker, Inc., Carters Ink Company, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, New England Power Association, New England Telephone & Telegraph, John P. Squire Company and Merrimac Chemical Company.

CHAIN STORES PLAN DEBATES FOR STUDENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

are favorable to their business, Mr. Moore said. Dr. Paul Olsen of Columbia University, he noted, made a study of retail store failures in Louisville, Ky., for two decades, one from 1890 to 1900, before the chain store movement, the other during the period 1920 to 1930. The rate was practically the same for both decades and this, the chain advocates say, serves to show that the large scale organization movement is not responsible for retail casualties in Louisville, at least.

Other studies made by impartial inquirers during the year have proved chain store prices lower than those of independents, Mr. Moore said. It is material such as this of which the young debaters are to be informed.

The spread of chain store methods to other organizations not generally regarded as chain store systems was noted favorably by Alvin E. Dodd, assistant to the president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., in an address, "What Is Ahead for the Chain Store Industry?" He cited the voluntary chain and the department store with its branches.

"As time goes on," Mr. Dodd said, "verbal distinctions may become less and less significant. We shall have primarily a group of retail organizations that are well managed and a group which are not. The former group will tend to become the only one. If this is true, the opportunities for management today are greater in distribution than in any other part of the business world. In the light of what has already happened in retailing, there can be little doubt that the principle of scientific management will be applied to distribution as it has been applied in many fields of production."

Independent merchants should make common cause with the chains in fighting the sales tax which legislatures of some states are imposing to check the chain store, William Nelson Taft, editor of the Retail Ledger, told the convention. Once a tax of that nature gets a foothold in a state, he said, it is likely to spread to smaller stores, because it may seem to legislators an easy way to raise money.

Butler Led Draper by 6591; Ely Won by 32,804 Margin

William M. Butler's plurality over Eben S. Draper for the Republican nomination of United States Senator was 6591, according to official primary figures announced Sept. 29 by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The official figures show that Strabo V. Claggett's plurality over Michael C. O'Neil, for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor was only 101 votes. Joseph B. Ely's plurality over John F. Fitzgerald for the Democratic nomination for Governor was 32,804.

The official vote, as given out by Mr. Cook, follows:

For Governor: Republican, Frank G. Allen, 311,043; John J. Devir, Malden, 24,972. Democratic, John J. Cummings, Boston, 12,701; Joseph B. Ely, Westfield, 117,548, and John F. Fitzgerald, Boston, 84,744.

For the United States Senate: Republican, William M. Butler 163,336; Eben S. Draper, 156,745; Andrew J. Gillis, 22,996. Democratic: Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, 81,451; Eugene Foss, 12,824, Peter J. Joyce, 5680; Thomas C. O'Brien, 45,272, and Joseph F. O'Connell, 54,829.

ADVANCE GUARD OF LEGIONNAIRES BEGINS TO ARRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, Madam Schumann-Heink and Miss Elsie Janis.

Many of the towns around Boston have announced that the day of the parade will be a holiday, and the crowd that will view the parade is expected to far exceed the two million who watched the Boston Day Tercentenary parade. They will see, and hear!—a bigger parade, too, according to present indications, for it is estimated that the Legion parade will take from 8 to 10 hours to pass, and there are few Legion posts who are not sending their bands along.

Legion posts in towns near Boston are taking a very active part in entertaining the guests. Many of them have planned local affairs, such as banquets, breakfasts and receptions, in addition to the events in Boston.

PROTESTANT GAINS IN WINSTON-SALEM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Total membership of the Protestant churches of Winston-Salem has increased from 12,301 to 20,320, or 65 per cent, in the last 10 years, according to a survey just completed by the Rev. J. E. de Gafferelly, while the increase in the city's population was only 55 per cent.

The 1930 population of the city is 75,000.

MILL WORKING FULL TIME

SUMMERVILLE, Ga. (AP)—Heavy autumn orders have brought a resumption of full-time operations at the Summerville cotton mills here. The mills are now running 5½ days a week, and a smaller shift is operating at night.

ALL-PARTY DRYS URGED TO VOTE AGAINST REPEAL

State Nullification Would Violate Union, Boston Gathering Told

Although the United States might survive without prohibition, it could not survive nullification, nor conflict of authority between state and nation, nor the "bootlegging of its Constitution," it was emphatically declared at the prohibition mass meeting in Tremont Temple Sept. 28.

Clinton N. Howard, chairman of the National United Committee of Law Enforcement, made this statement in addressing a large gathering, sponsored by his organization and the Massachusetts Prohibition Loyalty League. The assemblage was called as a forerunner of the mass meeting to be held in the Boston Garden on Oct. 19.

Besides Mr. Howard, who spoke on "the Constitution and the Candidates," Dr. A. Z. Conrad, president of the Prohibition Loyalty League, and Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, president of the Women's Committee for Law Enforcement, delivered brief addresses. Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher, pastor of Tremont Temple Baptist Church, who presided at the meeting, struck the keynote of the occasion by pledging himself as a supporter of the state enforcement act.

"The Democrats of the south," Mr. Howard declared to an audience of 1500, "set a noble example in the last presidential election. 'We are Democrats,' they said, 'but we will be right before we are regular, we are patriots before we are partisans, we are Americans before we are Democrats.'

"There should be but one kind of Republican—a Constitutional Republican," he continued. "There should be only one kind of a Democrat—a Constitutional Democrat. When any candidate or party leaves the Constitution, every American patriot should vote against that candidate and leave that political party.

"Patriotism comes before party; country comes before candidate. The man who places his party above his conscience or his country is neither a good Christian nor a good citizen.

"The Republicans of New Jersey are going to send down to Washington a wet United States Senator to oppose the policies of Herbert Hoover, and every wet Democrat in New Jersey is going to vote for him.

"The Republicans of Massachusetts are going to send down to Washington a dry United States Senator to hold up the hands of Herbert Hoover, and I call upon all dry Democrats of Massachusetts to vote for him.

"I am asking dry Democrats to bolt the wet ticket in Massachusetts as I am going to bolt my wet Republican ticket in New York. And I am asking all Republicans, wet and dry; and all Democrats, dry and wet, to rise above party, rise above appetite, rise above avarice, and vote to uphold the Constitution of the United States by casting a No vote on referendum No. 2, for the honor of Massachusetts and the salvation of the nation.

"Stand by the Constitution. Keep Massachusetts in the Union. Stand by Abraham Lincoln, who piloted the Ship of State through just such a crisis as now confronts us, who said in his great debate with Stephen A. Douglass:

"If you withhold necessary legislation for the support of the Constitution . . . . Do you not commit perjury? . . . Can you, if you swear to support the Constitution, clear your oath without giving it statutory support?"

"If one sworn to uphold the Constitution commits perjury by withholding legislation in its support, what shall be said of those states who vote to repeal such legislation and leave the Constitution without support?

"It is not a question whether one is in favor of prohibition or against prohibition. We are not here to discuss the merits of prohibition in this critical hour of the nation's life. It is not important whether we favor or are opposed to prohibition. The issue in Massachusetts is vastly more important than prohibition.

"We are dealing with a constitutional law, a law that is not the creation of Congress; that is not the creation of the states; but is the creation of the people of the United States, and is, therefore, binding on every citizen, county, city, state and upon the United States.

"No other article of the Constitution has behind it such an overwhelming sanction of the public, since the Eighteenth Amendment expresses the overwhelming will and conscience of the American people.

"The people have a right to change it; they have a right to modify it; they have a right to repeal it; but we deny the right of any citizen, city or state to nullify and defy it."

The Republican state convention was commended by Dr. Conrad, who said, "It was a stalwart, stanch stand that our leaders took, when they loyally stood by the Constitution in the face of importunities to give way. We are in this fight to a finish. We may lose battles but we shall not lose the war."

Mrs. Peabody also referred to the "splendid action of the Republican leaders" in her brief address.

MARKERS TO BE SET ALONG DE SOTO TRAIL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—Florida members of the Daughters of the American Revolution are pleased with the prospects that through efforts of various agencies, and through their organization in particular, Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), Senator from Florida, has arranged that the landing place of Hernando De Soto and his trail up through central Florida be studied to ascertain the correct historical location for markers.

Some study already has been made by the Army War College, and women of Florida feel that if the work is started here it will be carried on to the state line and then farther north. The legendary and historical lore surrounding the visit of De Soto to Florida is plentiful.

Waldorf RESTAURANTS

226 Huntington Ave. Across the Park — 1070 Boylston St. BOSTON

English Beef Soup with Crackers 15c
Roast Stuffed Shoulder of Lamb, Green Peas, Browned Potato, Rolls and Butter 35c
Lettuce and Cucumber Salad 10c
Broiled Scotch Ham, Sweet Relish, Cole Slaw, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter, Tea or Coffee 45c
New Squash Pie 10c

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October 19 2.30 O'clock

Speakers—The Triumphant Trio
BORAH—WOODCOCK—CALLAHAN

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20,000 People Will Attend

Prohibition Loyalty League and Thirty Allied Prohibition Organizations

REPUBLICANS OF SPAIN URGE KING TO ABDICATE

20,000 People in Madrid Bull Ring Cheer Revolutionary Speakers

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Cloudless skies and sunshine favored the monster Republican gathering on Sept. 28 in the bull ring at Madrid. Thousands of delegates traveled to the capital from every part of Spain.

The assembly of some 20,000 Republicans in an orderly public meeting was a spectacle never before witnessed in this country. The speakers were received with great enthusiasm, including Alexander Lerroux, veteran leader, who in a gripping harangue pointed with true southern optimism to the collapse of personal power in every European country except Spain where, he said, the King, heedless of historic lessons, respected neither law nor his own obligations.

Democracy and monarchy, he declared, were antagonistic. Spaniards must reconquer their own country and set up a Republic based upon law, not force. For this purpose revolution was inevitable but he appealed to the King to avoid a national tragedy while there was yet time.

Alcala Zamora, former Minister in the Liberal Cabinet, praised the example of England, where King and Government followed the fundamentals of honesty and liberty, and deplored the brute force and duplicity used in Spain. All the speakers emphasized the necessity of observing good order in the huge gatherings and the ostentatious display of civil guards and police showed that the Government was taking no risks.

It will be instructive to see whether the authorities will prosecute the speakers for illegal arguments or whether they now respect too highly the growing strength of the Republican party, and its effect on the approaching general elections. It is becoming more and more obvious that any attempt to postpone fulfillment of the promise to hold these will give rise to serious trouble.

PUBLIC PUTTING MONEY IN BANKS, NOT IN MARKET

(Continued from Page 1)

than last year, but the first seven months of the year saw considerably more new rolling stock placed in service than in the same period last year.

Summarizing world conditions the report shows that 7 of the 17 reporting nations show improvements in some lines. These are the United Kingdom, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Japan and Canada.

Big Cut in Motor Cars

Excerpts from the report in various lines follow:

Automobiles—August motor vehicle production in the United States and Canada shows 293,830 units, or 54.6 per cent below August, 1929, the lowest month since last December. Producers are reported to be holding output to the actual retail demand. Stocks of new cars on Aug. 1 were computed at 31 per cent below such stocks on Aug. 1, 1929. Used car sales have reduced used car stocks to a normal basis for this time of year.

Textiles—In the textile industry generally there are reports of sounder conditions, with less inclination to accept unprofitable business to keep mills running. In August there was in the whole industry an increase of about 3 per cent over activities in July.

Motion-Picture Industry—Reports from several of the leading factors in the motion-picture industry indicate business in July and August was substantially in advance of business in those months of 1929.

Electric Railways—Figures as yet incomplete suggest a decline in street railway traffic in August compared with August, 1929, of 10.75 per cent, the largest decline for any month this year.

Shipyards Fairly Active

Shipbuilding—On Sept. 24 the value of unfinished contracts of shipyards for construction of merchant vessels was about $83,000,000. Employment in shipyards has still further increased, with approximately 26,500 persons now on payrolls. Of this number about 20,000 are employed in the construction of new merchant vessels and approximately 6500 are employed in the construction of naval vessels and in repair work.

Telegraph and Cables—Telegraph business dropped considerably in July and August below the figures for these months of 1929, and for the eight months of 1930 the total became somewhat less than the total in the corresponding months of 1929, but is above the corresponding figure for 1928.

Telephone—Growth in new telephone installations was reported as interrupted during the summer, but has resumed in September.

Radio—Reports from the radio trade from all parts of the country indicate that the radio business and tube business are on the up grade.

Electric power—Reports indicate that the program of construction by electric power companies will exceed the estimate made last December. New construction for the year is now expected to approximate $1,000,000,000.

More Gasoline Is Used

Gasoline—The consumption of gasoline has increased this year at a rate over last year which is substantially normal.

Aeronautics—Commercial production of airplanes during the first eight months of 1930 was slightly less than one-third of the figure for 1929.

Machinery—The machine tool industry operated in August at approximately 60 per cent of capacity, with a material increase in inquiries reported.

Electrical Manufactures—The electrical equipment industry reports a considerable falling off in business during the summer months, with activity in August for the first time this year under activity in the corresponding month of 1928.

Leather and Leather Products—Shoe manufacturing in August was reported as in a favorable position, with operations in the industry as a whole close to normal. In New England shoe manufacturing has shown a gradual improvement since June.

Printing and Publishing—Book and job printing as a whole has throughout the year maintained activities comparing favorably with activities in the corresponding part of 1929, although in August activities were about 3 per cent under August, 1929.

Paper and Pulp—Reports on production of wood pulp and paper indicate that production, which in the early part of the year compared favorably with production the year before, receded in July, but showed some improvement in August.

Advertising Figures Up

Advertising—Expenditures for magazine advertising during the first nine months of 1930 have been approximately 5 per cent more than in the corresponding part of 1929. Expenditures for radio advertising in the first eight months of 1930 were 32 per cent over such expenditures in the first eight months of 1929.

Newspaper advertising measured by lineage during the first eight months of 1930 was approximately 10 per cent under such advertising in the first eight months of 1929. In August, 1930, the decline was 18 per cent under August, 1929.

Retail and Wholesale Trade—Calculated upon a daily average basis, department store sales in August were 8 per cent less than in August, 1929. For the first eight months of 1930 the decline was 6 per cent as compared with the first eight months of 1929. These percentages are computed in volume of dollar business, without any adjustment for decline in prices.

Preliminary reports from a limited number of stores are to the effect that in the early part of September sales compared favorably with sales in corresponding part of last year. In all retail establishments a policy of hand-to-mouth buying continues, resulting in low inventories. Several wholesale lines report decreased sales for August, with a slight increase during the early part of September.

Building Survey Indicates Fair Fall-Winter Activity

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A fairly active construction program for fall and early winter, with the probability of resumption of construction on a more normal scale next spring, was indicated by a survey of building conditions in 175 cities in the United States and Canada, just completed by the builders' research department of the National Association of Building Trades Employers.

According to E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the association, the belief is general that the building industry will begin to emerge from its dormant condition shortly after Jan. 1, although the upgrade will not become noticeable until spring.

"In the international building survey," a statement said, "the builders reveal a potential demand for building, which they claim has been retarded by general business conditions. It is said that transition from a dormant to an active state must be steady to be healthy and most beneficial."

The consensus of builders, the statement continued, is that a speedier recovery to normal building conditions would be accomplished if speculative building were reduced to a minimum. Builders in virtually all sections, it was found, hold that ample funds are available at the average interest rates of 6 and 7 per cent for prospective home builders.

FIVE CITIES TO KEEP 'NEW ENGLAND DAY'

Five New Hampshire cities will observe "New England Day" this week, the fifth week of the New England-wide speaking tour of J. Franklin Babb, who, as the representative of the New England Council, is addressing "New England Day" meetings of business men and other citizens in 54 New England communities this fall.

Under auspices of the local Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Babb addressed a luncheon gathering at Manchester, N. H., Sept. 29. "New England Day" will be observed in Nashua the evening of Sept. 29. Sept. 30 he will speak in Concord, Oct. 1 in Portsmouth, and Oct. 2 in Laconia.

HUGHES ADDRESSES PHI BETA CENTENARY

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The paramount function of the modern college is to provide a liberal education, valuable in work and leisure alike, rather than a merely professional training, Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, declared Sept. 27 in an address at the centenary celebration of Rhode Island Alpha, of Phi Beta Kappa.

The ceremonies, attended by prominent members of the society from scores of colleges and universities, were held in Sayles Hall at Brown university, of which Mr. Hughes is an alumnus.

Gold Coin Exhibit on at Fogg Museum

A collection of rare coins lent by Lloyd Cabot Briggs is on exhibition at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University. It consists of coins dating before the year 1272, and includes many pieces of historical importance.

In the Ancient British Series is to be seen an original prototype of the Philippus of Philip II of Macedon and an archaic Gaulish. These coins are datable at approximately 150 B. C. Coins of Richard Cœur de Lion, two coins of the Crusader Principalities and coins of Charlemagne, Robert Bruce and the Visigoths are of particular interest to historians.

Among the classical coins are a stater of Alexander the Great, a denarins of the Hostilia family, showing the head of Vercingetorix, and a gold coin of Aulus Hirtius, the friend of Cæsar, struck on the occasion of Cæsar's quadruple triumph.

Light and Power Delegates Gather

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass. (AP)—Delegates from the electric light and power companies of New England gathered here Sept. 29 for the opening sessions of their twenty-second annual convention. Charles H. Hodskinson of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston presides over the meetings, which close Wednesday.

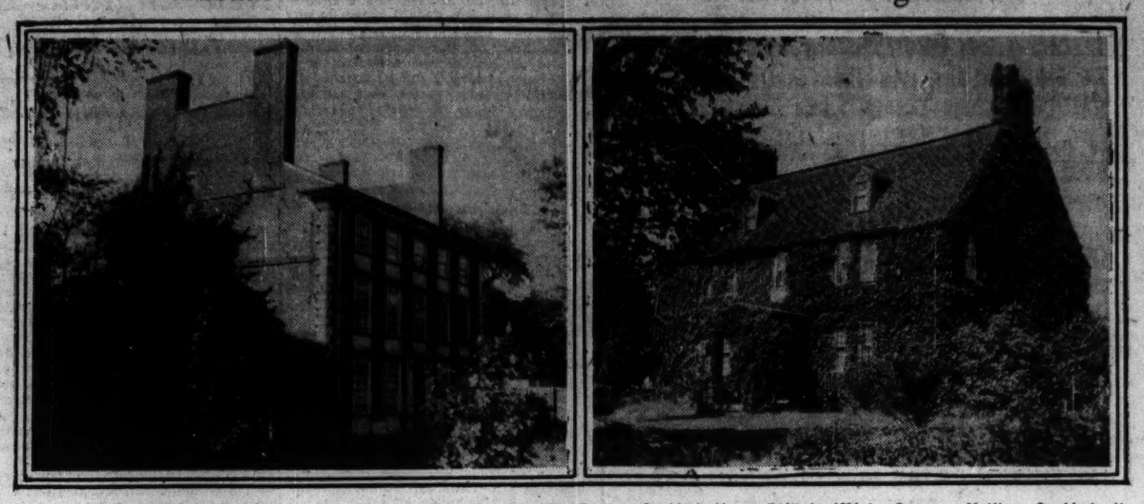
A. D. Bailey, Chicago, Ill., addressed the opening sessions, which were held under the auspices of the engineering division. A. A. Winter of Augusta, Me., was scheduled to speak on the power station being built in his home city for the Central Maine Power Company.

The accounting section will conduct the session on Sept. 30 and the last meeting will be devoted to the commercial section.

CONVENTION DATE CHANGED

RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—The Republican state convention will be held at Montpelier Oct. 4, instead of Oct. 7, as was originally planned, Judge Leonard F. Wing, chairman of the state committee, announced here Sept. 28.

Medford Houses Look Back on Centuries of Progress



At Left—The Royall House Built by Col. Isaac Royall in 1734. At Right—The Famous Craddock House Built in 1634 by Governor Matthew Craddock. It Served Once as a Fort and Has Always Played an Important Part in the History of the Town.

Medford Throng Cheers Parade in Celebration of Tercentenary

More Than 100 Organizations in Line, With 35 Bands and Many Floats—Old Houses Famous in Town's History Opened

Medford turned out with a blare of drums and the tramp of 9000 marching feet, Sept. 28, to celebrate its tercentenary birthday, and though the Mystic Valley community today returned to mundane affairs, the enthusiasm of the 50,000 who viewed the mammoth procession still bubbled in places.

The marchers were reviewed by Gov. Frank G. Allen, David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts; Mayor Edward H. Larkin, other Medford city officials and state, civic and veteran organization heads.

Firing of aerial bombs set the long line of marchers in motion along streets jammed with interested spectators. More than 50 war veteran organizations, four regiments of the National Guard, and the mounted staff of William F. Lacy Jr., Chief Marshal, were the first to pass, followed by a division of floats, civic organizations, clubs and bands.

Approximately 100 organizations, 35 bands of 35 floats were in line.

Medford is the fortunate site of two of the most interesting houses still standing that are directly connected with early Puritan days. The Craddock House is one of them. It was the plantation house of Gov. Matthew Craddock who, though he never came to this country, was directly responsible for much of the settlement success. For a time the house was a fort, a house of refuge to which all inhabitants of the neighborhood might go in time of threatened trouble.

Originally the house had palisades and guard gates; it was set on a slight rise and commanded a strategic view of a section a full mile in inland extent from the Mystic River. It was built in 1634.

Certain changes have been made in the house as time went on; windows have been added; the loop holes that were used by watchers have been closed, but in all other respects the house remains a unique specimen of early settlement architecture.

The Royall House is another historical treasure of the town. Gov. John Winthrop in 1631 was given a grant from the court of 600 acres. This included land on which the Governor had erected a small building. It is thought that this was the nucleus of the Royall House. The property passed into the hands of Governor Winthrop's son and thence, through other ownerships, into the possession of Col. Isaac Royall, a merchant of Antigua, in the West Indies in 1732. He gave his brother Jacob charge of constructing the mansion and it took about five years to build the house whose exterior has undergone little change in the intervening years.

These two old houses have been, in one way and another, intimately bound with nearly every significant incident that has colored the history of the town since they were built.

AIR HEAD TO TALK ON LATIN AMERICA

Opportunities for further cultivation of Latin-American markets by New England manufacturers will be discussed by J. M. Eaton, general traffic manager of the Pan-American Airways, Inc., before the New England Export Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the opening meeting of the season, Sept. 30. Mr. Eaton will also describe the part played by aviation in the transportation of mail, express and passenger throughout Latin America.

Another speaker at the meeting is to be Harold Burch, newly appointed assistant manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Churchman Urges Religion in Business

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP) — The church is essential to the business man as a protection for his investments, William K. Cooper, of Washington, told 250 Congregationalist men assembled at South Kingston, Sept. 27, for the inauguration in Rhode Island of the nation-wide denominational plan of advance.

A similar meeting was attended by more than 400 women Congregationalists at Peacedale.

"Character is the foundation of our whole American life and when character fails, confidence fails, and with it will fall our whole civilization," Mr. Cooper said. He outlined the denominational achievements and objectives.

Other speakers were the Rev. Charles S. Mills of New York, chairman of the commission of missions, and the Rev. William S. Beard of New York, secretary of the Laymen's Advisory Committee. Both explained Congregational missionary enterprises.

CONNECTICUT TO AID LEGION MEN EN ROUTE

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Legionnaires traveling from distant points to the national convention which opens in Boston Oct. 6 will be assured of a place to sleep if they should decide to spend the night in Connecticut.

At a meeting of Hartford County Legion posts Sept. 28 it was announced that 42 tents would be placed on an East Hartford playground for Legionnaires passing through the State. Cots, hot drinks, running water, telephone facilities and police protection will be provided.

CANADIAN CLUBS TO BE ADDRESSED ON WATERWAYS

Special Speeches to Be Delivered on St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—That the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway scheme is a very live issue in Dominion affairs is shown by the recent decison of the Association of Canadian Clubs, comprising 120 clubs in every section of Canada, to have it included in its itinerary of subjects to be discussed next month.

Following a new plan, addresses are to be delivered by a group of 20 speakers, including barristers, economists and members of university staffs who have made a study of the question, and will be based, it is stated, on an imperial memorandum prepared by the national office. The memorandum will deal with the existing waterway, the proposed improvements, the relation of the economic structure of Canada and the treaty position existing between Canada and the United States.

It was prepared by Graham Spry, secretary of the association, and so arranged that speakers in every section of the Dominion may show the relation of the waterway to the industries of that section.

"The Canadian Club, of course, has no opinion one way or the other on the waterway," said Mr. Spry. "The executive felt, however, that the association should assume the responsibility of insuring that unbiased information was made available to the membership of the clubs, and this extensive itinerary is an attempt to fulfill that responsibility."

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Transient $2.50 and $3 daily

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A Distinguished New Hotel
LEXINGTON AVE. 23rd to 24th ST.
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GRANDS . . . UPRIGHTS
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Large assortment used pianos for rent and sale
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Spacious rooms with high ceilings—closets larger than the rooms in some new hotels—excellent cuisine—environment of charm and graciousness . . . Convenient to theatres and shops, yet away from noise and congestion. Transient rates, from 3.00 for room and bath . . . For the permanent resident, one-room suites from 75.00 monthly . . . living room and alcove combinations from 100.00 . . . 2 rooms from 125.00 . . . suites up to 6 rooms . . . Rentals include maid service, linens, light, etc. Refrigeration available. Unfurnished suites if desired.
HOTEL BRETTON HALL
85th to 86th Streets on Broadway—New York
Famous for a Generation as New York's Most Home-Like Hotel

"Nevaspred"

Showing elastic side straps
INDIVIDUALLY ADJUSTABLE
Takes care of the two most difficult points of a woman's figure—hips and diaphragm—also corrects hollow back. All-in-ones and side-hook girdles in lace, voile or batiste cover the "Nevaspred" supporting straps. Also made in step-in.
Call or Write for Booklet.
Madame Alston
33-39 West 34th Street, New York
Phone Wisconsin 5878
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If you want Attractive Teeth
Use a Dentifrice that Protects Where Toothbrush Fails to Reach
OUR dentifrice should clean not only the surface of the teeth, but should penetrate the countless little crevices along the line where the teeth and gums meet. Food particles gather in these V-shaped spaces beyond the range of the toothbrush.
Squibb's Dental Cream is especially prepared to reach these out-of-the-way crevices. Besides, it removes the mucin coating from the surface.
You will like using Squibb's because it is pleasingly flavored and so refreshing. And you will know that you are *thoroughly* cleaning your teeth. The economical tube at any drug store.
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Dental Cream
"Protect the Beauty of Your Smile"

70 horsepower
114-inch wheelbase and
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Quality!
$795
TO $995 AT THE FACTORY
This new Studebaker Six offers all the comfort and beauty of a big car of 114-inch wheelbase . . . plus the thrilling performance of a great 70-horsepower engine of true Studebaker champion stamina—the most powerful engine in any car of its price.
Here is a car built to Studebaker's 78-year-old standards of quality. Below $1000, there is no comparable car-per-dollar value. Check its quality. Consider such features as Thermostatic control of cooling, Double-drop frame, Self-adjusting spring shackles, Full power muffler, Gasoline pump, Lanchester vibration damper, Cam-and-lever steering, Clutch torsional damper, and Timken tapered roller bearings.
But see the car, drive it, verify its many fine-car features before you decide. Let us show you motordom's biggest bargain in quality!
A 4-DOOR THREE-WINDOW SEDAN AS LOW AS $895

Roadster for 4	$795	Tourer	$895
Club Sedan	845	Regal Tourer (6 wire wheels)	995
Coupe for 2	845	Regal Sedan (6 wire wheels)	995
Coupe for 4	895	Landau Sedan (6 wire wheels)	995

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The Wanamaker Silver Court Presents
Alvin Long Life Plated Ware
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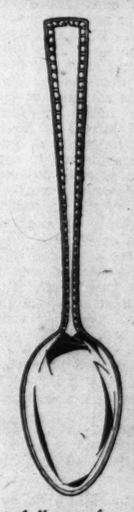
26-piece Tray, $23.50
The $35.25 grade
6 Dinner Knives 6 Soup Spoons 1 Butter Knife
6 Dinner Forks 6 Tea Spoons 1 Sugar Spoon
61-piece Tray, $49
The $73.50 grade
8 Dinner Knives 8 Butter Spreaders 3 Table Spoons
8 Dinner Forks 16 Tea Spoons 1 Butter Knife
8 Soup Spoons 8 Salad Forks 1 Sugar Spoon
146-piece Chest, $167.75



Whether you buy this plate in simple sets for every day convenience—or in the full sets for entertaining—or just odd pieces or dozens that you need—you'll be enthusiastic over obtaining such fine tableware at this price . . . It is a favorite pattern from a famous maker . . . simple . . . Colonial in feeling . . . essentially in keeping with today's taste . . .
"Classic" Pattern

Set of Six	Grade	Sale Price	Set of Six	Grade	Sale Price
Tea Spoons	$3.75	$2.50	Orange Spoons	$5.25	$3.50
Soup Spoons	7.50	5.00	Iced Tea Spoons	6.00	4.00
Dessert Spoons	7.50	5.00	Oyster Forks	4.75	3.20
Table Spoons	7.50	5.00	Individual Salad Forks	7.50	5.00
Dessert Forks	7.50	5.00	Each		
Dessert Knives	12.00	8.00	Berry Spoons	3.25	2.15
Dinner Forks	7.50	5.00	Cold Meat Forks	2.00	1.35
Dinner Knives	12.00	8.00	Gravy Ladle	2.50	1.65
Bouillon Spoons	7.25	4.85	Butter Knife	1.25	.80
Butter Spreads	6.25	4.20	Pie Server	4.50	3.00
Coffee Spoons	3.75	2.50	Sugar Spoons	1.25	.90

Other Fancy Pieces to Match
WANAMAKER'S—STREET FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING, AND THOROUGHFARE, NORTH BUILDING
John Wanamaker New York
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SMITH CONFERS WITH NEW YORK PARTY LEADERS

Active at Pre-Convention Parley of Democrats at Syracuse

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—National politics are in the making here with the convening of the New York State Democracy on Sept. 29 to adopt a platform and nominate a ticket for the November gubernatorial elections.

The most important plank in the platform will be that dealing with prohibition. It will be wet and there is ample reason to believe that it will be dictated by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose renomination to head the ticket is certain, as is his reëlection, in the opinion of closest students of New York state politics, by reason of the split in the Republican Party over its newly adopted repeal stand.

As the convention meets it is obvious that Tammany is on the defensive. The expression on the faces of John F. Curry, chief of the Seventeenth Street Wigwam, and John H. McCooey, boss of Brooklyn, the "big two" of New York City, shows it. It was even plainer after the arrival here of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, carrying in his pocket a copy of a letter he had sent from his Hyde Park home to Mayor James J. Walker in New York City, instructing him to tell all employees of the New York City government that they must waive immunity if they are called before the special grand jury investigating charges of purchases and sale of judicial appointments there. This action by the Governor is interpreted by everybody here as a clear-cut defiance of Tammany Hall

Chiefs Hold Long Deliberation

The degree of party wetness, the nomination of attorney and comptroller candidates and the state committee leadership were the subjects of deliberation until long after midnight on Sept. 28 by the Governor and party chiefs. Alfred E. Smith, Democratic presidential nominee in 1928, was among the conferees.

Some 15 tentative prohibition planks were brought before this informal preconvention session, ranging from the Governor's own recommendation for amendment of the Eighteenth Amendment that would restore to the states control of the liquor traffic, federal protection for prohibition states and local option, to straight and unequivocal repeal without the verbiage that dressed up the Repblican repeal plank. Another proposal which, it was learned in reliable quarters, received long consideration was repeal with a state enforcement pledge.

It is believed that the Democracy will charge the New York G. O. P. in the forthcoming canvass with equivocation and political expediency in their sudden right-about-face for repeal. Such, at least, was the interpretation placed upon the opposition's "present maneuvers" regarding prohibition by Robert F. Wagner, Senator from New York, in his keynote address.

Promises to Cleanse Party

Mr. Wagner referred indirectly to the scandals that have characterized the Tammany administration in New York and pledged the party to remove wrongdoers wherever they may be found in official positions.

"The Democratic Party has always stood for the highest probity in public office," he said. "Wherever and whenever one has been found wanting in honor or derelict in duty, it gave its best efforts and bent every energy to rid the office of its incumbent. Equally insistent has it ever been in its demand that public office must be attained only by honorable means.

"The Democratic Party is ruthless in its demand that the courts must be kept pure and undefiled. Nothing must be left undone to sustain the public expectations that the courts shall be not only above reproach, but beyond suspicion. I know that I speak for the heart and the conscience of the great rank and file of the Democratic Party in the State when I say that he who attains judicial or other public office by dishonest means should be driven therefrom, as also from the ranks of our party. It is needless for me to say that similar treatment must be accorded to those who dishonestly assist him."

He voiced an indictment of the Republican national administration, which, he charged, had "suffered as complete a collapse within 18 months after it was inducted into office" as he had ever known.

"The enthusiasm of 1928 has curdled into the apathy of 1930," he continued. "The Republican Party stands today completely deflated. Its promises are unperformed. . . . Our prosperity was to have been extended, but the record shows a decline in the sale of American goods abroad of over $500,000,000 in the first six months of the year."

He declared that at a convention of the Democratic Party of the State of New York it was "unnecessary to repeat the bill of complaint that we have annually recited against the prohibition amendment."

"Our party is united on this proposition, that every state recover the right to solve the problem of temperance in its own way," he continued. "That involves repeal without reserve of the Eighteenth Amendment. But that is not all. The struggle against prohibition must meanwhile be fought on many fronts. It involves action against the Volstead Act. It implies resistance against the juryless trials proposed by the Wickersham Commission. It calls for an alert and constant guard against similar proposals, destructive of our government and of our liberties. It demands leadership in conducting the offensive intelligently and successfully.

"It requires all this because two important principles of government are at stake. Prohibition represents a serious encroachment by the Federal Government into the domain of the states, and it constitutes a dangerous penetration of law into the sphere of private conduct. It is a glaring example of intemperance in government itself.

"The record of the Republican Administration includes the story of its tinkering and trifling with this question. Mr. Hoover's commission, which was expected to sit in judgment on the 'noble experiment,' has, instead, busied itself with the trivialities of enforcement machinery. . . ."

Mr. Wagner charged that the Republican Party in New York State had "pursued an even more erratic course" with regard to prohibition than had the Federal Administration. "The Republican Party," he said, "cannot be trusted with prohibition."

Socialists Name Ticket

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The formal indorsement of the Socialist state ticket was voted at the official state convention of the party held here on Sept. 27. Louis Waldman, of New York City, is the candidate for Governor. Other nominations were:

Lieutenant-Governor—Elizabeth C. Roty, Erie County.

Controller—William H. Hillsdorf, Monroe County.

Attorney-General—William Karlin, New York City.

Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—Darwin J. Meserole, Suffolk County.

DANIEL GUGGENHEIM HAS PASSED ON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Daniel Guggenheim, capitalist and philanthropist, who was most widely known in recent years for his generous contributions toward the development of aviation, passed on at Hempstead House, his estate near Port Washington, L. I., on Sept. 28.

Mr. Guggenheim's name is known practically around the world through his extensive mining interests in this country, Alaska, Mexico, South America and Africa which made him an outstanding figure in that industry. He took part in the development of copper holdings, diamonds, gold, forestry, railroads, banks and nitrate.

At an early stage in the development of commercial aviation, Mr. Guggenheim became convinced that air travel could be made a public utility, giving important service to the nation's business and economic welfare. In 1925 he donated $500,000 to establish a school of aeronautics in the college of engineering at New York University. The next year he established the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the promotion of aeronautics with an endowment of $2,500,000 to promote aeronautical education, extension of fundamental aeronautical science and the development of commercial aircraft as an aid to business. One of the most important contributions of the fund was a grant totaling $908,000 for promotion of aeronautical education in several American universities and colleges.

Mr. Guggenheim was widely known for his progressive policies in developing the enterprises with which he was connected and for his keen interest in the welfare of his associates and his employees. He held that an employer is morally responsible for the well-being of his workers, both from a "humanitarian and business standpoint," and believed that the workers should not only get sufficient wages "but some of the comforts and the luxuries of life."

ALASKAN AIR MAIL EXTENDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JUNEAU, Alaska—S. A. Stimpson, traffic manager of the Boeing Air Transport, Inc., has announced a through air mail from Alaska to California. This has been accomplished by connections in Seattle, Wash., with the Alaska-Washington Airways now operating between Alaska and Seattle.

Elementary Arithmetic

IF ONE LOOM CAN TURN OUT 1000 YDS. OF CLOTH IN ONE DAY—HOW MANY YDS. OF CLOTH CAN 1000 LOOMS TURN OUT?

IF ONE MAN CAN SELL 5 BRUSHES IN ONE DAY—HOW MANY BRUSHES CAN 1000 MEN SELL?

IF ONE MAN CAN SELL (under cover) 20 QUARTS OF WHISKY IN ONE DAY—HOW MANY QUARTS OF WHISKY CAN 10,000 MEN SELL (openly, protected by law)?

IF ONE MAN WILL SCHEME AND BREAK THE LAW TO GET A DRINK OF LIQUOR—HOW MANY MEN WILL DRINK IT, WHERE NO EVASION OF THE LAW IS REQUIRED?

IF DRUNKEN DRIVERS OF AUTOMOBILES (who break the law to procure liquor) EACH YEAR KILL THOUSANDS OF INNOCENT PEOPLE—HOW MANY INNOCENT PEOPLE WILL BE KILLED WHEN DRIVERS ARE ENABLED TO BUY AND DRINK LIQUOR (supported by the law)?

BRITISH EMPIRE HELD AT ENTRY OF A NEW EPOCH

(Continued from Page 1)

tenth century Canada, Australia, and the other Dominions gradually became self-governed nations within the British Commonwealth, the broad result of the whole movement was to establish the English-speaking and Protestant civilization as the dominant world force of the time.

The only rivals were the ideas which burst forth at the time of the French Revolution. But for most of the nineteenth century even these had more effect in the English-speaking world and in South America than in Europe, where they only came into their own at the time of the World War. Asia was still content with its old religions and philosophies, and Africa was inert in barbarism, though wherever the British Empire spread, liberal ideas and literature began also to spread as a result of the peace, honest administration, and individual liberty under the law which it brought in its train. During the nineteenth century Great Britain was the only true world power.

America Predominates

Today, however, a far-reaching change has come over the position of Britain. The United States is now the richest and most powerful state in the world and possessed of equal naval power with Great Britain. The Dominions share, on equal terms with Great Britain, the direction of the policy of the Commonwealth. Though the United States and Russia are not members, the League of Nations is the principal agency for guiding international policy and preventing war for the rest of the world, and in the League Great Britain and the Dominions sit as equals and Great Britain is only one power among many.

The change is even more striking when we consider the Empire in Asia and Africa. The British Empire was developed long before ideas like democracy or nationality had any potency outside a tiny area in the West. The spread of the British Raj was accepted as the will of heaven and as an improvement on the autocracies or barbarism which had preceded it.

For more than a century it existed practically unchallenged as one of the elemental forces of nature.

Old Asia Changes

Nowadays, partly as the inevitable result of the liberty which is the heart of British civilization, partly as the outcome of the disturbance and propaganda of the war, the passion for nationality and for self-government has spread all over Asia and has even begun to make its influence felt in what, till a few years ago, was known as darkest Africa. And this movement for self-government is one which Great Britain is committed to assist and promote, though it obviously means the end of the British Empire in its old form.

The outcome is extraordinarily difficult to foresee, though certain consequences seem clear. In the first place the modern movement means not only the transformation of the British Empire, but the transformation of such ancient systems as Hinduism and Muhammadanism also. The Russian autocracy has been supplanted by the Soviets. The Manchu dynasty has disappeared and China is in chaos. The Turkish Sultanate has been replaced by a modern republic under Mustapha Kemal. Mahatma Gandhi is only one of the forces making for a complete regeneration of the Hindu system. The old Asia is changing even more rapidly than the old Europe.

Rule by Public Opinion

In the second place, the basis of government is everywhere altering. In earlier times it was authority. Before the spread of education and newspapers and the system of election it was inevitable that power should rest in the hands of kings or aristocracies or hereditary groups. Today, despite the reaction toward despotism in Italy and Russia and elsewhere, the tendency is more and more toward making public opinion the decisive power in politics.

It may prove to be impossible at present to find a stable basis for government by public opinion in some parts of the world, such as China or India. But when democracy does become the foundation of government, what is going to be the effect on the British Empire? So long as government rested on the authority and prestige of the British Crown or Cabinet, the maintenance of unity and peace in the Empire was comparatively easy. But once it comes to rest on public opinion, what is going to be the bond of unity between an Asiatic civilization and a British or a European? May it not be that as the world shrinks, racial, cultural and religious unity between all the English-speaking peoples will become more apparent than the unity which has been imposed from without on the white, brown, yellow and black races of the present British Empire?

Humanity's Wider Prospects

Finally, there is a yet wider question which presents itself when considering the future of the British Empire. The world today has become a single whole. It is an arena for conflicting ideas of government and civilization. Will the liberal, individualist, democratic, and moral civilization which has been mainly spread over the globe by the English-speaking peoples, though partly also by the French and the Dutch, and which was dominant up to the end of the World War, continue unchallenged? Is it not possible that Bolshevism or Fascism or a revitalized Muhammadanism or Hinduism, or something born out of the storm and stress of China, will rise up to challenge its claim to the allegiance of mankind?

These questions time alone will answer. But whatever the answer the British Commonwealth clearly still has a function, for it is still one of the greatest factors in the world for racial understanding and concord. Nothing could be more fatal than to allow these vast issues to be settled by war rather than by the more peaceful methods of reasoning and doing things together. The British Commonwealth shares with the League of Nations the distinction of being the one of the two political institutions which brings together peoples of all the continents, of all races, colors and religions in a single structure of government.

At the moment the irritation and race feeling involved in these contacts may seem to outweigh the mutual understanding and coöperation. But that is really a sign of progress if it is turned to account. For it is only by allowing good will, justice, common sense and common humanity to prevail over the estranging influences of ignorance, fear, suspicion, pride and hate in the practical business of economics and government that the peace and unity and freedom of all mankind will be established upon earth. If the peoples of the English-speaking world are faithful to the trusts which lie at the heart of the Christianity they profess, this influence in the world may even be more potent in the future than it has been in the past.

PRINCE LEOPOLD HAS PASSED ON

BERLIN (AP)—Prince Leopold of Bavaria, field marshal of Germany and commander of the German army in the east during the earlier stages of the war, passed on Sept. 28. The Prince played an important part in the early German victories in Russia and Poland, leading the army that captured Warsaw in 1915.

In 1917 Prince Leopold, as Commander-in-Chief of the East, received the Russian deputation asking for an armistice after the outbreak of the Bolshevist revolution.

New England Experiences Jars While Trying to Regain Balance

Colby College Professor Says Earthquakes in the Northeastern States Directly Caused by Glacial Malformation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—New England is now passing through, or has just passed through its third series of earthquakes during the last 300 years. The series may have ended or it may be continued to be marked by mild shocks for the next four or six years.

These are the deductions of Prof. Edward H. Perkins, assistant state geologist of Maine and professor of geology at Colby College, and are set forth in a paper on earthquakes which he has contributed to the annual report of the state geologist, Prof. Lucius H. Merrill of the University of Maine.

"The evidence," says Professor Perkins, "seems to indicate the recurrence of many slight earthquakes, but the chance for a very destructive tremor seems to be slight."

He reports that New England has a record of about 350 earthquakes between 1627 and 1928, and thus "cannot be considered an area of perfect crustal stability."

The first period of marked activity was between 1727 and 1737, he says; the second between 1843 and 1855; and the third began in 1924, the end of which no one knows, as yet.

These New England quakes are caused by the efforts of this region to regain its equilibrium which was upset during the glacial period, according to Professor Perkins. Volcanic activity cannot account for them, nor that crust folding process which makes new mountains. Professor Perkins' explanation is in part as follows:

"New England, like the rest of the northeastern North America, has recently recovered from a great glacial period during which even the highest mountain tops were under the ice. The great weight of the glacier depressed the country beneath; most where the ice was thick, to a less extent where the ice was thin. During the thousands of years of glaciation slow rock flowage from under the overloaded section caused an elevation of the surface in front of the glacier, just as putty pressed under a board will flow out and bulge up about the edges. With the retreat of the ice the crust slowly readjusted itself; the frontal bulge sank, while the depressed portions rose, the elevation being greatest where the depression was greatest.

"That New England has not as yet reached its preglacial elevation is indicated by the submerged coastline of Maine where the many islands and bays show that a hilly topography is drowned beneath the sea. The uplift in response to the melting of the glacier caused stresses in the rocks which accumulated until the elastic limit was reached, the rocks then giving way with a snap, causing the vibrations we call earthquakes.

"The stresses may be relieved by a few large movements or a series of small movements. Once the stress is relieved, a period of quiescence follows during which renewed stresses accumulate, to be relieved by another series of shocks."

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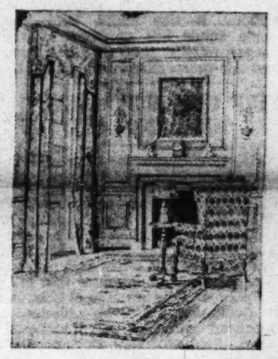

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BOSTON GREETS NATIONAL GUARD IN CONVENTION

Practically All States Represented in Historic Faneuil Hall

Nearly 350 delegates from practically every state and territory in the United States gathered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Sept. 29 for the opening session of the national convention of the National Guard Association.

In the historic temple of liberty which housed the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, from which developed the present National Guard, the officers were welcomed to Boston on behalf of the Commonwealth and the city by Gov. Frank G. Allen and Mayor Curley.

In his official capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Massachusetts National Guard, Governor Allen extended a welcome to the visitors. He recalled the important rôle played by the National Guard at the outbreak of the World War, and declared that, in his opinion, "preparedness is the basis of all peace."

Gen. Robert J. Travis, of Georgia, responded to the welcome of Governor Allen for the association. He rendered tribute to the record of Massachusetts in military history, and acknowledged that its National Guard was indeed an outstanding unit. He concluded rather humorously that it was to him a great pleasure to return a visit paid to his State some 65 years ago by some Massachusetts troops, passing through on their way to the sea.

Mayor Curley praised the National Guard as embodying more than any other organization within the nation "the spirit of unselfish service." If the United States is to endure, he said, "there must be equality of obligation as well as equality of opportunity," and this, too, is epitomized by the National Guard, "without which it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the United States to continue to exist."

Mayor Curley presented to Maj.-Gen. Alfred E. Foote, president of the National Guard Association and commander of the Massachusetts unit, a key, "cut from an elm tree that grew on the spot where the shot was fired that was heard round the world."

Gen. Charles E. McPherren of Oklahoma responded to the Mayor's address, accepting his invitation to make the most of their opportunity to visit the many historic shrines in and near Boston.

Maj.-Gen. Walter E. Lombard welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Massachusetts National Guard, and Brig.-Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, of Minnesota, responded. Following the morning session, the delegates were entertained at luncheon in the armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. The afternoon was spent in visiting historic Boston, the Navy Yard, and Lexington and Concord.

Montreal Mayor Submits to C.N.R.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—Admitting that he was "attempting the impossible in the face of the wave of public opinion," Camillien Houde, Mayor of Montreal, withdrew his opposition to the Montreal terminal plans of the Canadian National Railways, and the City Council, after some backing and filling, decided to coöperate with the C. N. R. in speeding up the big construction project which will involve an expenditure of $50,000,000 and materially alleviate existing unemployment here.

The C. N. R. plans provide for a huge passenger terminal on Dorchester Street at the site of the present tunnel station, the approaches to be by viaduct from Victoria Bridge and by the tunnel under Mount Royal. The old Bonaventure Station is to be used as a freight station, the approaching tracks, now at street level, to be elevated.

Mayor Houde asked Col. W. E. Lancaster of the Rapid Transit Commission of New York to prepare a plan for a terminal with underground approaches. He recommended that the passenger terminal be erected on the site of the Bonaventure Station, with a broad tunnel running through St. Henri to Point St. Charles. The C. N. R. engineers declared such a tunnel would be dangerous owing to the geological formation and proximity to the Lachine Canal.

Mayor Houde, wishing to eliminate overhead tracks, asked the Federal Government to intervene. Premier R. B. Bennett replied that inasmuch as Parliament had approved the Montreal terminal scheme a year ago and contracts had been let for many millions, "the only thing the Government can do is to advise the City Council and the Canadian National Railways to settle their differences as soon as possible."

According to the engineers' drawings, there will be nothing unsightly about the overhead structures. At the same time they will permit the opening of a new cross street where badly needed by surface traffic.

Britain Increases Afforestation Area

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The latest figures available for British afforestation work show that 22,372 acres were added during the year 1928-29, of which 20,680 acres were planted with conifers. In making the new plantations and beating-up the old ones 49,468,000 trees were planted. Local authorities and private owners, assisted by grants, planted a further 6419 acres, and 292 acres of scrub lands were cleared.

For the decade 1928-38 Parliament has been asked to vote a sum not exceeding £9,000,000 to carry out the afforestation program, amounting to 330,000 acres of new planting, 22,000 acres of replacements, and the creation of 3000 forest workers' holdings. Provision is made for the acquisition of plantable land at a uniform rate of 60,000 acres a year.

It is proposed to aim at establishing 350 holdings in each of the first five years and 250 in each of the second five years of the period. These holdings are limited in size to 10 acres and are intended to give an industrious man an opportunity to supplement his earning capacity. So far there has been no difficulty in getting these holdings taken up, though in the majority of cases the forest workers look to the forest to provide practically full time employment.

Australian Speech Heard in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Lord Somers, Governor of Victoria, Australia, opened the nineteenth annual safety congress and exposition in Pittsburgh Sept. 29 with an address delivered from the studios of radio station VK2ME in Sydney and relayed to Pittsburgh, where it was broadcast by station KDKA.

A few minutes later Miller McClintock, of Harvard University, and Major Harry Steere-Clark, of Vancouver, B. C., delivered addresses here that were relayed to Australia by the short-wave station of KDKA.

More than 3,000 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada had arrived in time for the international broadcast, which took place between 7 and 7:30 o'clock (E. S. T.). An attendance of 7000 was expected for the sessions tonight. The address by retiring President C. E. Pettibone, also was delivered at the meeting.

The James A. Holmes award, for outstanding safety accomplishments over a period of six years, was presented to the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, of Allentown, Pa.

BEDOUINS ADOPTING PEACEFUL MEASURES

AMMAN, Palestine (AP)—The peace movement among the Arabian tribes is spreading. A conference is to take place shortly between representatives of the Bedouins of the Nejd, the realm of Ibn Saud, and Transjordan, the domain of Emir Abdulvfk in order to find a peaceful settlement of the conflicts between the neighboring tribes instead of following the thousand-year old system of the blood feud.

The Bedouins of the Sinai Peninsula and of southern Palestine, too, have been converted to pacifism. In a conference held in El Arish, a station on the Palestine-Egypt railway, they decided to set up a council of sheiks to settle all the conflicts which may arise between the tribes of southern Palestine and those of the Sinai.

Australia Urged to Reduce Prices

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Australia's high standard of living, as compared with that of other countries, was stated to be one of the causes of the nation's present financial crisis by Professor Melville of the chair of economics at the Adelaide University in a recent address here. Reduction in the standard of living must be eventually made, he declared, and the method to pursue is to bring price levels into harmony with those of other countries.

Professor Melville said that the wholesale price level was about 60 per cent above pre-war level, while that of the United Kingdom was only 30 per cent above. He added that the £50,000,000 to £70,000,000 drop in national revenue, due to fall in exports, had been concentrated in certain sections of the community, mainly landowners, pastoralists and business men, and ultimately, he said, it would have to be shared by all sections, thus reducing the standard of living. The reduction, he stated, would be at least 15 per cent in wages and income, resulting in a 10 per cent price reduction.

They Ride in Gilded Coaches With Powdered Footmen

SHERIFFS OF CITY OF LONDON © Sport and General

Their Positions Are Among the Oldest and Most Picturesque in the World—Next to the Lord Mayor They Are the Most Important Officials of the "City"

of London, That Mile-Square District Which Is Crowded With More Than 1,000,000 Persons During the Day, and Silent and Deserted at Night.

Sheriff's Office in City of London Is Picturesque—and Very Costly

Gorgeously Clad in Scarlet Robes, They Assume Office With the Pomp and Circumstance and on the Same Conditions That Have Endured 700 Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The two new sheriffs of the City of London, whose jobs are among the oldest and most picturesque in the world, were formally "admitted to office" on Sept. 29, Michaelmas Day, at the Guildhall, London's City Hall.

Maurice Jenks, alderman, and D. George Collins are the two new sheriffs. Both are well known "City" men. Elected on June 24, Midsummer Day, they will hold office for one year—and will be respectively at least £5000 out of pocket at the end of it.

The sheriffs of the City of London are far above ordinary sheriffs. Their duties do not include anything so menial as the apprehension of offenders. Next to the Lord Mayor they are the most important officials of the mile square "City"—the original London of medieval days—in which, although it is practically deserted at night, more than 1,000,000 people work in the daytime, and which has its own separate corporation, police force, and exchequer.

The sheriffs are the Lord Mayor's understudies and accompany him everywhere. If they are also aldermen of the City of London, as one of them this year is, they have the comfortable certainty of being Lord Mayor in their turn, since the city's chief executive is always an alderman who has also been sheriff. They are gorgeously apparelled on all state occasions in scarlet robes trimmed with fur and adorned with gold lace, they wear magnificent gold chains of office about their shoulders, and are transported from place to place in gilded state coaches with powdered footmen and outriders and other flunkeys in attendance.

Their main functions consist of taking part with the Lord Mayor in all sorts of picturesque ceremonials and official occasions, eating an incredible number of official dinners and luncheons—frequently as many as 500 in the course of their year of office—and putting their hands in their pockets to pay for these and other civic junkettings. In the case of the Lord Mayor's banquet on the day he assumes office, for instance, which invariably costs at least £4000 (approximately $20,000), the Lord Mayor pays half and the two sheriffs the other half.

"Come forth and declare your consent to take upon you the said office upon pain and peril that will fall thereon!"

Thus the new sheriffs are summoned, at the immemorially old ceremony in the Guildhall, to make their solemn declarations of allegiance, and to signify their willingness to serve through the coming mayoral year.

The scene is an impressive one, not without touches of comedy. Gog and Magog, famous effigies, look down fiercely from their niches on either side of the mellow stained glass windows of the ancient Guildhall, as they have done decade after decade.

From the Court of Aldermen, escorted by the City beadles, comes the Lord Mayor. He takes his seat, with his chaplain and the erect and scarlet-clad city marshal standing motionless at his elbow, and the under-sheriffs, with their fine lace and gartered breeches, the mace and sword bearers, the aldermen, the somberly robed high officials of the corporation, and the blue-gowned common councilmen range themselves around.

Upright before the town clerk, the new sheriffs murmur the archaic phrases of their solemn declaration. Two footmen, powdered and gorgeous, advance with the freshly wrought golden chains of office that for 12 months will encircle the shoulders of the incoming officials.

The footmen strip the retiring sheriffs of their robes. These abandoning their dignity, themselves adjust the insignia around the necks of their successors. The new sheriffs make obeisance, first to the Lord Mayor and then to the members of the city companies, whom they have to thank for their election. And so their year of pomp and circumstance begins.

The new sheriffs hold office on terms that were settled definitely just 700 years ago. The London Chronicle dated 1230, informs us: "In this year it was by the mayor and by the aldermen decided, with the counsel and assent of all the City, and by oath sworn on the Evangelists, that from this time forth there shall never sheriffs of London abide longer in that office than one year."

Canadian Ship Men Visit Boston to Arrange Service

Regular year-round steamship service between Canada and the West Indies, which is to include Boston, beginning Dec. 25, by the Canadian National Steamships, will be advantageous to New England, eastern Canada, and the tropical islands reached by those vessels, according to R. B. Teakle, general manager of the company at Montreal who was in Boston Sept. 27 for inspection of Commonwealth Pier which will be the Boston terminus of the line.

Mr. Teakle was accompanied by Capt. E. E. Thetford, marine superintendent of the line at Montreal. The company plans to send five steamers on the Boston service, in addition to which three special 14-day cruises are to be made from Boston to the West Indies by a new steamer, the Prince Robert.

The cruises will start from Boston Dec. 20, Jan. 10, and Jan. 31, said Mr. Teakle, calling at Hamilton, Bermuda, Kingston, Jam., and Havana, Cuba. The Prince Robert has just been completed at Birkenhead, Eng., and is one of three vessels built specially for the North Pacific, Canada, and United States Coast Service. The Prince Henry and the Prince David are already in British Columbia waters, he said. The Prince Robert will come to Halifax, be commissioned and sent to Boston to make the three special cruises.

The regular service starts from Boston with the sailing of the Lady Drake, Dec. 25, and proceeding to the eastern group of islands in the West Indies followed by the Robert Rodney, sailing Jan. 3, for the western group of islands.

The service to the Eastern groups will be maintained the year round with the seamers Lady Melvin, Lady Drake and Lady Hawkins. The service to the Western group of islands will be operated during the winter with the steamers Lady Rodney and Lady Somers, calling at Boston in both directions between Canada and the West Indies.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HEAD OVERRULED BY GOVERNORS

Precedent Set in Hockey League—New Rules—Doubt About Pittsburgh

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The feature of the meeting of the National Hockey League's board of governors Sept. 27 was the upholding of the appeal of the Montreal Maroons against the ruling of President Frank Calder that player Johnny Gallagher, last year with the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, amateur hockey champions of Canada, was the property of the Toronto Maple Leafs. The case has been a lengthy struggle between the two clubs, but at a meeting in New York several months ago the governors were not greatly interested in the matter and left it to the president. At the semiannual meeting here the governors were keenly interested in the case and by a 6-to-1 vote awarded the player to Montreal. The important part of the decision is that it is the first time that the governors of the league have overruled the president and it opens the way for many interesting situations in the future.

There were several changes in the rules regarding penalties. By the adoption of deferred penalty rule no team can have less than four men on the ice at any time. If a player is penalized when two team mates are in the penalty box he must go to the penalty box and his place on the ice is taken by a substitute. When the first of the original two penalized players has completed his time the substitute returns to the bench and the third penalized player starts to serve his penalty. Other penalties were added to the list and definite penalties were determined for specific offenses.

The schedule was not adopted owing to the condition of affairs in Chicago and Pittsburgh, and the meeting was adjourned until Oct. 4 in Chicago. Pittsburgh will not operate this year, according to authentic reports, and, while it is rumored the Pirates will play in Philadelphia, it is understood that two clubs may operate in Chicago. The Chicago Stadium wants to buy the Black Hawk franchise, but Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, the present owner, wishes to continue in the league. It is understood he is willing to sell the present Chicago franchise if he is permitted to operate another club in that city. If the Stadium is willing, it is understood the deal will go through and that McLaughlin will buy the Pittsburgh franchise and move it to Chicago.

Arsenal Making Brilliant Record

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Ag	Pts
The Arsenal	7	1	0	28	11	15
Aston Villa	6	1	1	22	11	13
Huddersfield Town	5	2	1	23	10	12
Derby County	4	4	0	17	8	12
Leicester City	5	2	1	16	10	12
Newcastle United	4	2	2	20	13	10
Sheffield Wed.	3	4	1	13	10	10
Middlesbrough	3	3	2	18	15	9
Sheffield United	2	4	2	17	15	8
West Ham United	3	2	3	21	20	8
Birmingham	2	4	2	14	14	8
Portsmouth Town	2	4	2	15	17	8
Leeds United	3	1	4	20	19	7
Liverpool	3	1	3	18	22	7
Blackpool	3	1	4	20	28	7
Chelsea	2	2	4	10	12	6
Blackburn Rovers	2	1	5	17	16	5
Grimsby Town	2	1	5	9	12	5
Bolton Wanderers	2	1	4	10	18	5
Manchester City	1	2	5	11	21	4
Sunderland	0	3	5	12	25	3
Manchester Unit.	0	0	8	10	34	0
Second Division						
Everton	6	1	1	20	10	13
Preston North E.	5	2	1	24	11	12
W. B. Albion	5	1	2	21	11	11
Bury	5	1	2	20	11	11
Wolverhampton	5	0	3	22	17	10
Burnley	4	2	2	25	21	10
Oldham	5	0	3	13	13	10
Tottenham Hotsp.	4	1	3	25	12	9
Port Vale	4	1	3	21	15	9
Southampton	3	3	2	9	11	9
Charlton Athletic	3	2	3	13	13	8
Swansea Town	3	2	3	12	15	8
Bristol City	3	2	3	11	15	8
Stoke City	3	1	4	13	18	7
Barnsley	3	1	3	8	13	7
Bradford	2	2	4	18	21	6
Nottingham Forest	2	2	4	17	22	6
Bradford City	2	2	4	10	14	6
Plymouth	2	1	5	12	15	5
Millwall Athletic	2	0	6	13	17	4
Cardiff City	1	2	6	13	23	4
Reading	1	1	6	8	30	3
Third Division—Northern Section						
[illegible] City	7	0	1	18	5	14
[illegible]	5	2	1	27	11	12
Tranmere Rovers	6	0	2	24	15	12
Hull City	5	1	2	19	10	11
Chesterfield	5	1	2	16	11	11
Wigan Borough	5	0	2	15	11	10
Accrington Stanl'y	4	2	2	21	21	10
Stockport County	5	0	3	15	16	10
Gateshead	4	1	3	13	13	9
Carlisle United	4	0	4	18	14	8
Halifax Town	3	2	3	11	13	8
Darlington	3	1	4	18	16	7
Rotherham United	3	1	4	19	19	7
York City	3	1	4	16	18	7
Rochdale	3	1	4	20	25	7
Southport	2	2	4	13	15	6
Crewe Alexandra	3	0	5	11	20	6
Doncaster Rovers	1	3	4	11	14	5
New Brighton	1	2	5	6	20	4
Barrow	1	2	5	5	18	4
Hartlepools	1	1	5	11	16	3
Nelson	1	1	6	10	16	3
Third Division—Southern Section						
Notts County	6	2	0	21	7	14
Northampton T.	5	3	0	13	2	13
Torquay United	5	2	2	5	16	12
Swindon Town	5	0	3	19	15	10
Brentford	3	4	2	15	14	10
Queen's Park R.	4	1	3	17	9	9
Coventry City	3	3	2	19	12	9
Gillingham	3	3	2	15	11	9
Bristol Rovers	3	3	3	16	19	9
Fulham Town	3	3	2	9	13	9
Crystal Palace	3	2	3	20	15	8
Watford	3	2	3	12	13	8
South End United	3	1	4	17	16	7
Exeter City	2	3	3	11	11	7
Walsall	3	1	4	20	20	7
B. & H. Albion	2	3	3	11	14	7
Clapton Orient	2	2	4	13	18	6
B. & B. Athletic	1	4	3	8	13	6
Thames	2	1	5	9	20	5
Luton Town	1	3	4	8	18	5
Norwich City	0	4	3	7	16	4
Newport County	2	0	6	9	22	4
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division						
Glasgow Rangers	6	2	1	18	8	14
Motherwell	5	3	0	18	8	13
Celtic	5	2	1	23	9	12
Partick Thistle	6	0	2	22	9	12
Cowdenbeath	6	0	2	16	10	12
Hamilton Acads.	5	2	3	15	11	12
Dundee	5	1	2	18	13	11
Greenock Morton	4	1	2	18	11	9
St. Mirren	4	1	2	12	10	9
Hearts	4	0	4	17	17	8
Falkirk	3	1	4	16	18	7
Airdrieonians	3	1	4	14	19	7
Queen's Park	2	2	3	13	14	6
Leith	3	2	4	12	15	6
Aberdeen	3	0	6	11	17	6
Kilmarnock	2	1	5	11	15	5
Clyde	1	2	5	12	15	4
Hibernian	1	1	6	8	21	3
Ayr United	0	3	5	9	20	3
East Fife	1	0	7	11	34	2

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Will Arsenal follow up its cup final success of last season by becoming the first club from the south of England to win an English Association Football League championship? There is a very long way to go before the answer to this interesting question can become definite, but at the end of one month's play in the 1930-31 campaign, the popular London side had immensely cheered its supporters by winning seven matches in the first division, drawing one, losing none and obtaining therefore 15 points out of a possible 16 and rattling up 28 goals against 11.

The Arsenal players struck a good pace and stayed on it. Saturday for the fifth time they credited themselves with four goals and only once have they obtained fewer than three. In this team, which owes its sustained success to the fact that it really is a team, there stands out one particularly successful goal scorer—James Lambert—who is responsible for exactly 50 per cent of Arsenal's goals this season and in 1929-30 was the club's highest scorer in the league with 19 goals and the best marksman in cup competition with five. People are now talking about the possibility of his being brought into England's side for the first full international soccer match against Ireland Oct. 20.

An amazing contrast to Arsenal is provided in the first division by the bottom side in the standing, Manchester United, which has not been able to do anything right this season and still has to register its first point. Its "supporters' club," an organization formed unofficially among the regular spectators at the United matches, has become so concerned with the state of affairs that it has threatened to boycott the next home match as a gesture of protest to the club management. It isn't anticipated that such a form of "support" will be greatly favored by the players themselves.

In the English League there are now four undefeated clubs—Arsenal and Derby County in its first division and Notts County and Northampton, the top pair in the southern section of the third division.

The second division headship was regained Sept. 27 by Everton, the famous club which fell from the premier group last season for the first time in its long and distinguished career.

Crystal Palace, as a place of entertainment, enjoys a big reputation for its firework displays and Sept. 27, Crystal Palace, as a football team, had quite a bright little fireworks display of its own, for it opposed Gillingham and had the highest score of the day, six goals, made against it.

In the Scottish League the Rangers came back to winning form after a defeat at the hands, or rather feet, of their great Glasgow rival, Celtic, and the latter faltered in its stride and could not do better than draw with Queen's Park, the only amateur side in "big league" football.

BETTER ELEVEN THAN LAST YEAR

Coach A. N. McMillin Expects Improvement at Kansas State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan. — "We will have a better football team than last season although we may not win as many games," said Coach A. N. McMillin of the Kansas State Agricultural College squad in commenting on his team's prospects, at the end of the first week of practice. "I expect competition in the 'Big Six' Conference to be stronger than last year.

"The 1930 Kansas Aggie backfield should be one of the strongest in recent years. Lack of weight is the only handicap. We have 10 lettermen in the backfield headed by Capt. Alex Nigro '31, who has been a valuable halfback for two years. Nigro has been used at quarterback in practices this season and may alternate between that position and halfback. Ray McMillin '32, Frank Prentup '32, and W. E. Platt '31, are other veteran quarterbacks.

"At fullback we have two hard-hitting boys, both good defensively, in G. S. Wiggins '32, and P. K. Swartz '31. Letter halfbacks include E. L. Auker '32, a fine punter; L. O. Fiser '31; W. H. Meissinger '31; and R. F. Sanders '32. Nigro, Platt and Prentup also will be used as halfbacks.

"The line lost greatly in experience and weight by graduation, but six lettermen have returned. H. O. Cronkite '32, who did the team's punting last year, should be a regular at either tackle or end. W. W. Daniels '31, is another veteran end. Guards returning are Adolph Hraba '32, and C. H. Errington '31, both heavy, aggressive men. Alvin Stephenson '32 and J. J. Yeager '31, are the other line veterans and will be used both at guard and tackle."

McMillin has several promising sophomores to furnish competition for his veterans. In the backfield, G. R. Harsh '33, G. G. Smith '33, W. H. Cox '33, Jack Going '33, and K. A. Walker '33, are halfbacks, each of whom should see service. G. G. Smith is a former Kansas Conference football star, a left-handed passer and kicks well. Two promising fullbacks are R. F. Lang '33, and R. B. Helming '33. Lang is above the average both at passing and kicking. R. B. Smith '33, is the most promising of the younger quarterbacks.

Several sophomore linemen should earn letters. L. W. Michael '33, seems likely to succeed to the vacant center position though R. O. Blair '33, and J. W. Meyers '33, are very much in the running. R. E. Teter '33, W. W. Zeckser '33, R. H. Gump '32, H. L. Hasler '33, are outstanding guards. Gump is a former Kansas University letterman. Promising tackles include L. H. Dalton '33, O. H. Dilsaver '33, M. J. Weybrew '33, and A. C. Thomson '33. Candidates for end are numerous, with L. T. Morgan '33 the most promising of the sophomores.

Veterans from last year's squad who did not win letters include P. E. Fairbank '32, F. L. Schooley '32, F. G. Knorr '32, and L. E. Kepley '31, all ends; and P. E. Brookover '32, and G. D. Oberly '31, tackles. O. M. Hardtarfer '32 is another veteran who was shifted from end to halfback last year and now promises to make good as a guard. The varsity schedule:

Oct. 4—Washburn College; 18—University of Kansas; 25—University of Oklahoma at Norman.

Nov. 1—University of Missouri; 8—West Virginia University at Morgantown, W. Va.; 15—Iowa State College at Ames; 22—Center College; 27 University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

EASTERN TEAMS HARDLY TESTED

Major Elevens Too Strong for Early Opposition—High Scoring

Just scanning the scores of those eastern intercollegiate football games of Saturday, Sept. 27, tells a story in itself. In nearly every case the little fellow trotted on the field of the big fellow with only a hope and the latter engulfed the former with overwhelming man power. Occasionally the small college ekes out an early-season victory over its major-class opponent and secures for itself considerable publicity, but not so the past week-end.

Perhaps careful scheduling brought the tremendous scores, but for the main part it would seem that the greater man power of the large college eleven wore down the valiant stubborn resisting efforts of the little fellow. The glory that is now the aftermath for the defeated is mainly in how long they were able to stave off the power of the victors.

Offensively the favored teams of the East were generally satisfactory, some not reaching their peak until the late stages of certain games perhaps, but all displaying good foundation. Defensively they at least kept their goal lines uncrossed. Score after score finds the defeated held without a point. Only four of the major elevens had their score blemished in any way, Niagara scoring 14 points against Penn State; St. Mary's scoring six against Georgetown; Catholic University seven against Boston College, and Buffalo two against Carnegie Tech.

Weak Opposition?

So high were the scores that only partial gleanings of the genuine strength of the big teams can be ascertained. In some cases new systems were in vogue and though they worked well enough to run up points the question uppermost to retard gaining enthusiasm is, how strong was the opposition?

Not all of the big teams were in action, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Navy awaiting the coming week-end to try out their forces.

Of last year's leading eastern major elevens, Pittsburgh, Carnegie Tech, Colgate, Boston College and Fordham, all opened impressively, the Panthers defeating little Waynesburg, 52 to 0, Carnegie defeating Buffalo, 75 to 2, Colgate winning from St. Lawrence, 38 to 0, B. C. besting Catholic University, 54 to 7, and Fordham downing the inexperienced Baltimore eleven, 73 to 0. It was Fordham's tenth straight game without defeat. Not one of these 1929 leaders had anything like a serious challenge to its ability.

Among the elevens with prospects of being with the leaders this season, Army defeated Boston University, 39 to 0, after being held to a score of 7 to 0 in the first half; Yale eclipsed Maine 38 to 0, scoring once in each of the first three periods and the rest in the final quarter; Dartmouth, with regulars on the sidelines and a new offense in the making, completed a quarter of a century of football with Norwich by running up the largest score ever compiled by the Green against the Cadets, 79 to 0.

Brown Just Wins, 7—0

Williams and Amherst of the "Little Three" scored easy victories over Rochester and Vermont respectively, but Wesleyan, the third member, ran into a tartar and lost to Colby 13 to 6. In other New England contests, Bates defeated Mass Aggies, 26 to 0; Springfield and Lowell Tech won. Holy Cross, under the guidance of its new coach, Maj. J. J. McEwan, former Army coach, used an assortment of only five plays to beat St. Bonaventure, 30 to 0. Brown found Rhode Island State nearly as good as itself and just managed to win, 7 to 0.

The other games of importance carried through as generally expected. Columbia, under the coaching of Lou Little, New York University, Cornell, Washington and Jefferson, Bucknell, Syracuse and West Virginia truly romped through contests and will need firmer testing for actual value rating.

TEMPE IV AND VIXEN ARE TIED FOR LEAD

BALTIMORE (AP)—The west coast took its victory in the international star class yacht races at Gibson Island, Sept. 28, on the Chesapeake, as Tempe IV from Newport Harbor, Calif., won the third 10-mile race from Flapper of Norfolk by a single second. Okla II, Southport, Conn., finished third. The races started Sept. 26 and will be concluded Oct. 1, when the new champion will be announced.

In winning Sept. 28 Tempe IV sailed into a tie for first place in the series standing with Vixen, of Barnegat Bay. Each boat has 59 points. Okla II and Peggy Wee from western Long Island are tied for second place with 58 points.

Vixen of the Seaside Park (N. J.) Yacht Club, with F. B. Sladedale skipper and C. E. Grove, the one-man crew, won the second race Sept. 27. Flapper was second and Peggy Wee, winner Sept. 26, was third.

JUDGE LANDIS NAMES ELIGIBLE CARDINALS

CHICAGO (AP)—Twenty-two players, Manager Charles "Gabby" Street and Coach Clyde Wares were named by Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis as St. Louis Cardinal eligibles for the 1930 world series against the Philadelphia Athletics. The full list of eligibles:

Manager Charles E. Street, Coach Clyde Wares, Earl Adams, Herman Bell, Ray Blades, James Bottomley, Taylor Douthit, George Fisher, Frank Frisch, Charles Gelbert, Albert Grabowski, Burleigh Grimes, Charles Hafey, Jess Haines, William Hallahan, Andrew High, Sylvester Johnson, James Lindsey, Gus Mancuso, Ernest Orsatti, George Puccinelli, Charles Rhem, George Watkins, and James Wilson.

CINCINNATI NINE WINS TOURNAMENT

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Seibler Tailors, Cincinnati's representatives in the National Baseball Federation's sixth annual amateur tournament, won the national championship by winning over Flint, Mich., 3 to 0, in the second game of a three-game title series.

Gasper, the pitching star of the Sieblers, held the Flint batsmen to three hits, while his mates were collecting eight off the delivery of Hughes.

Eighteen teams, representing as many cities, entered the tournament, which opened here Sept. 20. Two defeats eliminated any entrant from further play. The Seiblers went through the entire tournament without a defeat. Flint lost only once prior to the finals, when they were defeated by the local entrant, 2 to 0.

PENTATHLON TITLE WON BY BERLANGER

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—Barney E. Berlinger, former University of Pennsylvania athlete, won the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States pentathlon championship with a point score of 3462.20 Sept. 27. He succeeded to the title held by Harold M. Osborn of the Illinois A. C., who did not defend his championship.

George Cronin of the New York A. C. was second with a point score of 3251, and Tony Plansky, Boston A. A., was third with 3223.60.

Earlier in the day John Lewis of Detroit City College had been timed in new world record time of 30 1-5 seconds for the 300-yard run, but later the course was remeasured and found to be 10 yards short of 300 yards. The listed world record for the distance of 30 6-10 seconds was first set in 1896 by B. J. Wefers and equaled in 1926 by Butler of England.

College Football Scores

Akron 41, Toledo 0.
Alabama 43, Howard 0.
Albion 26, Detroit Tech. 7.
Albright 19, Conn. Aggies 0.
American U. 14, Shenandoah 12.
Amherst 41, Vermont 0.
Arkansas 27, College of Ozarks 0.
Army 39, Boston U. 0.
Athens 27, Wilmington 0.
Bates 26, Mass. Aggies 0.
Baylor 33, Denton Teachers 0.
Boston College 54, Catholic U. 7
Bowling Green 19, Hope 0.
Brown 7, R. I. State 0.
Brigham Young 19, Wyoming 12.
Butler 46, Indiana Centenary 0.
Bucknell 46, Geneva 6.
C. C. N. Y. 44, Long Island U. 0.
California 19, Santa Clara 7.
California Fr. 0, San Mateo Jr. 0.
Carson-Newman 12, Mars Hill 0.
Carnegie Tech 75, Buffalo U. 2.
Case 19, Findlay 12.
Catawba 24, Atlantic Christian 0.
Centre 33, Kentucky Teachers 0.
Central College 19, Warrensburg Tech 0.
Centenary 27, Hendrix 0.
Citadel 13, Erskine 0.
Clemson 32, Wofford 0.
Columbia 48, Middlebury 0.
Colby 13, Wesleyan 6.
Colgate 38, St. Lawrence 0.
Cornell 66, Clarkson 0.
Dartmouth 79, Norwich 0.
Defiance 6, Hiram 0.
Dickinson 19, Carlisle Army Post 7.
Drexel 7, Swarthmore 0.
Dubuque 12, Wartburg 0.
Earlham 14, Bluffton 0.
Edmond 10, Canyon 0.
Emporia Teachers 40, Missouri Valley 0.
Florida 45, Southern 6.
Fordham 73, Baltimore 0.
Georgia 31, Oglethorpe 6.
Gettysburg 20, Juniata 0.
Georgetown 14, Mt. St. Mary's 6.
Grove City 90, Morris Harvey 0.
Haskell 27, Washburn 14.
Hamilton 0, Alfred 0.
Hillsdale 56, Concordia 0.
Holy Cross 30, St. Bonaventure 0.
Indiana 14, Miami 0.
Iowa 38, Bradley 12.
Kearney 33, McPherson 0.
Lake Forest 27, Milwaukee 13.
Lafayette 7, St. Thomas 0.
Lehigh 12, Ursinus 0.
Louisiana State 71, Louisiana Tech. 0.
Lowell Textile 14, Arnold 0.
Luther 38, St. Ambrose 0.
MacAlester 31, Stout 0.
Malius 46, Eastman Business 0.
Maryland 60, Washington College 6.
Marquette 27, Lawrence 0.
Maryland U. 60, Washington College 6.
Minn. Carleton 38, Eau Claire 0.
Michigan State 28, Alma 0.
Michigan 33, Denison 0.
Michigan (2d game) 7, Michigan Normal 0.
Muhlenberg 6, St. Joseph's 0.
Minnesota 48, So. Dak. State 0.
Milsaps 40, W. Tennessee Normal 0.
Mississippi College 33, Louisiana College 14.
Monmouth 32, Wheaten 6.
Montana State 7, Idaho 6.
Montana U. 52, Mount St. Charles 0.
Moorhead 33, Bemidji 0.
Mount Morris 20, Crane 0.
Nebraska 41, Nebraska '34, 14.
New Mex. Aggies 25, Los Vegas 0.
New Mexico 6, New Mexico '34, 0.
New Mexico Military 60, Montezuma 0.
New York 35, Hobart 0.
N. M. T. C. 7, Stevens Point 6.
No. Arizona 71, New Mex. Mines 0.
Northland 10, Duluth 0.
North Carolina 13, Wake Forest 7.
Oberlin 25, Kenyon 7.
Occidental 31, Nat. U. of Mexico 6.
Ohio U. 27, Wilmington 0.
Ohio State 59, Mt. Union 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 26, Marshall 6.
Oklahoma Baptists 16, Kansas Wesleyan 0.
Oklahoma City 30, Baker 0.
Oklahoma Aggies 12, Wichita 0.
Olivet 3, Manchester 0.
Oregon 51, Willamette 0.
Penn State 31, Niagara 14.
Penn. M. C. 13, Prospect Park 0.
Penn College 20, Graceland 7.
Phillips 20, Eastern Oklahoma 9.
Pittsburgh (Kan.) 18, N. O. Teachers 0.
Pittsburgh 52, Waynesburg 0.
Presbyterian College 9, Mercer 7.
Providence 12, Rutgers 6.
Rice 13, Sam Houston 12.
Rider 14, Manhattan 7.
Rose Poly 14, Franklin 0.
Sewanee 14, Tennessee Poly. 0.
South Methodist Res. 0, Southwestern 0.
So. Methodists Univ. 0, S. State Teachers 0.
Southwestern Normal 35, Oklahoma C. 0.
South Carolina 22, Duke 0.
South Dakota U. 7, Yankton 7.
Southwestern, Memphis, 14, Mississippi Aggies 0.
Springfield 29, E. Stroudsburg 0.
Southern California 52, U. C. L. A. 0.
St. Xavier 14, Transylvania 0.
St. John's 13, Franklin and Marshall 0.
St. Vincent 51, Westinghouse 0.
St. John's (Minn.) 27, St. Paul 0.
St. Olaf 53, Hamline 6.
St. Louis 27, Cornell College 0.
Springhill 70, Marion Institute 0.
Stanford 18, Olympic Club 0.
Stanford Fr. 13, Sacramento Jr. 13.
Syracuse 55, R. P. I. 0.
Tennessee 54, Maryville 0.
Tulane 88, S. W. La. Institute 0.
Texas A. & M. 43, Southwestern 0.
Texas Christian 33, Austin College 7.
University of South 14, Tennessee Poly 0.
U. of Washington 48, Whitman 0.
Utah 20, Nevada 7.
Utah Aggies 31, Western State 0.
U. of Texas 28, El Paso Mines 0.
Union 32, Cooper Union 0.
Vanderbilt 39, Chattanooga 0.
Villanova 19, Lebanon Valley 0.
V. P. I. 9, Roanoke 0.
Virginia 48, Randolph Macon 0.
V. M. I. 12, Richmond 0.
Westminster 19, Edinboro Teachers 12.
Washington-Jefferson 44, Bethany 0.
W. & L. 15, Hampden-Sydney 0.
Wayland 6, Texas Tech. 0.
W. & M. 0, Guilford 0.
Washington State 47, College Idaho 12.
West Virginia 26, W. Va. Wesleyan 0.
Westminster 19, Edenboro 12.
Williams [illegible], Rochester 0.
Wooster [illegible], West Liberty 0.
Yale 38, Maine 0.
Yankton 7, South Dakota 7.

BATCHELDER WINS CUP

PINE VALLEY, N. J. (AP)—Joseph N. Batchelder, Salem, Mas., won the Crump Memorial Golf Trophy, defeating Eddie Driggs, New York, 1 up in the final round of the annual tournament. Batchelder advanced to the final by defeating E. H. Tipple, London Hunt Club, Ont., also by 1 up, while Driggs defeated William O. Blaney Jr., Boston, 8 and 7. Alec Knapp, Baltimore, last year's winner of the trophy, was eliminated in one of the early rounds.

BARNARD SELECTS UMPIRES

CHICAGO (AP)—President Ernest Barnard has appointed George Moriarty and Harry Geisel as the American League umpires for the World Series between the Philadelphia Athletics and the St. Louis Cardinals.

HEYDLER RACE A CLOSE ONE

Cardinals Win Only After One of Tightest Battles in History

NATIONAL LEAGUE (Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	92	62	.597
Chicago	90	64	.584
New York	87	67	.565
Brooklyn	86	68	.558
Pittsburgh	80	74	.519
Boston	70	84	.455
Cincinnati	59	95	.383
Philadelphia	52	102	.338

RESULTS SEPT. 27

Brooklyn 8, Boston 2.
Boston 7, Brooklyn 1.
New York 5, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 13, Cincinnati 8.
Pittsburgh 11, St. Louis 8.

RESULTS SEPT. 28

Brooklyn 6, Boston 3.
St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 13, Cincinnati 11.
New York 7, Philadelphia 6.

On Sept. 28 a very successful National League season was brought to a conclusion. As the final standing shows, all of the teams were not figured to finish where they did. Some more than fulfilled expectations, others fell far below the standard that they were expected to reach. Of course the St. Louis Cardinals have provided the feature and helped to make the race one of the most brilliant in the history of the National League.

Until the final week of playing came about, it looked as if any of the first four clubs could win the pennant before the final whistle sounded. First the Brooklyn Robins surprised the baseball world by taking first position and holding it for quite a stretch. It seemed that Uncle Robbie had the pitchers, and fairly well fortified with hitting strength. But when those Robins did get on base, it was hard telling just which way they would run. The batting of Babe Herman and Johnny Frederick, Del Bissonette, Glenn Wright and the other stars seemed capable of holding the top position for a long time. But somehow the Robins slumped and their pitchers could not seem to win. However, Manager Robinson did remarkably well to place his club where he did, considering the fact that it was figured to finish deep in the second division.

At another time during the race the New York Giants went out in front. John McGraw had assembled what seemed to be a team the class of the league. An infield said to be the equal of the greatest, with Bill Terry on first, Hugh Critz on second, Travis Jackson at shortstop and Freddy Lindstrom at third. There is a combination that is strong both defensively and offensively and by far the most impressive in the majors at the present time. McGraw could not seem to keep his outfield intact and the ability of his pitchers was a question. But with such an infield alone, it was expected that the Giants would beat out the Cubs down the home stretch. The pitchers faltered in the crisis, however, and the New Yorkers lost games that the batters had made almost certain.

The case of the Cubs seems to be somewhat different. Joe McCarthy began the season with the same club that quite easily won the National League pennant in 1929. But before the season had gotten well under way, first one and then another of his stars was forced out of the lineup. The mishap sustained to Hornsby was the first blow struck and the last was losing Charlie Root. Then of course along came the Cardinals with a world of strength in all departments to show the way to the finish. The National League seems more certain of winning the championship this season than they have for some time. Go to it, Gabby!

Roslyn Four Wins Waterbury Cups

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—The most successful polo season that Meadowbrook has ever known came to its final ending Sept. 27, as far as official events were concerned, with the winning of the Waterbury Memorial cups by the Roslyn four, an international organization, gotten together by Harold E. Talbott Jr. and including the two cowboys from Texas who came so close to making the international team, Cecil Smith and Henry W. "Rube" Williams.

Opposing them was the Greentree four, with Thomas Hitchcock Jr., captain of the international team; Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., the Californian who was crowded off the list by the selection of Eric Pedley; John Hay Whitney and Cyril R. Harrison, who filled in once more. This is the team which won the cups last year.

It had been expected that the battle would be close, with the winners in receipt of only two goals. But the play of Talbott and his associates was so far superior all the way through that the interest lagged as they climbed further and further ahead. The scoring power of Greentree was also somewhat below standard, and this made the combination work of the Roslyn forwards stand out still more.

Gerald Balding showed that, in spite of his work in the international games, he is a fine player by his handling of Hitchcock, leaving the Texans and Talbott to score without the interference of the 10-goal star. It was the best work of the young Englishman this season.

Starting with two goals, three more came to the credit of Roslyn in the first chukker, and another in the second, with Greentree unable to score in either. Whitney scored twice for the 1929 winners in the third, but Talbott showed his finest play in the fourth, when he stole the ball on three occasions and carried it down for goals, making the score 9 to 2 at half time. The second half was more even, but the final period found the leaders still in full possession of the play, as they added two goals to their total in that chukker to settle all questions of superiority. This is the first time that any of them have won in this tournament before, while all of the Greentree players are many-time winners. The summary:

WATERBURY MEMORIAL HIGH GOAL CUPS—Final Round

Pos.	ROSLYN	GREENTREE
No. 1	H. E. Talbott Jr.	J. H. Whitney
2	Cecil Smith	C. R. Harrison
3	Gerald Balding	Thomas Hitchcock Jr.
Back	H. W. Williams	E. J. Boeseke Jr.

Score—Roslyn 15, Greentree 6. Goals—Talbott 6, Smith 4, Williams 2, Balding, by handicap 2, for Roslyn; Whitney 4, Hitchcock 2, for Greentree. Referee—Louis E. Stoddard. Umpires—J. D. Nelson and Stewart B. Iglehart. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Horseshoe Title Won by Indianian

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Hoosiers captured both singles and doubles titles at the first annual United States amateur championship tournament of the American Horseshoe Pitchers' Association in Lincoln Park here. James F. Risk of Montpelier, Ind., won the single crown and Orville Harris of Janesville and H. R. Pergal of Dugger, Ind., captured doubles honors. Risk received a $1000 trophy.

In the final match the Montpelier flopon star defeated M. L. Tate, the last of a formidable array of talent from Moline, Ill. Risk won by a count of 51—18 and 55—33, but there were 14 single ringers canceled and six doubles. The real championship game, in view of the opposition Risk encountered, was in the first round with Harris.

This first-round engagement was won by Risk, 39-52, 53-16, 50-24. In these three games, double ringers canceled 11 times and single ringers 25 times, making it an interesting and long drawn out affair. Harris, with the ability displayed in this affair, should have gone to the final if he had not met Risk so early. Risk made 40 double ringers in this match against 27 for Harris, but the latter was way ahead on single ringers, showing 64 against 42 for Risk.

Paired with A. W. Meier of Columbus, O., Risk was unexpectedly eliminated in the semifinals of the doubles by O. W. Fullner and R. H. Simonds of Chicago, who drew a bye in the earlier round. These matches were decided on one game, and the Chicago pair won by the count of 50 to 48, largely due to the ringers thrown by Fullner against Meier. In the final, Harris and Pergal defeated the Chicagoans 50 to 36 and 51-28, the title match requiring two games.

There were only four girls, all from Chicago, entered in the women's championships. Miss Bessie F. Schneider on the singles and paired with Zelda Shutan to win the doubles. The summary:

FIRST ANNUAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP—AMERICAN HORSE SHOE PITCHING ASSOCIATION — SINGLES

First Round

W. H. Scott, Moline, Ill., defeated A. R. Maki, North Hibbing, Minn., 51—47, 13—51, 52—49.

Earl Jones, Danville, Ill., defeated R. H. Simonds, Wilmette, Ill., 51—25, 50—22.

James F. Risk, Montpelier, Ind., defeated Orville Harris, Janesville, Ind., 39—52, 53—16, 50—24.

H. R. Pergal, Dugger, Ind., defeated D. E. Nixon, Monterey, Calif., 50—7, 53—32.

M. L. Tate, Moline, Ill., defeated A. W. Meier, Columbus, O., 51—49, 52—42.

D. C. Swanson, Moline, Ill., bye.

E. C. McNeil, Milwaukee, Wis., bye.

O. W. Fullner, Chicago, bye.

Second Round

D. C. Swanson, Moline, Ill., defeated W. H. Scott, Moline, Ill., 51—27, 39—50, 50—47.

M. L. Tate, Moline, Ill., defeated E. C. McNeil, Milwaukee, 51—15, 50—14.

H. R. Pergal, Dugger, Ind., defeated O. W. Fullner, Chicago, 50—40, 52—45.

James F. Risk, Montpelier, Ind., defeated Earl Jones, Danville, Ill., 52—4, 50—26.

Semifinals

James F. Risk, Montpelier, Ind., defeated Henry R. Pergal, Dugger, Ind., 52—17, 52—21.

M. L. Tate, Moline, Ill., defeated D. C. Swanson, Moline, Ill., 52—50, 52—29.

Finals

James F. Risk, Montpelier, Ind., defeated M. L. Tate, Moline, Ill.

Third Place

Henry R. Pergal, Dugger, Ind., defeated D. C. Swanson, Moline, Ill., 53—21, 50—29.

DOUBLES—First Round

A. W. Meier and J. F. Risk defeated W. H. Scott and M. L. Tate, 52—16.

Orville Harris and H R. Pergal defeated A. R. Maki and Earl Jones, 52—30.

R. H. Simonds and O. W. Fullner, bye.

D. E. Nixon and D. C. Swanson, bye.

Semifinal Round

Harris and Pergal defeated Nixon and Swanson, 51—25.

Simonds and Fullner defeated Meier and Risk, 50—48.

Final Round

Harris and Pergal defeated Simonds and Fullner, 50—36, 51—28.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

B. F. Schneider defeated Fulda Mazza, 50—17, 50—9.

Zelda Shutan defeated Margaret O'Halloran, 50—20, 50—16.

Final

Schneider defeated Shutan, 50—35.

Doubles Final

Schneider and Shutan defeated O'Halloran and Mazza, 51—24, 50—13.

BLUENOSE FAILS TO PLEASE

LUNENBURG, N. S. (AP)—The Schooner Bluenose, racing champion of the North Atlantic fishing fleets, tried out her new suit of sails Sept. 27 in preparation for the exhibition race for the Lipton Cup in United States waters Oct. 9. Gertrude L. Thebaud, best of the Gloucester, Mass., fishermen, will furnish the opposition. The Bluenose, despite a half gale which usually is to her liking, failed to please her skipper, Capt. Angus Walters. She failed to hit the speed she maintained years ago when Captain Walter sailed her to victory over the best craft in Gloucester and Lunenburg. The nine-year-old schooner went ashore on the New Foundland coast this summer and in her trial trip did little better than five knots.

REARDON AND RIGLER PICKED

NEW YORK (AP)—J. E. (Jack) Reardon and Charles Rigler will be the National League umpires in the World's Series, President John A. Heydler has announced. For the Chicago city series President Heydler named E. C. Quigley and George Magerkurth.

PRINCETON POLOISTS WIN

NEW YORK—The Princeton Reserve Officers' Training Corps team advanced to the second round of the Second Corps Area military championship polo tournament by eliminating the 112th Field Artillery quartet by the score of 12 to 8 at Governors Island Sept. 27. A crowd of 2000 saw the game.

PRINCETON PAIR WIN

PRINCETON—George T. Dunlap Jr., and Walter Bourne, captain and coach of the Princeton University golf team, defeated Johnny Farrell and Gene Sarazen, 1 up, in an 18-hole exhibition match over the Springdale course here Sept. 27. Dunlap, with a 72, had the best card.

RICHARDS BEATS KOZELUH AGAIN

GLEN COVE, L. I.—Vincent Richards, former United States Davis Cup star, who beat Karel Kozeluh, Czechoslovakian, for the American pro crown recently, repeated that victory Sept. 28 on one of the turf courts at the Nassau Country Club. The score was 7—5, 6—1, 8—6.

WORLD RECORD BY UNKNOWN

PARIS (AP)—The world's record of 10.4s. for the 100 meters was equaled Sept. 30 by the Hungarian sprinter, Otto Raggambi, hitherto unknown outside of Budapest. Raggambi's mark was made in the course of a dual meet between France and Hungary, which the latter won, 79 points to 70.

ATHLETICS IN EASY VICTORY

Philadelphia Club Was Threatened Only by Washington Senators

AMERICAN LEAGUE (Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	102	52	.662
Washington	94	60	.610
New York	86	68	.558
Cleveland	81	73	.526
Detroit	75	79	.487
St. Louis	64	90	.416
Chicago	62	92	.403
Boston	52	102	.338

RESULTS SEPT. 27

Washington 8, Boston 3.
New York 10, Philadelphia 8.
Cleveland 9, St. Louis 7.
Detroit 6, Chicago 5.
Chicago 10, Detroit 8.

RESULTS SEPT. 28

New York 9, Boston 3.
Washington 9, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 11, Cleveland 5.
Cleveland 15, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 10, Detroit 7.

In the American League season that has just been concluded, the Philadelphia Athletics were not very closely pressed for the title, going into the final weeks of play. Walter Johnson and his Washington Senators threatened the A's from the beginning of the season until about the half way mark. But when the real test came, the Capitol City club could not stand the pace and faltered.

With a club that made a very unimpressive showing in 1929, Walter Johnson challenged Connie Mack and his remarkable ball club. The playing of young Joe Cronin, the return to form of Joe Judge and Sam Rice and the ability of the pitchers, helped to keep the Senators in the race for a considerable length of time. But down the home stretch, the veterans could not stand the pace and were forced to slow up a bit. Then was the time when the Athletics spurted to the front and remained there with apparent ease. The tremendous reserve strength of the A's was the reason Connie Mack won the league championship for the second time in as many years. And this fact may well carry them through the World Series with success.

Bob Shawkey and his New York Yankees finished a short distance behind the Senators, but did not threaten the lead at any time during the season. The new manager said at the beginning of the season that if his pitchers came through, he would be battling for the pennant. But his pitchers did not come up to expectations and the Yankees did not figure in the race, as many expected they would. Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and the rest of the heavy hitters did their work well, but all was useless without the proper help from the pitchers' box. Cleveland, like the Yankees, had plenty of batting strength, but could not find the pitching. If either one of these clubs can add strength to that department during the off-season, they will climb higher next season.

Very little was expected from the clubs in the second division. Detroit had batting to waste but a very poor pitching staff. Bucky Harris has several promising recruits, but they could not win consistently. In the case of the St. Louis Browns, they still have a fairly good club defensively, with a lack of batting power. Chicago and Boston could stand strengthening in all departments, although they both exhibited promising material during the season.

JONES' VICTORY SETS HIGH MARK IN GOLF WORLD

(Continued from Page 1)

where, and this was never more apparent than in the final round, when he hardly lingered at any time in his shooting, and yet played golf that was as close to perfect as was ever seen in a championship final.

With a lead of seven holes already in his possession, as they started the afternoon round, only super golf would have given Homans a chance, and that he never showed. The Englewood player had managed to win one hole in each nine on the morning round, the seventh, by a well-laid stymie, and the seventeenth, when he sank a seven-foot putt for a birdie. He got one more in the afternoon, when Jones got into trouble, and conceded a putt while the ball was still nine feet off, with two shots for Homans to win.

The first two were halved, in par, then Jones climbed to 9 up, with par figures of 3 and 5 on the third and fourth. They were now playing par golf all the way, and only once did Jones slip, when Homans was also one over par on the seventh, with three puts each. The ninth reduced the margin one, and careless work by both made their totals 6 each on the tenth. But another par hole by Jones, dividing the hole, settled the battle on the eleventh.

UNITED STATES AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Robert Tyre Jones Jr., Atlanta A. C., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Eugene V. Homans, Englewood C. C., Englewood, N. J., 8 and 7.

WAGNER RESIGNS AS MANAGER

Charles (Heine) Wagner, who managed the Boston Red Sox during the season just ended, has passed in his resignation, according to an announcement made by Secretary Hi Mason of the Boston club. His successor has not been announced as yet.

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Vines Wins Pacific Southwest Tennis

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Ellsworth Vines, 19-year-old University of Southern California freshman, Sept. 27 became Pacific Southwest singles tennis champion by defeating Gregory Mangin, Newark, N. J., an alterate on the 1930 United States Davis Cup team, 14—12, 6—3, 6—4. One of the hardest fought matches of the tournament saw Wilmer Allison, Austin, Tex., and Johnny Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeat Berkeley Bell, Austin, and Gregory Mangin of Newark, N. J., in the men's doubles finals Sept. 28, 6—4, 3—6, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Ethel Burkhardt of San Francisco won the women's singles championship Sept. 28 by defeating Marjorie Gladman, Santa Monica, 8—6, 6—0.

It remained for the semifinals of the women's singles to furnish the upsets Sept. 27, Miss Gladman eliminating Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, eighth-ranking woman player of the country, 6—1, 7—5. In the other women's singles match, Miss Burkhardt defeated Miss Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento player, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. Harper and Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., won the women's doubles title from Miss Gladman and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 6—3, 6—3.

THIRD VICTORY FOR ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—With their star right-hander, Paul Derringer, pitching invincible ball, the Rochester Red Wings turned in their third successive little world series victory over Louisville here Sept. 28, winning, 4 to 0. The series now stands 3 to 1 in Rochester's favor.

TWELVE-INNING TIE

SHIZUOKA, Japan (AP)—In a 12-inning game, called because of darkness, the University of Chicago and the Tokyo Club Sept. 27 quit with a 1-to-1 tie. The Tokyo Club is composed of alumni of Tokyo University.

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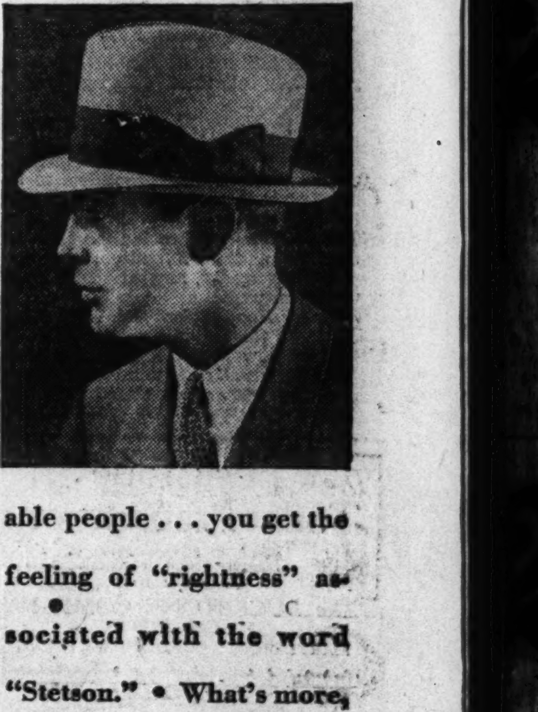

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OVERSEAS STATES ASSAIL EUROPE'S ECONOMIC PLAN

Anglo-Danish Ratification Proposal Approved–Dumping Is Condemned

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A heated discussion in the economic committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations Sept. 29 reveals the fundamental clash of interests between the overseas and European members of the League in the economic field.

Overseas countries, of which Canada, Australia and South Africa were joined by the Irish Free State, protested violently against the committee's recommendations, implying that all the members of the League approved the concerted action of European states tending to give preference in the export of their products to continental countries alone.

In scarcely diplomatic language, John M. O'Sullivan, Irish Free State, and P. E. Coleman, Australia, accused continental nations of hypocrisy in urging upon the League members an economic action which they themselves had no intention of following.

In replying, Pierre Etienne Flandin, France, and V. N. Madgearu, Rumania, charged that the British Dominions threatened all the League's economic work with ruin. Overseas states, said M. Flandin, were attempting to destroy the unanimity of other League members just after an attempt to destroy the concerted economic action of Europe, on the implied grounds that the preferential treatment in Europe would be dangerous to other countries.

After the British Dominions made it abundantly clear they were determined to continue their hostility toward European economic devices, which tend to protect or close European markets, the committee passed a resolution asking all the League members to join in a concerted action. The recommendation means that if sufficient ratifications of the convention signed at Geneva in March, 1930, are forthcoming before Nov. 1, a further conference will be held early in November to consider the exact concerted action it is possible to take.

It is apparent that the group of European states are determined to pursue the plan for preferential treatment for European products initiated at the Warsaw conference.

After recording the disagreement of the overseas states, the economic committee proceeded to adopt a succession of resolutions including condemnation of all forms of dumping and export bounties and provisions for a wide investigation by League authorities of the current economic depression.

Through the insistence of the French delegation, it appears that this investigation will derive much help from the consultative economic committee established following the Economic Conference of 1927, upon which the United States was represented.

One of the most quietly constructive works of the present Assembly was smoothly accomplished in the first committee with the discussion of the Anglo-Danish proposal expediting the ratification of treaties and conventions concluded under the auspices of the League.

The proposal contemplates first improving the preparation made by the League and by individual countries before conferences are ever held, and, second, after a treaty is signed to keep watch of its progress in individual countries, and undertaking concerted action to remove from a treaty objections to ratification felt by particular countries.

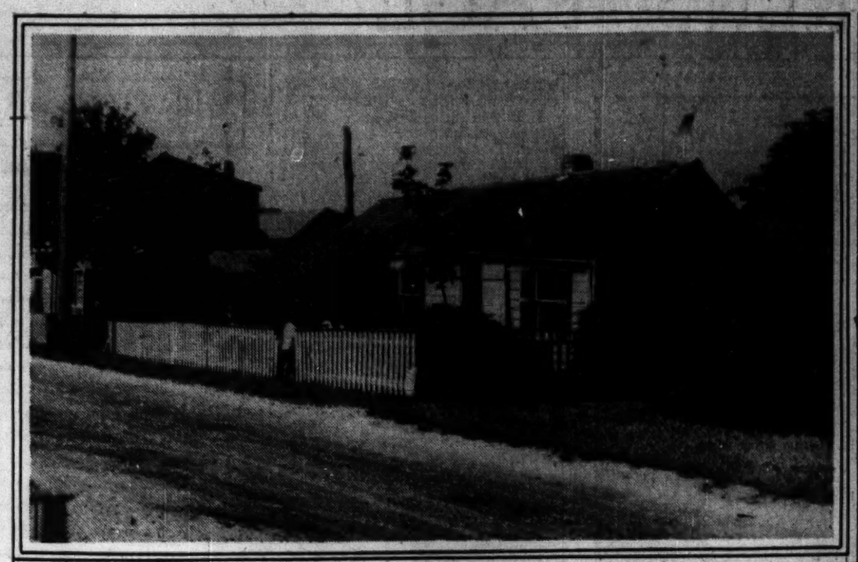
The system provides for the dispatch of annual requests to governments of countries which had signed but not ratified treaties and requests to governments which had neither signed nor adhered. It is also proposed to hold a second conference with the object of solving difficulties and preventing the general adoption of a convention.

It was recognized, however, that in this necessary work the League treads closely upon the sovereignty of individual states and Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Cuba, pointed out that the constitutional arrangements of American states rendered extreme caution necessary. Perhaps no single factor is more harmful to the League's work in drafting agreements which require widespread ratification for effectiveness than the inability to determine the exact causes of non-ratification and the delegates of many countries expressed gratitude to the British and Danish delegations for their skill in drafting the present plan.

The Assembly's annual report on the progress of disarmament work is now ready and it reflects a divergence between those states, which, like France, insist that complete political preparation must insure the success of the disarmament conference before it is called, and other states like Germany which demand that a specific date for the disarmament conference should be fixed in the near future. The committee was unable to effect any compromise in these divergent views, beyond that of including a pious hope that the conference would be called during the year 1931.

The third committee approves for submission to the Assembly a resolution noting with satisfaction the results obtained at the London conference. The committee considers these results will facilitate a general agreement upon the occasion of the next session of the preparatory commission, which is expected to be the final session. The committee trusts that the negotiations between the other powers will complete and extend the work of the naval conference. The committee accordingly concludes that the November meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission will complete the drafting of a convention and enable the Council to convene a conference on the reduction and limitation of armaments.

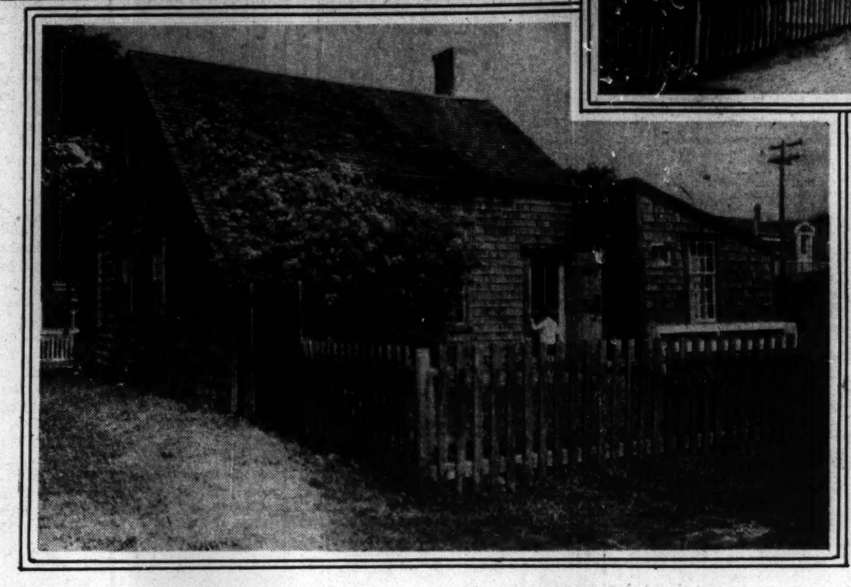
'Not Rural Sights Alone, but Rural Sounds'



Ewing Galloway

TYPICAL OLD HOMES AT SIASCONSET, MASS.

Here is no vanished place, but a village that lives on, with little prospect that the future will change it. Gray houses, silvered by the beat of many winds and weathers—narrow paths for streets—late roses climbing over small-paned windows—picket fences for looks, since trespassers are unknown, it being impossible to tresspass when owners give you leave to enter little gardens and speak with the flowers there if you will. A man here may, if he wish, have electric light in his house, but there are plenty left to tell you that there is no light in all the world like the warm, gold glow of an oil lamp. There is peace at Siasconset.



TARDIEU AVERS FRANCE CALM MID EUROPE'S UNREST

Premier's Speech Touches Lightly Upon Matters of Foreign Policy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The speech by André Tardieu, Prime Minister, delivered at Alençon on Sept. 28, is notable for its moderation and for its omissions. With the reassembling of Parliament only one month off M. Tardieu has issued a call for the abandonment of party conflicts in the interest of peace both at home and abroad. His references to foreign policy are general in nature and indicate that the Government as a whole is sympathetic to Aristide Briand's activities at Geneva.

The most striking omission of the French Premier's address is his failure to refer to the recent German elections, or to Adolf Hitler's fiery speeches at the Leipzig trial. In view of the apprehension which has been caused in France by the increased strength of the Hitlerites in Germany, it would have been easy for the French Premier to make use of the uncertain situation there in his attempt to bring French political parties closer together. M. Tardieu, however, refrains from any such gesture and contents himself with declaring that France remains calm before the existing European situation, and intends to continue the well-defined policy it has traditionally followed, which has as its triple objective security, arbitration and disarmament.

Another notable feature in M. Tardieu's speech is the omission of any reference to Russia. Since he was speaking primarily to agriculturists and a large portion of his address dealt with agricultural questions, he might readily have made some comment on the Soviet policy of flooding the world market with low-priced wheat. Yet he confined himself to explaining the aid which the Government has given to agriculture in France and to speaking with approval of such attempts to organize production and distribution of foodstuffs as received consideration at the recent international conference in Warsaw.

The dominant note of the entire address is, therefore, one of moderation. This is specially notable in the realm of foreign affairs since controversial topics are deliberately avoided. Nothing is said about the temporary adjournment of Franco-Italian naval conversations nor is specific mention made of M. Briand's project for European federation, although the importance of some sort of economic and political unity for Europe is stressed.

This is not to say that his speech is colorless or indecisive. M. Tardieu's manner of addressing himself to definite problems of the country's agriculture and finance is characteristically direct and forceful. He declares his Government considers itself to be the direct heir to M. Poincaré's great work of stabilizing the franc and he shows that the taxes have been lowered and the budget, for the first time in many years, has been reduced. It is this budget, upon which the Cabinet has spent many hard hours of work during the past summer, that will form the nucleus of the Government's policy when it appears before the reassembled Chambers. M. Tardieu has made his first gesture of moderation toward the Opposition with a view of dissuading it from employing obstructionist tactics against the Government program.

CANADIAN LOADINGS OFF

Loadings of freight on Canadian railroads in the week ended Sept 20 totaled 72,681 cars, a decrease of 4851 from the preceding week and 11,414 from the like week last year.

Platform Adopted by Florida G. O. P.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Practically adopting the Orange County Republican Club's platform, the Florida G. O. P. committee has chosen a program regarded as acceptable to the large majority of Republicans in Florida.

Outstanding is the demand for a reduction of operating expenses in city, county and state government as a means of placing the state on a sound financial basis, and extricating many of the cities which are heavily incumbered with bonded indebtedness.

Abandonment of a gasoline tax on tractors and all farming implements is advocated, and drastic reform of school financing throughout the state to afford nine months' school term in all counties is urged.

The platform further favors repeal of the Florida amendment prohibiting a state inheritance tax, and declares boldly for an individual and corporation state income tax, these items definitely aimed at a reduction of taxes on real estate.

It further recommends a revision of state banking laws with more rigid supervision of county banks, favprs the holding of a constitutional convention in Florida in the coming year, and urges that women be given full legal rights with men in all matters of business.

SCHOBER REFUSES TO ENTER AGAIN PARTY POLITICS

Inclusion of Dr. Seipel in Austrian Cabinet to Restore Foreign Confidence

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—No secret is made of the fact that the inclusion of Dr. Ignaz Seipel, the ex-Chancellor, as Foreign Minister in the new Cabinet which it is expected will be formed by Karl Vaugoin, the Christian Socialist leader, is designed to restore confidence in foreign financial and political opinion, disturbed by the disappearance of the moderate Schober ministry.

Dr. Seipel, it is declared, achieved great things during his first period as Chancellor, including the flotation of a League of Nations loan which stabilized Austrian finances.

But it is felt that it would be a great mistake to conclude that he now enjoys the confidence of business, political and other important circles here. His intransigent policy between 1927 and 1929, his monarchist tendencies and ultra clerical policy have alienated what was once his strongest support.

Dr. Johann Schober's fall is generally regarded here as a grave misfortune, not only for Austria but also for the social, political and economic understanding of Center Europe. Despite many proposals made to him to enter party politics Dr. Schober, it is authoritatively declared, will return to the police presidency, which post he formerly held. The elections are expected in the first half of November and after passing over personal and minor issues, the contest will evidently be between clerically veiled Fascism and Social Democracy.

Of the two parties coöperating with the Christian Socialists in the last coalition, the Pan-Germans flatly refuse to suport Karl Vaugoin's policy while the Agrarians are also expected officially to publish their refusal after their meeting on Sept. 30. Until then Herr Vaugoin's new Cabinet cannot be announced, but it is already clear that this veiled attempt at a dictatorship on the part of the Christian Socialists has only succeeded in splitting the bourgeois coalition and alienating a large section of liberal and middle classes which are solid behind Dr. Schober's policy of the coöperation of all parties for the economic reconstruction of Austria.

Even the Heimwehr, that is, the Fascist home defense force, does not wholeheartedly support Herr Vaugoin, its official communiqué declaring the movement is willing to support a united bourgeois bloc against Marxism, but otherwise reserves the right to follow its own course. This is taken to mean that it will run its own candidates at the coming election.

SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE IS 2 P. C., PRAVDA ASSERTS

Charge of 'Dumping' Made Against Russia Arouses Adverse Comment

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The campaign abroad against Soviet "dumping" is being followed here with the closest attention, papers devoting their leading editorials to the question.

Pravda interprets the campaign as an effort of capitalist countries to seek an outcome of the economic crisis in a new war, using the talk of dumping as a pretext for organizing a war against the Soviet Union. Pravda points out that Tsarist Russia exported agricultural products to England and Germany at such cheap prices that Russian sugar was fed to pigs, but nobody raised the question of an economic political blockade against Tsarist Russia.

Pravda continues: "The entire turnover of foreign trade of the Soviet Union, including imports and exports are only half pre-war proportions. At most it is less than 2 per cent of the world trade turnover. By what miracle can 2 per cent disrupt the equilibrium of the entire world market."

Meanwhile the Soviet Government expresses much dissatisfaction at the slowness of the state organization's buying of grain and has issued instructions to all the local Soviets, signed by M. I. Kalinin, urging that grain collections be forced to proceed faster. Individual peasants must not delay to sell to the state the amount of grain prescribed. The reduction or closing of state credits, and the arresting of managers, is urged against those collective farms which have not sold to the state the prescribed grain. The peasants' tendency to demand manufactured products in exchange for all grain sold must be decisively checked, it is declared, and their unwillingness to receive payment, in part money and part goods, speedily overcome.

TECHNICOLOR EARNINGS

Technicolor, Inc., for eight months ended Aug. 31, 1930, shows net of $942,590 after interest, amortization, inventory adjustment and federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $1.82 a share on 517,302 shares of no-par common.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Telephone's Story

By ANNA E. WILLIAMS

"OH, DEAR!" sighed Little Telephone, "I do not like being in an empty house. I want to do some work; it is not right to be idle all day long. I want to hear people's voices. It's not a bit nice to be on the floor without even a table to sit on. My bell used to ring so many times a day, but when the last people left I must have been disconnected, for my bell never rings now, and no one speaks into my ears."

Little Telephone sighed again, and a tiny sunbeam came dancing into the room onto his dusty stand.

"Cheer up," whispered Tinkerbell, the Sunbeam, "someone will come soon to live here."

"It is easy for you to be cheerful," sighed the telephone, "you can get out of doors and see the birds and trees."

"It is just as easy for you to be cheerful. You have a lovely big sunny room, with wide windows, and you can see all the cars and things that pass. Just go on being patient; someone must come along soon, I'm sure. So be ready at any moment to greet your new owners."

Tinkerbell hopped all round the room, on the ceiling, walls, and back again to Little Telephone, as the trees danced up and down in the garden.

"Good-by, little friend, I'll come again tomorrow," he called as he hopped across the window sill.

Friendly Cat Pays a Visit

Little Telephone felt more cheery and began to wonder who would be the first person to speak in his ears. Car after car, big motorbuses and all sorts of traffic passed the empty house, but a large "TO LET" board hid the front garden from his view, so that if anyone had walked up the front path he could not have seen them. The morning passed as many other mornings had done, and Friendly Cat from next door came and stood on the window ledge.

"Hello! any news today?"

Little Telephone shook his head.

"Never mind, someone will come soon; I feel it in my whiskers. Good morning." Friendly Cat bowed to his friend and went away.

Now, thought Little Telephone, if Friendly Cat feels it in his whiskers it must be true. Most remarkable whiskers, always so reliable. I will just watch and watch until something happens. But the brilliant sunshine made Little Telephone sleepy, and he must have dozed for some time before finally rousing himself with a start. Footsteps were coming up the front path, and footsteps meant people. There were several different sounds, and he recognized a Friendly Dog's sniff. Little Telephone wanted to shout for happiness. Friendly Cat's whiskers were quite right—someone was coming in.

Tense and excited, he waited to see what would happen. He heard the front door open, and jolly voices floated along the hall.

"Oh Mother, is it not the loveliest house!" cried Little Boy. Can we have all our meals out on the lawn in the summer, do you think? I'm going to see what's in here."

The handle turned, and in walked Little Boy and Friendly Dog.

"Hello, Mr. Telephone!" he said. "Look, Mother, Mr. Telephone lives in here."

Friendly Dog, a large spotted terrier, sniffed at the little stand. "Decent place this?" he asked in a whisper.

"Oh, yes," replied Little Telephone, "the loveliest place for a family. Lots of cute little corners and places to hide bones in."

Friendly Dog chuckled with delight. "Wise chap, you," he said, giving the telephone a playful dig that sent him over on his side.

Little Boy sat him up again. "Don't get so excited now, Binks," he said to Friendly Dog, "come on, let's go and see the rest of the house."

Little Telephone could hear voices and footsteps going all over the house. "Oh, what a lovely family, if only they will decide to take the house I shall be so happy," he thought.

Presently the voices came nearer, and Daddy, Mother, Little Boy and Friendly Dog came into his room.

"I don't think we can do better than decide on this one; it is the best house we have seen, and we could come in as soon as the decorators have done all that is needed," said Daddy.

Little Telephone heard the front door open and shut, the chug-chug of a car, and then the sounds died away. So they were actually coming to live in his home! He felt they belonged to him already. He longed to share the good news with Tinkerbell and Friendly Cat, and could scarcely wait until they had paid him their usual morning visit.

Ladders, Buckets and Strange Noises

Early the following day, almost before Little Telephone was awake, he heard strange noises coming out of the hall. He was not quite sure what it was, but it sounded like ladders and buckets and people, all at once. He was terribly excited, and wanted to know what was happening to his house. He guessed it was the painters, and his little heart went pit-a-pat. Clatter went buckets; bump, bump went ladders, and tramp, tramp went feet all over the house. Suddenly Friendly Cat appeared at the window.

"Oh, your wonderful whiskers!" cried Little Telephone. "People are coming to live here; there are four of them; a Daddy, a Mother, a Little Boy and a Friendly Dog!"

Friendly Cat purred three times, a very unusual thing as he only purred once unless something very wonderful was happening. "I'm so glad for your sake," he purred, "because you will not be lonely any more."

For some days Little Telephone heard lots of clatter and bump and footsteps, and a few days later two cheery men in white overalls brought in their ladders and pails, and they began to paint the ceiling with a lovely shade of green.

"Better cover up the little chap there, or he may get splashed," said one man. And a piece of white cloth was put all over Little Telephone.

"Oh!" he gurgled with delight. "They are playing a lovely game with me. I can sit here and try to guess what color the walls will be!"

For two days he saw nothing, then he heard the men collecting their things, and at last the cover was taken off his little black stand. Such a pretty sight was before him; the whole room was done in soft shaded tones of green. It looked so dainty and cool that Little Telephone wanted to jump about and shout for joy.

The following week the family came. Such happy exclamations of pleasure greeted each room. Friendly Dog rushed here and there, sniffing and approving of everything. "I'm so glad we are in," he woofed in a happy way.

"So am I," answered Little Telephone, "and I hope you stay forever, and never go away at all!"

How busy Little Telephone was during the days that followed! Orders to the baker, the grocery, the vegetable man—he nearly gasped for breath. It was so lovely and exciting to be at work again.

Little Telephone is never lonely now, and between you and me he has one of the happiest homes in the world to live in.

The Wind's Playmate

"LET'S play," whispered the wind, skipping around and around the poplar tree in his antic way one bright afternoon.

"Oh, let's," cried a merry little leaf, beginning to jump up and down with delight, "let's play Hurly-Burly."

"Right—o!" answered the wind, springing up double quick.

So they played that just as they had been doing day after day all the summer long. For a while they seemed to enjoy it as hugely as ever. Then all of a sudden the wind stopped still and would not stir.

"Don't you want to play any more?" asked the little leaf, very much puzzled by this unusual behavior.

"Yes, I want to play," said the wind, "but not this—something different."

"Would you like Pretend or Company?" said the little leaf, suggesting all the different games it knew.

"Oh, no — something altogether different," answered the wind, almost rudely. Then remembering its manners, it explained, "Perhaps it's the weather—it's getting cooler now—anyhow something makes me want to play clear-across-the-field games and up-and-down-the-lane games. They're the best for this time of year."

"Tell me about them," begged the little leaf, getting quite excited.

"Well, they're this way," explained the wind, "you run together to see who can run fastest, or one runs ahead and the other tries to catch him, or one hides and the other tries to find him. They're jolly, oh, my, just like this!" He raced to the corner of the yard with a piece of brown paper.

"Oh, oh, oh!" cried the little leaf, fairly trembling. "I'd like to but I don't know whether I could. I've never been anywhere but right here."

"You could though," assured the wind. "I've played these games many times with leaves—more times than I can count even. I'd rather play them with leaves than anybody."

"Well, I'll ask my Mother," said the little leaf. "If she says I may I'll play a little while with you—I'll learn one of the games."

"Of course she'll let you play with an old friend like me," laughed the wind. "She may want you to wait or your new dress though. She usually expects that."

"My new dress?"

"Yes, your play dress of yellow—the one the poplars always wear. Now I come to think of it, she is very particular about that. She lets her family out to play early, quite early, but hardly ever until the dresses are ready. Perhaps I'd better come for you in a day or two—it won't be long."

"Yes, yes, I must wait for my lovely dress," sighed the little leaf. "Did you say it would be yellow like the marigolds?"

"Like the marigolds and the sunflowers and the goldenrod."

"Why, I'll look quite like a butterfly racing across the fields, won't I?"

"To be sure."

"And what did you say the new games were?"

"One is called Tag and one is called Hide-and-Seek and one —"

"And do we go all the way across the field?" interrupted the leaf, dancing merrily.

"Yes, often—and sometimes down the lane to the woods."

"Lovely, lovely, lovely!" sighed the eager one. "I must ask Mother to hurry."

"Good-by till then," cried the wind, racing after the piece of brown paper.

The Animal Chase

The zebra chased the billy goat,
Who didn't seem to mind.
A lion followed after him,
A step or two behind.

He never nipped the zebra's heels,
Nor took a single bite,
Although he kept so very close,
Till far into the night.

Behind the lion, horses came,
And then a tall giraffe.
The children watched the merry chase,
With shout and happy laugh.

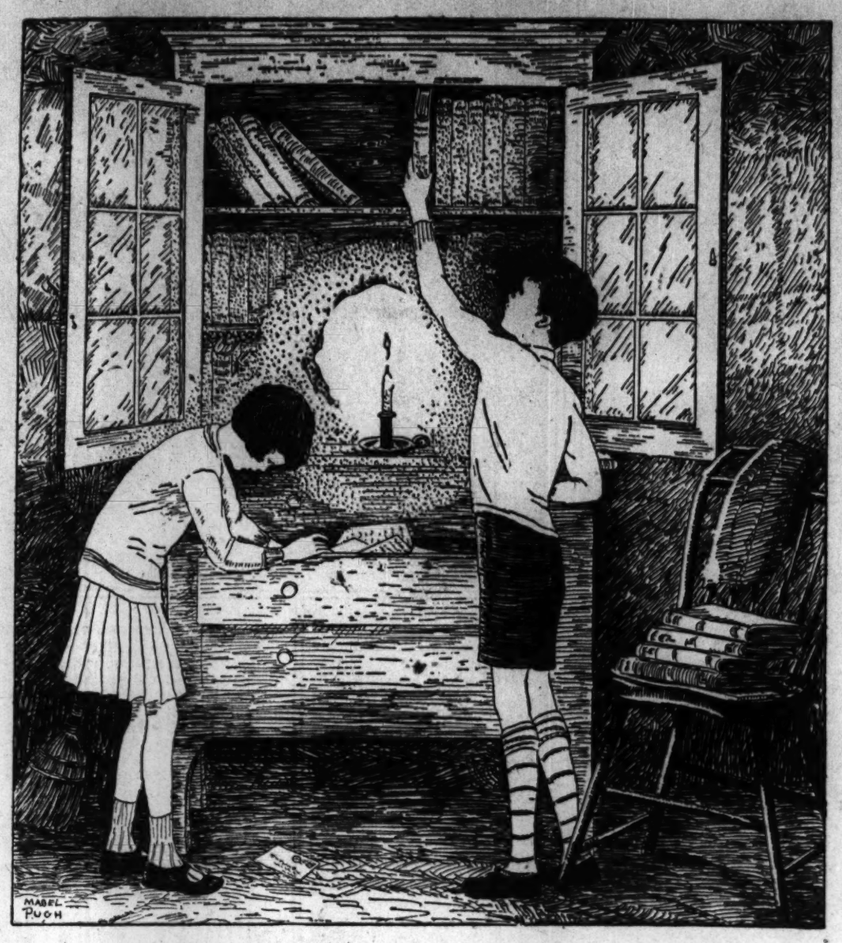
No animal got caught, my dears,
But still, none got away.
They all stood on a merry-go-round,
The whole long summer day!

J. LILLIAN VANDEVERE.

Hollywood's Baby Trio

This trio, known as the "Hollywood Baby Trio," has been trained by Karl Moldrem, organizer of the now famous Hollywood Baby Orchestra, consisting of 50 tiny tots ranging in age from 2½ to 6 years. The trio has played not only at church services and concerts, but has recently appeared in "Concert Scenes in Sound Motion Pictures," a recent picture by Fox Picture Co.

The names of the trio are Schuyler Standish, first violin; Karol Kay, second violin; Dorothy Wade, obbligato violin. Mrs. Vernie Kay, little Karol's mother, is the accompanist.



At first they had great hopes of the cupboard, but careful investigation had revealed only a few old books and papers.

Storm Cave

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

In Five Parts—Part III

THE next morning it was raining again. "This rain looks as if it meant business," said Mr. Gregory. "I think I'll take a tramp up the beach and do a little exploring on my own account." He looked laughingly at Bob and Patty. "I expect to find hidden treasure in the shape of wonderful landscapes and seascapes. Some of those rocks looming against the sea in this silvery light ought to give me about what I'm looking for."

Bob and Patty exchanged glances. They weren't selfish, but they did hope that no one would discover their cave—at least until they had had a chance to explore it thoroughly.

"I expect today will give Bob and Patty a chance to search the house for secret passages," said Mrs. Gregory, smiling.

Eager though the children were to be off to Storm Cave, they turned their attention for the present to the cottage.

"Since we found a cave right away, without even looking for it," said Patty, "it seems we certainly ought to find a secret room or a secret stairway or cubbyhole or something in the house, when we settle right down to business and look for it."

"We'll make a thorough search," said Bob, in his most businesslike tone.

But though the children spent hours poking about in closets and cupboards, tapping the wall to see if there were hollow places, going carefully over each bit of stairway, not a single mysterious hiding-place did they discover.

The next day it was still raining, but they had not yet explored the cellar, and they spent the morning there.

Welcome Visitors

In the afternoon, they had visitors. Mary and Peter Todd, who lived on a neighboring farm, came through the rain under a big umbrella. "Grandma said you were just about our size," began Mary, "and that we'd better get acquainted right away."

"You're going to stay a whole year, aren't you?" Peter added.

"A whole year and maybe longer. I hope we'll stay and stay and stay," said Patty.

"I like this ever so much better than the city," added Bob.

Mrs. Gregory had callers in the living-room, so the children went to the kitchen, where they popped corn and made candy, while Mary and Peter told Bob and Patty something about the fun to be had in Winneconne. "And some day maybe we'll have a boat," finished Peter. "We could take some dandy trips then."

"Maybe we'll have one when we find ——" Bob was going to say, "the hidden treasure" but he thought that might sound silly, and he finished instead, "when our ship comes in!" He drew a deep breath. "Coasting and swimming and skating and nutting and picnicking. Just think, Patty!"

"I am," said Patty, pouring out the fudge. "I'd like to stay here always."

The days that followed were busy ones for Bob and Patty. Mary and Peter had so many interesting places to show them. Up and down the beach they tramped and into the woods and orchards. There were picnics almost every afternoon.

* * *

Bob and Patty spent every minute they could spare in their cave. "We won't say a word about this to anybody until we've explored it thoroughly. It might sound silly to other folks," said Bob.

"And until we've cleaned it thoroughly," added Patty, shaking a dustcloth out of the opening. The children had managed to bring to their cave an old broom, a number of cleaning cloths, some soap, a pail, a few candles, and a flashlight, and they were busy putting the place in order. "Maybe as we clean we'll make discoveries," said Patty.

But the cleaning was finished, and no discoveries had been made. The cave, however, was quite delightful enough in itself to satisfy anyone who was not bent on finding "hidden treasure." A fireplace, which, to the children's delight, drew perfectly, was at the end of the room opposite the opening. On each side were cupboards, and while Patty washed the old-fashioned dishes, Bob filled one cupboard with wood for the fire. "This will be a great place to have picnics in the rain," said Bob, "and we can keep apples and maple sugar and cookies and such supplies here all the time." There were an old-fashioned table and several chairs, a couch, and a cupboard with glass doors and a drawer or two.

At first they had great hopes of the cupboard, but careful investigation had revealed only a few old books and papers. "I'd like to know who this used to belong to," said Patty. "Maybe Mother knows. Let's invite her down here."

"Let's just take a little more time to investigate," urged Bob.

Patty's Idea

That evening when Patty had finished drying the dishes she went into the sitting room and picked up the newspaper. Daddy and Mother encouraged Bob and Patty to read their favorite newspaper and talk over interesting items. Tonight Patty seemed to have found something of special interest, for when she laid the paper down her eyes were shining and she looked at Bob as if she had something to tell him at the first opportunity. They had no time for private conversation that evening, for their mother suggested a game, and when it was over went upstairs with them, as she often did, to sit on the top step and talk over the day's events.

"Today I'm going down the beach," said Mr. Gregory the next morning. "I want to make a series of sketches. Oh, I'm going to do good work here, Bess, I feel sure of it."

"And then maybe we won't have to go back to the city at all?" asked Patty eagerly.

"Then we can stay here," he assured her. The mail had just arrived, and he picked up his letters as he spoke. As he read the last one his face was very sober.

"Robert, is anything wrong?" asked his wife.

"It looks that way," he said slowly. "I expected to sell some bonds which I had always considered very good, but they have stopped paying interest, and there is no sale for them now. I feel sure they will come out all right in the end, but—"

"Does that mean we can't stay here this winter?" asked Bob breathlessly, as his father paused. He didn't understand much about bonds, but he did understand the trouble and disappointment in his father's voice.

Mrs. Gregory nodded, trying hard to speak cheerfully. "Well, we'll just make the best of it," she said, "and your opportunity will come, I'm sure, Robert." Mr. and Mrs. Gregory stood talking earnestly, and Patty slipped out into the hall, beckoning to Bob.

"If only we had found that treasure," said Bob sorrowfully. "I don't see how you can look so cheerful, Pat."

"Bob, let's go straight down to the cave," whispered Patty. "I have an idea."

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

A True Story

When my father was engaged in business in New York, we lived in Ridgefield, a beautiful village in New Jersey. There we had a dear little dog—we own him yet—a fox terrier, called Fritz. One day my father brought home a pretty kitty. It was not afraid of Fritz and they became good friends. Fritz would sit up every morning at breakfast, to beg for some milk and Kitty soon learned to do the same. They played, ate and slept and even went out walking together, and every pleasant afternoon they would go with us to the edge of the hill, where we would wait for my father, who always came home on the 5 o'clock train.

Fritz had an enemy, a fine big St. Bernard, and whenever the two met, poor Fritz would come home the worse for wear. Once they met in our own back garden, and we saw the scene from our window. The big dog had barely attacked our little Frits when Kitty, our own brave Kitty, came to her friend's rescue by jumping on the St. Bernard's back. He soon made a retreat, while Kitty and Frits came home just like two happy children.

One day the two friends behaved as if they wished to tell or show us something. So Emma, the good girl who helped my mother, went with them down into the cellar and what do you think she found? Two dear little kittens, one for my brother and one for me. How glad we were! The Mamma Kitty used to bring them upstairs for us to play with, but when she thought it time for her children to rest, she would carry them down stairs again. We had a party the day the baby kittens were named. We called them Minz and Maunz, the cats from our German story book being the godmothers.

When my father's business called him back to Chicago, we had to leave our beautiful village. We took Fritz along with us, but had to part with our dear cats, for whom we found nice new homes. We have not cared to own another since, as none could ever be so dear to us as Mamma Kitty and her pretty children, Minz and Maunz.

E. D.

Alphabet Books

There are many beautiful and charmingly arranged alphabet books on the market, but some appeal to adult taste rather than to little children. Among the A-B-C books that children will enjoy are:

A-B-C FOR EVERY DAY, by Helen Sewell, published by Macmillan, N. Y. Price, $1.50. This alphabet book is nicely illustrated and follows the child's interests during the day, from "A—awake" to "Z—zip into bed."

AN ALPHABET FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, by Rachel Field, published by Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y. Price, 75c. This alphabet book is a lovable little book. Each letter stands for a child's name, as "A for Ann, D for Dan, and E for Eliza," etc. This is a gay little picture book with pictures suggesting Kate Greenaway's illustrations in green and lively colors.

A-B-C BOOK, by Charles B. Fall, published by Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y. Price, $2.50. This is an unusual picture book, very fine and artistic in workmanship. For instance "S is for Swan," and above the words is a very lovely picture in colors of a swan sailing gracefully over a beautiful park pond.

A APPLE PIE, by Kate Greenaway, published by Warne, N. Y. Price, $1.50. There are twenty-four full-page illustrations, color plates, in this book. "A Apple Pie, B Bit it, C Cut it, etc." Kate Greenaway drew all her pictures from life. She dressed her little friends up in old-fashioned dresses, quaint and colorful, and made her drawings and paintings while they played and posed for her.

The Mail Bag

Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

They say my name is Chieftain—I am known as Little Chief,
But the host of other names I've got is quite beyond belief.
There's "Snixzle," there's "Snoozle," there's "Little Lollops," too.
And my aunties say that these portray the little things I do.
But the name I answer best to is from a funny story,
Told by another Scotsman in a ballad called "Tobermory."
You see I have a habit (which I'm sure you'll all agree
Is only proper thriftiness in a little Scot like me)
Of picking up small trifles that other people waste—
So I'm called "Ezekie Eckie McFeckie" and I think it's in good taste
I have a chummy canine friend—they call him Ickle Pots.
He's really quite like little Snubs—only he has more spots.
And when we romp together and the fun is at its height,
Mother says "Station OUI is broadcasting tonight."
Spot is a bit of a hero, for he saved the house from fire.
And many other things he's done, which all seem to admire.
All I know is, I love him; and I know that he loves me—
And we send you all our bestest love from our home across the sea.

Little Chief and Spot

I am not much of a poet, but we all get so much joy from the Monitor and Snubs and his many friends, that we thought we would like to tell you about US!—and I being the youngest was chosen to do it. I have grown as large again since the enclosed pictures were taken, so now I am able to look after Spot, just as he looked after me when I was half his size. We have two little pussy friends, their names are Grey Dawn and Jazz. Dawn is gray and very soft, and Jazz is ginger and black and white. Dawn always gets her meals first, being a lady; and of course I being the youngest, "altho the largest," get mine last. But I've always finished first!

Once a week Spot and I go down in the car to the seaside to play with my twin brother. We have a most lovely scamper all together on the sand. Then once a week he comes up to see us, and we take him down our gully, which is all full of ferns and heath and lovely damp undergrowth with the most entrancing bush smell. We have the happiest time.

I should like to have had a picture of Spot in his little rug which he wears in the winter. I find it very handy to catch hold of him by, as he is much quicker than I am, when we have a chase, and streaks away and leaves me. So I just grab him by his little coat and pull him back.

This is all about "us" now, dear Editor, except thank everybody ever so much for the Monitor. "Chief,"

(A little Scotch Collie in Australia.)

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

I am a German boy of 11 years and am living in Hamburg. I go to a higher school (called Realschule) and I have learned English for one and a half years.

This July I visited in London with my whole class and our master. I enjoyed our visit to the Houses of Parliament best. First we went to Westminster Hall. Then we went all through the Houses of Parliament. We also saw a big room where the secreet negotiations are permitted. We also went out to the Terrace where our photographs were taken. Afterward we went over to Westminster Abbey, where we saw the tombs of many kings and queens and bishops and the grave of the unknown soldier. On another day we went to the County Hall, where a great reception had been fixed. On the following day we went to the Coliseum where was played a variety. I found it very nice.

The swimming bath is much better than in Germany, for there are first and second class. The jumping boards are very high.

We were all very enthusiastic for the Tower Bridge. There was a very big machine by which the bridge was let up and down. It was worked just to show us. I had very nice parents in London who were very good to me.

Envald v. d. F.

[This letter, and the one published in the Mail Bag last Thursday, were written by two Hamburg school boys who visited England this summer as guests of the Bermondsey Central School. Some account of this interesting exchange project was given in the Monitor on Aug. 1 and Aug. 12.

We should also like to thank Gerhard W. and Erick V. for letters describing the same delightful holiday.—Editor.]

South Pasadena, California

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years old and have a brother and sister. Our last names being Freese some people call us the three little icicles. I enjoy reading Snubs and Waddles very much. I have made several toys for my brother and sister according to the directions of the Monitor. They still have the cat and dog I made them and take them to bed every night.

I should very much like to correspond with some girl my age.

Patricia F.

Reading, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I like to read the Mail Bag, In Lighter Vein, Snubs and Waddles and "I Record Only the Sunny Hours."

Four years ago I went to Boston and saw The Mother Church, Publishing House, Mrs. Eddy's Home, Mt. Auburn, and the Benevolent Home. We also saw many historic places including Louisa M. Alcott's home near Concord, where were many interesting things actually used by Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy. Among these things were their dolls, the costumes used in their plays which were made by the girls themselves, and Beth's piano. I purchased a copy of "Little Women" to remember my trip by.

I would like to receive letters from girls in this country and foreign countries and will try to answer them all. I am 12.

Jean E.

South Perth, West Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I live in Western Australia. I am 10 years old and have been attending the Christian Science Sunday School for nearly three years. I enjoy reading the Monitor, especially "The Adventures of Waddles," and Snubs. As my Dad is teaching me French, I should like to correspond with boys in France.

We have had a lot of rain, and parts of the Swan River have overflowed. We have a tabby cat called Greyboy who is very funny. I am very fond of swimming and football.

Joe C.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Barbara R. (7), Omaha, Neb.—Especially from India.

Lily M (9), Redditch, Worces., England.—Especially from Boston, Mass.

Verna B. (10), Elma, Wash.

Hilda H. (11), Cottonwood, Calif.—Interested in 4-H Club work.

Boys

George F (9), Hermosa Beach, Calif.

Warren A. (9), St. Petersburg, Fla.—Exchange stamps.

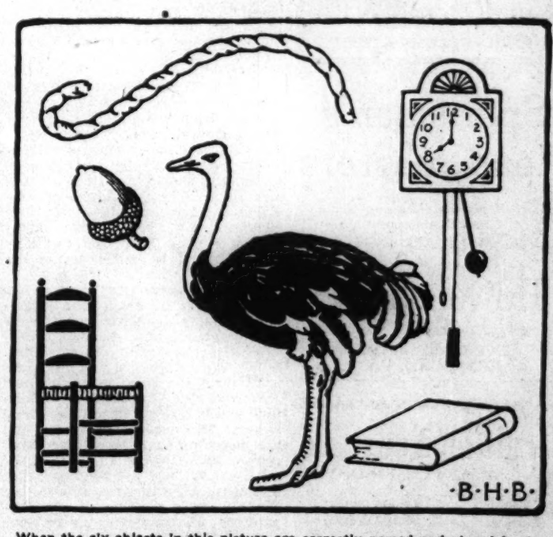
Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (3 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Picture Puzzle



When the six objects in this picture are correctly named and placed in the right order, the second letters will spell something which concerns children all over the world.

The Amazing Pranks of Cacique

THIS little bird is really an oriole, but he is so pugnacious, so ready to fight, that he has been named after the fighting chiefs of the old Inca tribes, the cacique (pronounced ka-see-key). His belligerence is quite astonishing as he is only about the size and build of an American sparrow, but his trim little body is bright yellow with a touch of black on wings and tail.

The cacique has an unusual whistle which resembles the first notes of the reveille. It is said that these birds can be taught to whistle tunes, and that they have even mastered Yankee Doodle. This may be true, for they are very clever.

Their cleverness, however, often takes the form of getting into mischief. We had one that flew about the house most of the time, and the only way to entice him into his cage at night was to show him the sugar bowl. He was so used to lighting on the table and edging the cover off, whenever the bowl was left unguarded, that he had developed a very sweet—shall one say "beak"? So, since he had the habit at nightfall of flying up into odd corners, the easiest way to find him and to get him down was to walk about with a sugar bowl held aloft. Eventually the temptation was too great for the little fellow, and he would alight on the edge of it. While he had his head buried inside the bowl, he was quickly shut into his cage.

Another great fondness of his caused much consternation in the kitchen, for when the cook was peeling shrimps, he would dart down from the upper window ledge, snatch each tender shrimp as she laid it on the plate, and be off again. So Peter, for that was his name, had to be enticed away from the kitchen with the irresistible snare of the sugar bowl, until the cook had her shrimps safely under cover.

At mealtimes he often had to be punished for perching on one's shoulder and making a dart at each mouthful of food one was about to eat, or if he saw corn on the table, he made a dash for it.

If everyone was busy and no one would play with him he would pass many hours in the absorbing game of opening match boxes and dropping the matches one by one to the floor. Or he would perch on a head abundantly supplied with hairpins, and pull and tug until with the last pin he and hair would slip down together. Nor was it possible to sew on the sewing machine when he was about, for just as soon as the needle was threaded he flew down and pulled it out again and again. And a thimble on a finger gave him the greatest delight, for he would use his beak as a wedge until he had worked the thimble off, and then carry it off to some place so high it would have to be reached by a stepladder.

Sprightly little Peter ruled the house until the new baby came, and then he somehow seemed to know that his reign was over.

L. H.

Key to Puzzle

Key to puzzle published Sept. 22:
Dory, canoe, scull, launch, skiff, packet, raft, schooner, gondola, submarine.
Circles spell Lipton.
Diamonds spell Yacht.
Octagons spell Shamrock.

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BANKERS FIND TAX BURDENS TRADE CHECK

Convention Opinion Strong for Relief—Hoover to Speak at Cleveland

LONSDALE ADVISES CAREFUL PILOTING

Delegates Await Report of Committee on Question of Branch Banking

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Three outstanding problems facing American bankers are scheduled for discussion at the fifty-sixth annual convention of the American Bankers Association, which opened here Sept. 29, it was announced by John G. Lonsdale of St. Louis, president of the association, upon his arrival here. These are the mounting burden of taxation, the question of extension of branch or chain banking and bank earnings.

Approximately 7000 bankers from every part of the United States assembled for the convention, one of the outstanding gatherings of business and financial leaders of the nation. President Hoover is to make an address before the delegates on the night of Oct. 2 and this has helped in attracting one of the greatest throngs that ever attended one of the organization's annual meetings, Cleveland's hotels being filled to capacity.

Mr. Hoover is scheduled to arrive on the morning of Oct. 2, coming from Philadelphia, where he will attend the first game of the World's Series, Oct. 1. He will spend the greater part of Oct. 2 here, making his address at 8:30 p. m. and returning to Washington following the address. Mrs. Hoover is expected to join him here, after spending two days in Indianapolis at the executive committee meeting of the Girl Scouts of America.

Wise Counsel Needed

Mr. Lonsdale said on the eve of the convention opening:

"Never was the time more opportune than now for banking leaders to get their heads together, to interpret the trend of times and chart the safest course which business and banking may pursue."

Bankers are unanimous in the belief that federal, state and local taxes have mounted to the point where they are one of the greatest obstacles to the development and progress of legiti-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Prague Riots Against Germans Laid to Fascists

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Czech Fascists are responsible for street demonstrations and rioting which have occurred here and in the provinces during the past few days not only against German talkies, business houses and cafes, but also against the offices of Ceske Slovo which is the organ of Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister, and the Government organ Prager Presse.

Czech Fascists are the same people who were earlier responsible for similar acts against Italy. Fascism here takes the form of extreme chauvinism. All its manifestos and its organ Rizstraz, which means guardian of the state, speak openly for the predominance of Czech and Slovak elements within the state. For personal reasons it is bitterly opposed to Dr. Benes.

All the Czechoslovak press with the exception of the extreme right wing of the national democratic party deplore their demonstrations as interests detrimental to the state, and they demand firm action by the police and gendarmerie.

Gold Rushed to Cuba to Meet Bank Crisis

HAVANA (AP) — Members of the Havana Clearing House Association had $45,000,000 in cash available Sept. 29 to protect them from possible runs growing out of suspension of two of the capital's largest banks Saturday.

Rushing to the aid of the beleaguered institutions, the Federal Reserve Bank at Atlanta on Sept. 28 made two shipments of $5,000,000 and $11,000,000 by train, airplane, and a Cuban gunboat, and a third shipment, by a secret route, of $9,000,000.

The bank already had available in its Havana branch vaults here about $20,000,000, so that $45,000,000 can be used to restore confidence and meet all demands upon the eight clearing house members if needed.

The first shipment received yesterday afternoon came by airplane, for the second shipment the Cuban gunboat Cuba went to Key West, where the gold had been brought by train and picked it up for transportation to Havana.

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MONDAY, SEPT. 29, 1930

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Presides at Sessions of American Bankers

Photograph by Frederick Bradley

JOHN G. LONSDALE

Chain Stores Plan Debates for Students

Group Endeavoring to Stop Harmful Legislation, Leaders Declare

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Facing hostile legislation in many quarters, chain stores through their trade organization have decided to put their case in the hands of high school and college debaters convinced that an airing of the economic factors by the younger generation pro and con will win public opinion to their side.

Five thousand debating teams in many states this year, it is estimated, will pose the proposition, "Resolved, that chain stores are harmful to the community," said Robert F. Moore, director of public relations for the National Chain Store Association, which opened its third annual convention here Sept. 29. The subject promises to outdo prohibition in popularity with the collegiate orators and the chain store organization considers the school field important enough to make it a major activity in its publicity program.

A debaters' manual on the subject has been prepared at the request of the association by John Somerville, coach of debating at Columbia University, and is to be released during the convention. Its 76 pages are devoted to references for and against chain methods and contain "Complete answers to every charge brought against the chain store," said Mr. Moore. An affirmative speech on the subject, "Are chain stores an asset to the American people?" is included.

At headquarters in New York City the National Chain Store Association has gathered other material to aid the debater and is prepared to supply references. Debate manuals on the subject, prepared independently by coaches of debating, are also recommended. They indorse the use of several manuals written by college instructors in no way connected with the association and intended to give equal play to both sides of the question. The authors, said Mr. Moore, were members of the faculty of the University of Kansas, of Albion College, and of the University of Cincinnati.

Independent research conducted during the last year by professors of marketing, men who had no personal interest in the outcome, have brought out facts which chain store men think

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Smoke Signs Serve as Natives' Radio

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A new expedition to central Australia to study the aborigines in the extensive roaming grounds of the tribes some 160 miles north of the railhead at Alice Springs has been sent out by the University of Adelaide under Prof. James B. Clelland.

Part of the cost of the expedition is being met by a Rockefeller Foundation grant administered by the Australian National Research Council. The expedition has been staffed by the university and the national museum. Its personnel will include Prof. Harvey Johnston, member of the recent Mawson antarctic cruise, and Professor Wilkinson, and it will carry full equipment for taking photographic, phonographic and cinematographic records of the natives, their songs and ceremonies.

Among the customs which the expedition is expected to study is the remarkable system of native smoke signals. These are sent into the sky and read by tribes for many miles around and immediately obeyed.

WORKER STOCK BUYING REPORTED ON INCREASE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Increasing employee stock ownership in companies in which they are employed is reported by the National Industrial Conference Board, in a survey issued on Sept. 29. It suggests that the fact that employees held a considerable percentage of the stock of many industrial concerns acted as a stabilizing influence in the Wall Street slump of last fall.

Although the plan is widespread and steadily growing, the report states, it has not reached such proportions as to indicate a tendency toward employee control or ownership of industry.

ADVANCE GUARD OF LEGIONNAIRES BEGINS TO ARRIVE

Headquarters Opens in Horticultural Hall—70,000 Registered

The advance guard of the American Legion swung into action on the convention front on Sept. 29, when 34 officials of the national organization with three carloads of office equipment in their train arrived in Boston to take over pre-convention work.

All national officers of the Legion except National Commander O. L. Bodenhamer were included in the contingent, which pulled into the North Station at 7:20 a. m., from Indianapolis, permanent national headquarters.

A reception committee from the local 1930 American Legion Convention Corporation, including Col. Carroll J. Swan, its president and John D. Crowley, executive secretary, met the officers and members of their staff. James F. Barton, national adjutant of the Legion complimented Colonel Swan for the work which the local corporation has done.

Headquarters Opened

The national officers of the Legion have already begun to take charge of the official business of the convention. Horticultural Hall has been turned into temporary headquarters of the American Legion, and efficient clerks and orderlies now carry on at desks and typewriters in the hall where the prize plants of New England's gardens are usually displayed.

Among the busiest workers are those charged with finding housing accommodations for the army of Legionnaires. The number expected to attend is variously estimated at from 100,000 to 200,000. Nearly 70,000 members have already registered, a number which greatly exceeds advance registration at any previous convention, it is announced.

The gigantic task of housing the visitors has been undertaken in much the same way as "billeting" was done during the war. Hotels, private homes, Legion posts, city administration buildings and even dance halls have been converted into temporary sleeping quarters. Many of the delegates will reside in Pullman cars placed on special sidings.

Irish Leader Arrives

Maj.-Gen. William B. Hickie, K. C. B., of Dublin, Ireland, commander of the 16th Irish division in France during the World War, arrived in Boston on the liner Scythia on Sept. 28, the first of many distinguished Europeans who will be guests of the Legion convention. He was greeted by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and by official representatives of the city and the Commonwealth.

It is Sir William's second visit to the United States, the first having taken place 63 years ago, when he was but two years old, he told reporters at the Cunard dock in East Boston.

A general "movement of troops" is reported from all parts of the United States as trainloads of Legion members from the Pacific coast and the southwest begin to get under way, bound for Boston and the convention. By the middle of the week, contingents from all over the middle West and South will have started, coming by boat, train and bus.

Reduced rates on the three New England railroads will prevail for Tuesday, Oct. 7, the day of the "big parade," according to an announcement by Albert Barnard, of the transportation committee. Legion members presenting proper credentials will be allowed the benefit of these reduced rates for the entire week of the convention, it is understood.

Group Reunions

One of the most important features of the convention will be the group reunions of individual wartime outfits, when buddies who marched and fought shoulder to shoulder, and have perhaps not seen each other since, will get together in organization reunions.

The largest of these probably will be that of the 101st Infantry Veterans' Association, who announce that they expect an assembly of 1200. Lieut.-Gen. Edward L. Logan, wartime commander of the 101st, is general chairman of the reunion committee, which plans a grand climax at a banquet following the parade on Oct. 7. Among the guests will be Mayor Curley,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Greatest Golfer in World Today

© Henry Miller

BOBBY JONES

JONES'S VICTORY SETS HIGH MARK IN GOLF WORLD

Four of World Championships Won in One Year by Confident Atlantan

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

ARDMORE, Pa. — Robert Tyre Jones Jr. stands alone as a golfer. He proved this Sept. 27 on the east course of the Merion Cricket Club, when he defeated Eugene V. Homans of Englewood, N. J., in the final round of the thirty-fourth annual amateur championship of the United States, with the same consummate ease with which he had held the lead all the way in the medal qualification rounds on Monday and Tuesday, and had disposed of his opponents in the previous rounds.

It was not merely a superiority in the use of any particular club, or even of all the clubs. There was a confidence in the play of the young Atlanta attorney that stands out this year as never before. Even in his performances at Winged Foot last year, this was lacking.

There Jones was a very good golfer, but he never was the master. But this time there was no doubt at all, and as the rounds proceeded it became even more evident. When he seemed to fall a little behind his best, as happened once in a while, one knew there was nothing very serious going to happen. He would merely pick up his game and go ahead once more.

Perhaps the nature of the course at Merion helped the champion. Practically every hole calls for a good short game, and only a few required the power of long driving to keep close to par. But this same course had been of great assistance to Homans, especially in his semifinal round against young Charles Seaver, when his steadiness had really accounted for his home-hole victory.

With three of the world championships—the British open and amateur and the United States open—already in his possession, Jones never faltered in his regularity of play. During practice, he might be off his game; but when the real struggle began, there was no weakness any-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Court Throws Out Repeal Petitions Printed in North Dakota Newspapers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BISMARCK, N. D.—As a result of a North Dakota Supreme Court decision Sept. 25, unanimously upholding the action of Robert Byrne, Secretary of State, in refusing to accept petitions asking for a repeal vote on the North Dakota prohibition laws, the proposed referendum cannot be placed on the Nov. 4 ballots.

Wet forces had petitions printed in two daily newspapers, asking wet sympathizers to sign their names and submit them to the Secretary of State. Mr. Byrne ruled they did not qualify as petitions under North Dakota laws which require that referendum petitions must carry an affidavit from the circulator that he witnessed "each and every one of the signers affix their names hereto."

Dry forces in the state now will concentrate on the election of officials pledged to support the present bone-dry laws. The Rev. Thomas W. Gales, Fargo, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, had perfected an organization, the Constitution Defenders, numbering more than 3000, to battle the proposed dry law repeal.

By virtue of the ruling a slightly different colored frame is placed on North Dakota's fall election picture. The wets may still find an outlet for their sympathies through the Democratic Party, pledged to dry law repeal "because it offers one method of farm relief."

Incidentally, A. C. Townley is left without a platform from which to make a political issue in North Dakota at the present—the first time in 15 years of the State's turbulent political history that he has found himself so situated. Mr. Townley is the man who pioneered and domineered the Nonpartisan League for many years. He was tossed out of the political picture in June when on a wet platform he ran a poor third in seeking James H. Sinclair's seat in the House of Representatives.

FORD PLACES LARGE ORDER

NEW CASTLE, Pa. (AP)—The Ford Motor Company has placed orders for two 600-ton mixers and a 400-ton open hearth furnace with the Pennsylvania Engineering Works here, plant officials said Sept. 27. The mixers and furnace will be among the largest in use in the United States.

Freedom and Growth Are British Empire's Basic Ideals, Declares Ramsay MacDonald

Commonwealth of Nations Stands at Threshold of New Era

DEVELOPMENT BRINGS TESTS OF COHESION

This article is the last of a series of 15 published by The Christian Science Monitor on "The British Empire of 1930." Lord Lothian (formerly Philip Kerr) here discusses new political and racial moves within the British Empire and the world at large following the World War.

By THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN
Secretary of the Rhodes Trust Since 1925

LONDON — There has probably never been a time when the social, political, and economic conditions of mankind were changing more rapidly than they are today, and certainly never before has the whole earth come visibly under the influence of the same set of transforming ideas. Nor do the old landmarks serve any longer as guideposts to the future. The traditions of Greece, Rome, or of European civilization are clearly insufficient for our modern world of machine-equipped democracies.

Among the institutions which are thus visibly being transformed, none, perhaps, is more important than the British Commonwealth, for it contains within its borders a quarter of the earth's surface and a quarter of mankind. What is its destiny in this modern age of nationalism, democracy, and economic development? Is it doomed, like other empires, to disappear or can it adapt itself so as to serve the new needs of the present age?

Rise of British Power

In its essence, the British Commonwealth, like its parallel, the American Commonwealth, is the product of the Reformation and the Renaissance. These movements set free a volume of individual initiative and of new ideas which expressed themselves in the era of geographical discovery, the wave of migration to the New World, and the rise of natural science and mechanical invention. At first all western Europe took part in this expansion. But the superior energy of Protestant democracy over the repression of initiative by the autocratic monarchies of France and Spain gave to Britain and Holland an importance quite out of relation to their wealth and power.

The expansion of Britain took two forms. The first was colonization, with the result that the territories now known as the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand became peopled mainly by Protestant Anglo-Saxons. The second was empire, whereby partly as the outcome of the world wars with the "ancien régime" in France and with Napoleon, and partly as the result of the breakdown of the old government in Asia or of the total absence of government in Africa, Great Britain established her own system of government in India, in much of Africa, in the oceanic islands and later in Egypt and elsewhere.

Though the American colonies broke away and set up an independent federation of their own at the end of the eighteenth century, and though during most of the nine-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Armory Exhibit Displays Affairs of Commonwealth

Model villages, with dwellings, churches, town halls, and schools characteristic of Massachusetts, are conspicuous in the exhibition at the Commonwealth Armory, Boston, the Tercentenary Exposition of Governmental Activities of the Commonwealth, which opened Sept. 29.

Activities of departments, divisions and commissions are indicated by charts, posters and models demonstrating the progress of the last 300 years.

An illuminated map with 306 colored lights shows the location of various state institutions, police, military and other establishments. It shows also each city, town, village, mountain, lake, pond, river and highway of Massachusetts.

Still-life exhibits, however, are only part of the display. Lectures by department heads, music, pageants, an operetta, trick riding by the state police, band concerts and trade activities are planned for the entire two weeks. The exposition is educational, for there is an explanation of how things are working out. It has been dramatized to arouse and retain the interest from the beginning.

Included among the hundreds of items is a $2500 model of a church, the oldest motion picture projector in the State, one of the oldest typewriters, and a working model of a gas and electric plant with lights and motor run by the power developed.

There is, also, a model of hydro-electric power development, an exhibit of products made by the blind, by prisoners and occupants of correctional institutes, a full-size traffic signal apparatus, and miniature turnpike crossing lights.

TOO MANY IMMIGRANTS, ALBERTA PREMIER SAYS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—That unemployment in western Canada is largely due to the tide of immigration which lacked federal control, and regulations which the provinces wished to enforce but were not permitted so to do, was the opinion expressed by J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, in an address here.

Imperial Conference Faces Problem of Linking Autonomy With System of Coöperation, Says Premier

J. Ramsay MacDonald sends to The Christian Science Monitor the following inspiring message bearing on the future development of the British Commonwealth of Nations and its mission in the world at large. His words convey some idea of the great work awaiting the delegates from all parts of the Empire assembled for the Imperial Conference in London on Oct. 1.

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

I WELCOME the enterprise of The Christian Science Monitor in its endeavor to set out in this series of articles a picture of the British Empire as it is today.

The British Empire is an historical fact, created under conditions which have passed. When we read Froude's Elizabethan histories and essays we find in them a mixture of qualities, of vices and virtues, which seem to us now to be absolutely impossible to go together; and yet as an historical fact they did go together.

In these days everybody who wishes to enjoy the vanity of the forthright critic has a very simple task in front of him when he desires to raise prejudice in America or elsewhere regarding Great Britain. He has simply to forget his historical sense, to pass judgment on the deeds of the seventeenth century as though they were done in the twentieth, to discard from whatever knowledge he has everything relating to the contemporary actions of other nations and peoples, and to appeal for judgment, not to a jury which has heard and weighed, but to a crowd which has been misled.

But the fact remains that the British Empire has grown through ages of evolving moralities and sense of justice, of ever-widening political horizons and deepening political truths. Like every other nation in the world, it has burnt its witches and condemned its pioneers to death; it has had to wait until time matured new wisdom, because no people in the history of the world have shown that they relished unripe fruit. It has also had to bear the burdens of success. In a very sad way it is true of nations that the rich, the prosperous and the powerful find it as difficult to enter the kingdom of unconditioned righteousness as does a camel to go through the eye of a needle. But what one observes in the British Empire is a steady adaptation of the past and future, uninterrupted struggle between democratic demands for liberty and responsibility against tyranny and the dead hand; and that evolution goes on today.

Thus it is that we stand for peace, for international coöperation, for good will. Communities that were once colonies have become dominions; and dominions that were once subject to Whitehall control have become autonomous nations. The big problems we are now facing are those internal ones of how autonomy and coöperation can walk together; how, not by revolution, but by evolution, self-government can grow and the status of colonies be transformed into dominions; how power may be used so that it is a menace to nobody.

And what is the place in the world of this Commonwealth of autonomous nations? Certainly not to conquer more territory; certainly not to subdue more peoples; and certainly not to give any nation an excuse for increasing its armies. It must strive above everything else to maintain and protect democracy and both individual and national freedom, and to put up a stiff resistance to that most baleful and poisonous of all doctrines—that security depends upon military equipment rather than upon coöperative good will and mutual understanding and respect, leading to the complete elimination of thoughts and the possibilities of war.

Ramsay MacDonald

EMPIRE AFFECTS ALL WORLD, SAYS LORD PASSFIELD

Problems of Dependencies Universal Concern, Declares Colonial Secretary

By LORD PASSFIELD
Secretary of State for the Colonies
BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Imperial Conference is, of course, primarily concerned with a review of the problems confronting the autonomous members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. These problems are of such great interest, not only to the communities concerned but also to the world at large, that one is apt on such occasions to overlook the no less important series of problems involved in the control of the administration of the world-wide chain of dependencies over the affairs of which I am, for the time being, privileged to preside.

With a total area of something like 2,000,000 square miles and with an aggregate export trade which, from something short of £100,000,000 before the war has increased to the neighborhood of £236,000,000 for the last completed year, these dependencies have a great and ever-increasing importance in the economy, not only of the British Commonwealth of Nations, but of the world at large.

I think, therefore, that it is right that in any explanation of what the British Empire stands for, the position of these dependencies should not be overlooked, and I welcome the inclusion in the series of articles, which the enterprise of The Christian Science Monitor has produced, of an article devoted to the non-self-governing colonies and protectorates

Nanking's Attack Reported Failure

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China — Independent reports from Honan state that Nanking's elaborate offensive failed and that Feng Yu-hsiang drove the Government troops back several miles from Chengchow. Yen Hsi-shan has sent Shanshi reinforcements to Honan and issued a statement that he and Wang Ching-wei would re-establish the Separatist Government there.

Manchurian officials reiterated their strict avoidance of civil warfare, declaring they would not fight in any circumstances. Mukden apparently desires a compromise between Chiang Kai-shek and the Northerns. The Northern concentration toward Honan apparently strengthens their defensive position and Manchurian troops are offering no threat.

WORLD PEACE EMPIRE'S GOAL, SAYS THOMAS

British Dominions Secretary Stresses Disarmament in Special Message

By J. H. THOMAS
Secretary of State for the Dominions
BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — I congratulate The Christian Science Monitor on the thought which has led to the publication, on the eve of the Imperial Conference, of a series of articles, the aim of which is to give a comprehensive picture of the British Empire as it is today.

To the public of the United States, neighbored as they are on the north by the people of the great Dominion of Canada, such a picture of the stage which has been reached in the development of the relations, both constitutional and economic, between the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations must naturally be of great interest, particularly at a moment when the Prime Ministers and representatives of those members are about to meet together once more to discuss around the table the developments which have occurred and the problems which have arisen since the last Imperial Conference in 1926.

Some of these problems do not confront the British Empire alone, but are the subject of anxious concern in most of the countries of the world. Each of us will go to the conference with special points of view to express and with special interests to be borne in mind, but we shall all, I am confident, not only be united in the desire that our discussions shall serve the common interests of the members of the British Commonwealth, but also be inspired with the conviction that the various members of the Commonwealth will achieve their highest destiny in coöperating together in the cause of disarmament and world peace.

BOY, AT HELM 24 HOURS, SAVES SHIP

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Marcel Rioual, 16-year-old cabin boy in a small French fishing boat, will be the youngest sailor to wear the decoration of the Order of Merit Maritime, which has been founded to do honor to deserving members of the French merchant marine and fishing fleets.

Marcel, during a recent storm off the Brittany coast, saved the fishing boat Bon Retour by seizing the helm after the helmsman had been swept overboard. He kept the boat headed against the storm for 24 hours while the other members of the crew were unable to come to his aid.

"It was nothing," Marcel said when he appeared, wearing sabots, before Louis Rollin, Minister of the Merchant Marine. "Somebody had to steer."

PUBLIC PUTS CASH IN BANK, NOT MARKET

Hoover Business Survey Finds Savings Banks Deposits Increased

CONDITIONS IMPROVE IN ONLY A FEW LINES

Development in First Eight Months of 1930 Analyzed—Much Hope for Future

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — An encouraging note upon economic conditions is sounded in the report of Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the National Business Survey Conference of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which Sept. 28 summarized industrial and trade conditions for the past eight months.

The committee was formed at the suggestion of President Hoover following his conference with business leaders last December, and its studies cover not only the United States, but 17 other nations.

Small improvements are shown in a few lines while a number of industries are disclosed as still feeling the results of the depression. The statement was issued without any general analysis and is confined to observations in specific fields.

Credit Is Improved

Improved credit conditions are reported, and the report indicates that bank deposits and bond investments have increased as the result of reduced stock market trading. The summary shows that total capital issues, aside from refunding issues, totaled $5,600,000,000 in the first eight months of 1930. This total was about 35 per cent less than the figure for the corresponding period of 1920.

Bond issues, however, exceeded those in the first eight months of last year by 50 per cent, while new stock issues were materially less.

The amount of new capital obtained by railroads and public utilities totaled, for the first eight months of 1930, $2,689,000,000, a record figure for this period and $900,000,000 over the amount obtained in the first eight months of 1929, and $1,346,000,000 in excess of the amount obtained in the corresponding period of 1928.

Another feature was the amount obtained by foreign governments through loans here, the total for the first eight months of 1930 being $411,000,000 against $97,000,000 in the corresponding portion of 1929.

Steel Construction Gains

In the construction industry the statement shows a decline of $1,000,000,000 up to Sept. 19 as compared with the same period for the previous year. This, however, is partly offset by increases in utility construction and public works which gain $147,000,000.

A decided improvement in the structural steel business was reported in September with the result that in New York and the middle West conditions in this industry are "fairly brisk." The report adds that good volume of new orders is anticipated in structural steel.

Car loadings were reported to have reached their lowest point in the week ended Aug. 9, with a 7 per cent increase between that date and Sept. 13. Orders for new cars and locomotives outstanding on Aug. 1 were less

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Wet Fleet's Radio Apparatus Seized at Coney Island

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Agents of the Department of Justice in Brooklyn raided a secret radio station at Coney Island Sept. 27, confiscated the apparatus, which was valued at $15,000, and arrested two operators who were transmitting when the agents arrived at the place.

H. J. Simmons, chief agent for the Department of Justice, who conducted the raid, said the station was owned by a syndicate which operated 12 vessels each capable of carrying a cargo of several thousand cases of liquor, supplemented by a large fleet of fast, seaworthy power launches. Both the larger vessels and the launches are equipped with radio operating on a fixed schedule, he said, and the former have eluded the Coast Guard authorities by remaining beyond the 12-mile limit.

The syndicate was organized by American capital, he declared, and maintained agents in Great Britain, France, St. Pierre and the Bahamas, as well as at numerous points along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Delaware, enjoying a virtual monopoly in its particular field.

The two men arrested were said to have been taken in a similar raid in Atlantic Highlands last year and freed in $30,000 bail pending trial. Another was said to be known internationally as a "radio wizard" and to be "wanted" by France and England for infraction of radio laws. They were both charged with violation of the radio laws in operating an unlicensed station, violation of the tariff act, violation of the prohibition laws and conspiracy against the United States. Bail was set at $7500 each, for hearing Oct. 17.

HURRICANE ENVOY AT SAN JUAN

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (AP)—Eliot Wadsworth, special representative to Santo Domingo on hurricane rehabilitation, arrived here Sept. 29 en route to the Santo Domingo city.

DRAPER VOICES DISCONTENT AT G. O. P. PLATFORM

Does Not Like Dry Plank—Reiterates Wet Stand—Not Expected to Bolt

Failure of the wet element to swerve the Massachusetts Republican State Convention on Sept. 27 from the established purpose of the party nationally to maintain and enforce the Eighteenth Amendment resulted in Eben S. Draper, who was defeated in the recent primaries by William M. Butler for the senatorial nomination, issuing a statement of Sept. 28 taking exception to the dry plank in the party platform.

At the convention the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Draper was noticed and caused some surprise as it had been expected that they would be there and express their willingness to support the entire ticket nominated in the primaries.

Mr. Draper, in his statement, accounted for his absence from the convention by stating that he is in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. He took exception to the prohibition plank in the party platform as unsatisfactory to both drys and wets. He said that in view of the dry position taken by Mr. Butler the prohibition plank should have repeated the national platform plank of 1928. He closed by saying: "I have never hesitated whether in victory or defeat, to give my utmost to my party. However there comes a time in the life of any individual who is true to himself, when principle must be paramount."

This statement from Mr. Draper was considered cryptic by certain Republican leaders. Joseph E. Warner, attorney-general and nominee for reelection, however, said he did not believe that Mr. Draper would part from his party and that while he might not support Mr. Butler in view of his pronounced dry stand, he believed that Mr. Draper would back the remainder of the ticket in the election of Nov. 4.

Expressing regret over Mr. Draper's attitude, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, Amos L. Taylor, issued a statement Sept. 29 which declares that he still believes Mr. Draper to be a loyal Republican and that he "will support the ticket and platform which was adopted unanimously last Saturday."

Prohibition, Mr. Taylor says, is only one of many issues. "The predominant issue," he declares, "is whether Massachusetts shall continue to have a Republican Senator to coöperate with President Hoover and his administration and to obtain for Massachusetts the degree of Federal coöperation and support to which we are accustomed."

BANKERS FIND TAX BURDENS TRADE CHECK

(Continued from Page 1)

mate business, officials pointed out. Some of these officials declare that this mounting burden has become actual confiscation upon certain classes of property.

For a number of years the A. B. A. has been studying the effect and future status of the branch bank, as contrasted with the independently owned bank. As yet no definite stand has been taken on the issue as to whether the A. B. A. should encourage the practice of large national banks establishing chains in smaller communities. The report of the association's economic policy committee dealing with this question, is awaited with eagerness by the delegates.

15,000 to Hear Hoover

Four general business sessions are scheduled, ending with the night of Oct. 2, when Mr. Hoover will address approximately 15,000 bankers and Cleveland citizens in the Public Auditorium. He is the first President of the United States ever to address the A. B. A. during his tenure of office. Woodrow Wilson and William H. Taft each addressed the association, but before they were elected President.

That the general condition of banking in the United States is undoubtedly better than at any time since 1921 was declared by Dan V. Stephens, of Fremont, Neb., in his presidential address before the state bank division of the association. He protested, however, against the bank practice of paying interest on uncounted millions of public funds on deposit in checking accounts of banks as discriminating against private depositors.

The organization of regional clearing houses and their effective functioning throughout the United States would do more to relieve the present banking situation than any other measure, James C. Bolton, president of the Alexandria, La., Bank and Trust Company, declared.

Exchange of Credit Data

C. F. Schwenker, commissioner of banking for Wisconsin, held that American bankers should effect closer coöperation in the exchange of credit information, in order to avoid losses.

Branch banking is desirable from the earning standpoint only when the branch is of substantial size and does not have to draw its business from the main office to survive, it was stated by John D. Driscoll Jr., a certified public accountant of Philadelphia. He said a unit bank which bases its policies on factual knowledge need not fear chain banks.

No agricultural stabilizing board can be expected to "save" the one-crop farmer of the United States, in the opinion of the orderly marketing committee, Clyde Hendrix, Decature, Ala., chairman. The farmer was urged to make his own living from his land, putting only the surplus land into crop production. The committee reported against any subsidy for farm products.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, Mechanics Building, through Oct. 11, all evening; full-sized reproduction of Governor Winthrop's flagship, Arbella, on exhibition, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, admission 25 cents.

Special meeting of the School Committee of Boston, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 8:30.

Tenth Annual Boston Radio Exposition, Boston Garden, through Oct. 4, all evening.

Meeting of Brookline School Board, 8.

Dry Rally, auspices of Roxbury Constitution Defense Committee, J. W. Allen, Frederick Tarr, Mrs. William Tilton, Judge Joseph T. Zottoli, speakers, Assembly Hall, High School of Practical Arts, Winthrop Street, Roxbury, 8.

First meeting of season, Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Inc., discussion, Audit Procedure for a Cash Audit and Detection of Defalcations, Chamber of Commerce (thirteenth floor), 6:30.

First meeting, Seminary of Economics, addresses by Prof. Josef Alouis Schumpeter and Prof. Pitirim A. Sorokin, Faculty Room, Harvard Union, 7:45.

Theaters

Colonial—"Sweet Adeline," 8:15.
Majestic—"Bird in Hand," 8:25.
Shubert—"Princess Charming," 8:30.
Copley—"Shooting Shadows," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston: Full-sized reproduction of Governor Winthrop's flagship, Arbella, on exhibition, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10; Original Massachusetts Bay Colony Charter on exhibition, State House, Archives Division, Room 438, 9 to 5; Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, Mechanics Building, through Oct. 11, day and evening. Salem: Pioneers' Village reproduced in detail, Forest Park; complete reproduction of a Colonial house, Pequot Mills; House of the Seven Gables open to visitors; early costumes and documents, Essex Institute; rare merchant marine collection, Peabody Museum. (Above Salem events open all day.)

Massachusetts Exposition of Governmental Activities, Commonwealth Armory, through Oct. 11, day and evening.

Northeastern Division, National Electric Light Association, New Ocean House, Swampscott, through Oct. 1.

Regular meeting, Kiwanis Club of Boston, Boston City Club, 12:15, President David M. Cook, presiding; Laurence Breed Walker, speaker.

Statler Hotel: Meetings, National Guard Association, Georgian, Parlor B; luncheon, Advertising Club, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, speaker, Parlor A, 12:30.

Tenth Annual Radio Exposition, Boston Garden, through Oct. 4, day and evening.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Daily, 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Dutch East Indian Textiles; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver; church services and domestic pieces; etchings and engravings by Winslow Homer, given by Edward Jackson Holmes and lent by W. G. R. Allen.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; special exhibitions of objects found by the exhibitions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kiruk, Irak; paintings of the Naumberg bequest. Through Oct. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25c; Mondays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Point, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Take Jamaica Plain car from Park or Dudley Street to Moraine Street.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Books and pictures about Boston, old and new. In the Exhibition Room.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Autumn exhibition.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—100 etchings by old and modern masters.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Prints, including complete collections of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry Smith, Gustav von Colln and Clair Leighton.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—American landscapes.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Miscellaneous exhibit.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Autumn exhibit.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Old and modern views of Boston, American historical prints.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibit of prints and etchings.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting. Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Gardenside Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings and lithographs by modern English and American artists.

Schervee Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marius Bauer.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Pastels by Arthur Spear, lent by the Vose Galleries; bronzes by Cyrus Dallin; butterflies, lent by the Agassiz Museum.

Lamson & Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—Water colors and lithographs by James Charles Flaherty and Georges R. Wiren. Through Oct. 4.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 560 Boylston Street—Paintings, etching and prints by old and modern masters.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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NEW YORK DRYS SUPPORT PLAN OF THIRD PARTY

Republican Group Starts Canvass to Nominate Professor Carroll

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Objections by Republican drys to the "repealer" candidate, Charles H. Tuttle, has quickly solidified into a determined move to select a dry candidate for Governor, irrespective of party lines.

A county-by-county canvass already has been undertaken by the Republican Club for Law Enforcement Inc., an organization with headquarters at Syracuse functioning as the "political arm" of the dry groups of the State. It plans to select an independent dry candidate, this move being pushed in conjunction with the action of the New York State Dry Conference here, while petitions issued in the name of the Law Preservation Party urge signatures for independent dry candidates for both Governor and Attorney-General.

Petitions to Be Filed

Professor Robert P. Carroll, of Syracuse University, originally named by Mrs D. Leigh Colvin, head of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to lead the independent ticket, is on the petitions for Governor and is expected to open his campaign Sept. 30 with three addresses in Otsego and Tompkins Counties, it was announced here.

Petitions bearing about 18,000 names and designating Dr. Carroll as the candidate of the Law Preservation Party will be filed with the Secretary of State in Albany either on Oct. 4 or 6, Henry Castor, of Albany, secretary of the executive committee of the Republican Club for Law Enforcement, announced.

"There is," he said, "about as much likelihood of Dr. Carroll withdrawing from the race as there is of Charles H. Tuttle withdrawing as the Republican nominee." The petitions bear the name of the new party and designate the following committee on vacancies: Fred R. Monroe, Goshen Road, Middletown; Mrs. Henry Castor, 8 Fairlawn Avenue, Albany, and Mrs. Nancy Bennett, 515 Euclid Avenue, Syracuse.

Indorsements Pour In

It seems to be the general opinion among drys that although Frank E. Gannett, of Rochester, has issued a statement declining to head the dry ticket, there is still a possibility that he may be prevailed upon to run. Mr. Gannett, who operates a chain of newspapers, declared in his statement that he felt he could be of greater service to the dry forces as a publisher than as a candidate.

Indorsements of the dry campaign are coming in from all parts of the State, irrespective of party, Mrs. Colvin said. A militant drive will be made by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union from New York to Buffalo, she declared. The suggestion that her organization was playing into the hands of Tammany was characterized by Mrs. Colvin as "ridiculous."

"We are fighting for the protection of the Constitution," she said. "No one could expect our organization to indorse a candidate who favored repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. It looks as if the Republicans in this State were starting a drive against President Hoover and for national repeal."

City Favoritism Seen

The ignoring the repeal cry at the convention by the presiding officers and by Mr. Tuttle himself, none of whom took verbal cognizance of the issue, sent many of the up-state groups away feeling that something had been put over on them by a party machine determined to strengthen the organization in the cities.

Moreover, the talk about other constitutional amendments to outlaw the saloon and the traffic in intoxicating beverages for private profit, together with federal aid for States that desire to have prohibition in whole or in part, was mere surplusage, they held. They could not blink the fact that the party had gone on record for repeal.

Several prominent prohibitionists are under consideration, it was learned, to head the new party if Dr. Carroll is not the dry candidate. It is the consensus in dry circles, however, that it is the temperance stand, not the candidate, that matters.

Texas Port Swells Its Cotton Tonnage

REPORTS of cotton exports show that Houston, Texas, shipped twice as much cotton in August as in the corresponding month a year ago.

For the first eight months of this year tonnage handled through the port of Houston increased 23.52 per cent over the similar period of 1929.

Hitler Depicts Fall of Russia to Third Reich

BERLIN (AP)—Inasmuch as the victory of Adolph Hitler's Fascist Party in the recent elections has not been followed by a specific description of the "third Reich" which he hopes to establish on the ruins of the present republic, many Germans are consulting Hitler's book, "My Fight," for further light on the party's aims.

Fascist Germany's foreign policy, Hitler boldly proclaims in the book, will aim at nothing less than the conquest of Russia, which he describes as a vast territory of untold wealth, utterly demoralized by Bolshevism, awaiting someone to come in and really organize and govern.

Hitler does not try to justify this policy of conquest on the ground of making Russia safe for religion or capitalism or anything else recently believed endangered there. It is reason enough, he curtly states, that Germany must widen its frontiers or perish. He says that Germany, cramped within its present boundaries, and without colonial outlets, simply must have more room.

The Fascist leader seems amused at those Germans who hope by peaceful negotiation to regain Germany's 1914 boundaries. He likewise scoffs at the cry for a new German fleet and the return of lost colonies. Decidedly disagreeing with the former Kaiser's old slogan, "Germany's future is in her fleet," he says the trouble with the old régime was that it ran after a dream of colonies and sea power.

Hitler believes Fascist Germany must move only in directions which do not clash with those of powers whose post-war interests naturally are moving them in the direction of a German alliance—namely, Italy and England.

Concerning the necessity of really "settling with France sooner or later," Hitler writes: "So long as the everlasting conflict between Germany and France is carried on only in the form of German defense against French aggression, it never will be decided."

29 Fascists Injured

UNTERBERMSGRUEN, Ger. (AP)—A procession of 150 Fascists was attacked by Communists Sept. 29 and after a fight was routed, leaving 29 Fascists injured, four of them seriously. The Communist casualties were unkonwn as their injured were immediately hidden in local dwellings.

Reichswehr's Help Sought

LEIPZIG, Ger. (AP)—A plan to induce the Reichswehr not to attack the Fascists in the event of conflict between the latter and the Government was revealed by the testimony given Sept. 29 by Lieutenant Fuersen in the high treason trial of two officers and a former officer in Federal Supreme Court.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cool; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Southern New England: Fair and continued cool tonight and Tuesday; probably light frost in western Massachusetts tonight; moderate west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Fair and slightly cooler; probably light frost in exposed places tonight; Tuesday fair; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Official Temperatures

	8 a.m. Sep.29	Max. Sep.28		8 a.m. Sep.29	Max. Sep.28
Albany	54	66	Memphis	66	76
Atlantic City	58	74	Montreal	50	58
Boston	55	76	Nantucket	62	70
Buffalo	48	54	New Orleans	70	84
Calgary	42	..	New York	56	72
Charleston	74	84	Philadelphia	58	78
Chicago	52	60	Pittsburgh	46	66
Denver	40	70	Portland, Me.	54	70
Des Moines	46	70	Portland, Ore.	48	62
Eastport	52	66	San Francisco	56	62
Galveston	72	78	St. Louis	60	62
Hatteras	74	82	St. Paul	60	74
Helena	54	76	Seattle	36	52
Jacksonville	72	90	Tampa	48	60
Kansas City	58	80	Washington	76	92
Los Angeles	64	68			

High Tides at Boston

Monday 4:31 p. m., Tuesday 5:21 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 7.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:04 p. m.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states, generally fair except showers Thursday or Friday; temperature about normal Monday and Tuesday, followed by considerably warmer Wednesday and Thursday and cooler at end of week.

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC

International Hydro-Electric System, a division of International Paper & Power Company, produced 341,637,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy in August, an increase of 9 per cent over August, 1929. Output of the system in the first eight months of this year was 2,709,979,000 kilowatt hours, 10 per cent greater than in the first eight months of last year, and 52 per cent greater than the output of the present plants of the system in the first eight months of 1926.

It will be appreciated if you will ask for

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Toasted Whole Wheat

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Sold at leading Soda Fountains and Luncheonettes in most cities and towns.

DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto.

PRICE-WILHOITE SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Puritans Seize 'Stronge Water' Intended for Sale to the Indians

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 29, 1630—At the recent session of the Court of Assistants the servant question consumed an hour or more. In addition to the domestic servant or servants, brought over by every family, there are many indentured servants. These for the most part are men who have bound themselves by contract to serve seven years in return for passage money advanced by their masters, the agreement also providing that at the end of the term of indenture the servant should be given a few pounds in money and fifty acres of land with which to start out for himself.

In some instances these indentured servants were not known previously to presenting themselves for service in New England, and their characters were not investigated owing to the pressure of other matters connected with embarkation. And a few of them have turned out to be scamps and rogues, idling the time of their masters and associating themselves with others in tippling and carousing. Two or three have been discovered bartering away goods belonging to others.

The Magistrates are of opinion that every evil and unsocial act should be combatted by restrictive regulations; and so it has been ordered by the Court "that noe servant, either man or maide, shall either give, sell, or trucke any comodytie whatsoever, without license from their maister, dureing the tyme of their service, under payne of flyne & corporall punishment, att the discrecon of the Court."

Various suggestions concerning the importance of conserving the supply of Indian corn against the needs of a winter that may prove to be far more severe and protracted than the winters of England, have crystalized in the following order of the Court: "It is ordered, that noe pson inhabitting within the lymitts of this pattent, shall, either directly or indirectly, give, sell, trucke, or send away any Indian corn to any Englishe without the lymitts of this pattent, or to any Indian whatsoever, without licence from the Govnr & Assistants."

Regulation of the use of liquors was discussed by the Court, also, one Richard Clough having been discovered selling "stronge water" to certain men's servants; and this is thought to have been the source and cause of the roystering which has disturbed the plantation on various evenings. Captain Endecott called attention to the instructions given him for ordering this matter at the Salem Plantation: "We pray you endeavour, though there be much stronge waters sent for sale, yet so see to it as that the salvages may not, for our lucre sake, be induced to the excessive use, or rather abuse, of it; and at any hand take care as our people give no ill example. And if any shall exceed in that inordinate kind of drinking so as to become drunk, we hope you will take care his punishment shall be made exemplary for all others. Let the law be first published to forbid these disorders, and all others you fear may grow up, whereby they may not pretend ignorance of the one nor privilege to offend; and then fear not to put good laws, made upon good ground and warrant, in due execution."

With little debate the court agreed that Clough's punishment should "be made exemplary for all others"; and it was ordered, "that all Rich: Coughs stronge water shall presently be seazed upon, for his selling greate quantytie thereof to sevall mens servants, which was the occacon of much disorder, drunckenes, & misdemeanr." Clough is a tailor, hailing from the County of Suffolk. With his "stronge water" in the Company's store-house, and the key in the Governor's pocket, Richard may be expected to ply his goose more diligently, and complete his orders with little delay.

MASSACHUSETTS TRADE TYPIFIED AT EXPOSITION

200 Concerns Take Part in Tercentenary Display at Mechanics Building

Accumulative results of 300 years of industrial progress in Massachusetts went on display at Mechanics Building, Sept. 29, when the Massachusetts Tercentenary Industrial Exposition threw open its doors to the public for a two-weeks' period ending Oct. 11.

Nearly 200 Massachusetts concerns are represented by booths and displays, some of them of historical importance depicting the stages by which the present improved products were modeled from the first crude formations.

Wandering through the labyrinths of colorful displays, the prominence of machinery is striking. The old method of washing clothes, with soap, tub and scrubbing board, stood side by side with the new method—the electric washer. Within a reproduction of an old eighteenth century house with latticed windows, the spinning wheel was contrasted with modern mill machinery.

Sharp Contrasts Shown

From the coal-shovel age, another display pointed to the advance made into the gas and oil heater era, and the modern coal and gas range offered sharp contrasts to the colonial kitchen fireplaces, with pots and kettles hanging over the hearths.

The tin-types, one of the earliest results in photography, is overshadowed by the display of new multi-colored miniature moving picture machine productions.

Advances made in shoe-making mehods are prominently exhibited by the United Shoe Machinery Company. The processes involved in the piecing of the shoe from crude leather into the finished product are clearly depicted in a lay-out of materials showing how the shoe takes its shape and the machines used in each process.

This is coupled with pictorial views of the five ages of shoe-making in America, starting with the landing of Thomas Beard, America's first shoemaker in 1629. The kitchen period, when each member of the household took a hand at making shoes; the opening of the first 10-foot shop, the mechanical contribution of Elias Howe, and finally a room in a modern shoe factory are shown in logical order.

300 Years of Experience

Most of the concerns devote their displays to the finished 1930 product as exhibitions of what Massachusetts is now contributing to the world of industry after 300 years of experience.

New England Power Association has reproduced in miniature the new Grafton Power Company's 200,000 horse-power dam in the upper Connecticut River, with power station and power line conductors. American Steel & Wire Company contributes in miniature the famous suspension bridge over the Hudson River near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Among the prominent concerns represented in the exposition are American Tissue Mills, American Writing Paper Company, American Metal Crafts Company, American Printing Company, Walter Baker, Inc., Carters Ink Company, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, New England Power Association, New England Telephone & Telegraph, John P. Squire Company and Merrimac Chemical Company.

CHAIN STORES PLAN DEBATES FOR STUDENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

are favorable to their business, Mr. Moore said. Dr. Paul Olsen of Columbia University, he noted, made a study of retail store failures in Louisville, Ky., for two decades, one from 1890 to 1900, before the chain store movement, the other during the period 1920 to 1930. The rate was practically the same for both decades and this, the chain advocates say, serves to show that the large scale organization movement is not responsible for retail casualties in Louisville, at least.

Other studies made by impartial inquirers during the year have proved chain store prices lower than those of independents, Mr. Moore said. It is material such as this of which the young debaters are to be informed.

The spread of chain store methods to other organizations not generally regarded as chain store systems was noted favorably by Alvin E. Dodd, assistant to the president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., in an address, "What Is Ahead for the Chain Store Industry?" He cited the voluntary chain and the department store with its branches.

"As time goes on," Mr. Dodd said, "verbal distinctions may become less and less significant. We shall have primarily a group of retail organizations that are well managed and a group which are not. The former group will tend to become the only one. If this is true, the opportunities for management today are greater in distribution than in any other part of the business world. In the light of what has already happened in retailing, there can be little doubt that the principle of scientific management will be applied to distribution as it has been applied in many fields of production."

Independent merchants should make common cause with the chains in fighting the sales tax which legislatures of some states are imposing to check the chain store, William Nelson Taft, editor of the Retail Ledger, told the convention. Once a tax of that nature gets a foothold in a state, he said, it is likely to spread to smaller stores, because it may seem to legislators an easy way to raise money.

Butler Led Draper by 6591; Ely Won by 32,804 Margin

William M. Butler's plurality over Eben S. Draper for the Republican nomination of United States Senator was 6591, according to official primary figures announced Sept. 29 by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The official figures show that Strabo V. Claggett's plurality over Michael C. O'Neil, for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor was only 101 votes. Joseph B. Ely's plurality over John F. Fitzgerald for the Democratic nomination for Governor was 32,804.

The official vote, as given out by Mr. Cook, follows:

For Governor: Republican, Frank G. Allen, 311,043; John J. Devir, Malden, 24,972. Democratic, John J. Cummings, Boston, 12,701; Joseph B. Ely, Westfield, 117,548, and John F. Fitzgerald, Boston, 84,744.

For the United States Senate: Republican, William M. Butler 163,336; Eben S. Draper, 156,745; Andrew J. Gillis, 22,996. Democratic: Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, 81,451; Eugene Foss, 12,824, Peter J. Joyce, 5680; Thomas C. O'Brien, 45,272, and Joseph F. O'Connell, 54,829.

ADVANCE GUARD OF LEGIONNAIRES BEGINS TO ARRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, Madam Schumann-Heink and Miss Elsie Janis.

Many of the towns around Boston have announced that the day of the parade will be a holiday, and the crowd that will view the parade is expected to far exceed the two million who watched the Boston Day Tercentenary parade. They will see, and hear!—a bigger parade, too, according to present indications, for it is estimated that the Legion parade will take from 8 to 10 hours to pass, and there are few Legion posts who are not sending their bands along.

Legion posts in towns near Boston are taking a very active part in entertaining the guests. Many of them have planned local affairs, such as banquets, breakfasts and receptions, in addition to the events in Boston.

PROTESTANT GAINS IN WINSTON-SALEM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Total membership of the Protestant churches of Winston-Salem has increased from 12,301 to 20,320, or 65 per cent, in the last 10 years, according to a survey just completed by the Rev. J. E. de Gafferelly, while the increase in the city's population was only 55 per cent.

The 1930 population of the city is 75,000.

MILL WORKING FULL TIME

SUMMERVILLE, Ga. (AP)—Heavy autumn orders have brought a resumption of full-time operations at the Summerville cotton mills here. The mills are now running 5½ days a week, and a smaller shift is operating at night.

ALL-PARTY DRYS URGED TO VOTE AGAINST REPEAL

State Nullification Would Violate Union, Boston Gathering Told

Although the United States might survive without prohibition, it could not survive nullification, nor conflict of authority between state and nation, nor the "bootlegging of its Constitution," it was emphatically declared at the prohibition mass meeting in Tremont Temple Sept. 28.

Clinton N. Howard, chairman of the National United Committee of Law Enforcement, made this statement in addressing a large gathering, sponsored by his organization and the Massachusetts Prohibition Loyalty League. The assemblage was called as a forerunner of the mass meeting to be held in the Boston Garden on Oct. 19.

Besides Mr. Howard, who spoke on "the Constitution and the Candidates," Dr. A. Z. Conrad, president of the Prohibition Loyalty League, and Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, president of the Women's Committee for Law Enforcement, delivered brief addresses. Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher, pastor of Tremont Temple Baptist Church, who presided at the meeting, struck the keynote of the occasion by pledging himself as a supporter of the state enforcement act.

"The Democrats of the south," Mr. Howard declared to an audience of 1500, "set a noble example in the last presidential election. 'We are Democrats,' they said, 'but we will be right before we are regular, we are patriots before we are partisans, we are Americans before we are Democrats.'

"There should be but one kind of Republican—a Constitutional Republican," he continued. "There should be only one kind of a Democrat—a Constitutional Democrat. When any candidate or party leaves the Constitution, every American patriot should vote against that candidate and leave that political party.

"Patriotism comes before party; country comes before candidate. The man who places his party above his conscience or his country is neither a good Christian nor a good citizen.

"The Republicans of New Jersey are going to send down to Washington a wet United States Senator to oppose the policies of Herbert Hoover, and every wet Democrat in New Jersey is going to vote for him.

"The Republicans of Massachusetts are going to send down to Washington a dry United States Senator to hold up the hands of Herbert Hoover, and I call upon all dry Democrats of Massachusetts to vote for him.

"I am asking dry Democrats to bolt the wet ticket in Massachusetts as I am going to bolt my wet Republican ticket in New York. And I am asking all Republicans, wet and dry; and all Democrats, dry and wet, to rise above party, rise above appetite, rise above avarice, and vote to uphold the Constitution of the United States by casting a No vote on referendum No. 2, for the honor of Massachusetts and the salvation of the nation.

"Stand by the Constitution. Keep Massachusetts in the Union. Stand by Abraham Lincoln, who piloted the Ship of State through just such a crisis as now confronts us, who said in his great debate with Stephen A. Douglass:

"If you withhold necessary legislation for the support of the Constitution . . . . Do you not commit perjury? . . . Can you, if you swear to support the Constitution, clear your oath without giving it statutory support?"

"If one sworn to uphold the Constitution commits perjury by withholding legislation in its support, what shall be said of those states who vote to repeal such legislation and leave the Constitution without support?

"It is not a question whether one is in favor of prohibition or against prohibition. We are not here to discuss the merits of prohibition in this critical hour of the nation's life. It is not important whether we favor or are opposed to prohibition. The issue in Massachusetts is vastly more important than prohibition.

"We are dealing with a constitutional law, a law that is not the creation of Congress; that is not the creation of the states; but is the creation of the people of the United States, and is, therefore, binding on every citizen, county, city, state and upon the United States.

"No other article of the Constitution has behind it such an overwhelming sanction of the public, since the Eighteenth Amendment expresses the overwhelming will and conscience of the American people.

"The people have a right to change it; they have a right to modify it; they have a right to repeal it; but we deny the right of any citizen, city or state to nullify and defy it."

The Republican state convention was commended by Dr. Conrad, who said, "It was a stalwart, stanch stand that our leaders took, when they loyally stood by the Constitution in the face of importunities to give way. We are in this fight to a finish. We may lose battles but we shall not lose the war."

Mrs. Peabody also referred to the "splendid action of the Republican leaders" in her brief address.

MARKERS TO BE SET ALONG DE SOTO TRAIL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—Florida members of the Daughters of the American Revolution are pleased with the prospects that through efforts of various agencies, and through their organization in particular, Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), Senator from Florida, has arranged that the landing place of Hernando De Soto and his trail up through central Florida be studied to ascertain the correct historical location for markers.

Some study already has been made by the Army War College, and women of Florida feel that if the work is started here it will be carried on to the state line and then farther north. The legendary and historical lore surrounding the visit of De Soto to Florida is plentiful.

10th Annual Boston RADIO EXPOSITION
Entire Boston Garden & Exposition Hall
Opens Tonight 6 P. M.
SEPT. 29
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Mystifying Light Ray That Baffles Prison Escape
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226 Huntington Ave. Across the Park — 1070 Boylston St. BOSTON

English Beef Soup with Crackers	15c
Roast Stuffed Shoulder of Lamb, Green Peas, Browned Potato, Rolls and Butter	35c
Lettuce and Cucumber Salad	10c
Broiled Scotch Ham, Sweet Relish, Cole Slaw, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter, Tea or Coffee	45c
New Squash Pie	10c

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"For God and Home and the Constitution"

GREATEST
Prohibition Rally
IN HISTORY

Boston Garden
October 19 — 2.30 O'clock

Speakers—The Triumphant Trio
BORAH—WOODCOCK—CALLAHAN

Ten Thousand Reservations Already Made

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20,000 People Will Attend

Prohibition Loyalty League and Thirty Allied Prohibition Organizations

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GET YOUR WINTER'S SUPPLY NOW— AT SEPTEMBER CONTRACT PRICE

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REPUBLICANS OF SPAIN URGE KING TO ABDICATE

20,000 People in Madrid Bull Ring Cheer Revolutionary Speakers

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Cloudless skies and sunshine favored the monster Republican gathering on Sept. 28 in the bull ring at Madrid. Thousands of delegates traveled to the capital from every part of Spain.

The assembly of some 20,000 Republicans in an orderly public meeting was a spectacle never before witnessed in this country. The speakers were received with great enthusiasm, including Alexander Lerroux, veteran leader, who in a gripping harangue pointed with true southern optimism to the collapse of personal power in every European country except Spain where, he said, the King, heedless of historic lessons, respected neither law nor his own obligations.

Democracy and monarchy, he declared, were antagonistic. Spaniards must reconquer their own country and set up a Republic based upon law, not force. For this purpose revolution was inevitable but he appealed to the King to avoid a national tragedy while there was yet time.

Alcala Zamora, former Minister in the Liberal Cabinet, praised the example of England, where King and Government followed the fundamentals of honesty and liberty, and deplored the brute force and duplicity used in Spain. All the speakers emphasized the necessity of observing good order in the huge gatherings and the ostentatious display of civil guards and police showed that the Government was taking no risks.

It will be instructive to see whether the authorities will prosecute the speakers for illegal arguments or whether they now respect too highly the growing strength of the Republican party, and its effect on the approaching general elections. It is becoming more and more obvious that any attempt to postpone fulfillment of the promise to hold these will give rise to serious trouble.

PUBLIC PUTTING MONEY IN BANKS, NOT IN MARKET

(Continued from Page 1)

than last year, but the first seven months of the year saw considerably more new rolling stock placed in service than in the same period last year.

Summarizing world conditions the report shows that 7 of the 17 reporting nations show improvements in some lines. These are the United Kingdom, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Japan and Canada.

Big Cut in Motor Cars

Excerpts from the report in various lines follow:

Automobiles—August motor vehicle production in the United States and Canada shows 239,409 units, or 54.6 per cent below August, 1929, the lowest month since last December. Producers are reported to be holding output to the actual retail demand. Stocks of new cars on Aug. 1 were computed at 31 per cent below such stocks on Aug. 1, 1929. Used car sales have reduced used car stocks to a normal basis for this time of year.

Textiles—In the textile industry generally there are reports of sounder conditions, with less inclination to accept unprofitable business to keep mills running. In August there was in the whole industry an increase of about 3 per cent over activities in July.

Motion-Picture Industry—Reports from several of the leading factors in the motion-picture industry indicate business in July and August was substantially in advance of business in those months of 1929.

Electric Railways—Figures as yet incomplete suggest a decline in street railway traffic in August compared with August, 1929, of 10.75 per cent, the largest decline for any month this year.

Shipyards Fairly Active

Shipbuilding—On Sept. 24 the value of unfinished contracts of shipyards for construction of merchant vessels was about $83,000,000. Employment in shipyards has still further increased, with approximately 26,500 persons now on payrolls. Of this number about 20,000 are employed in the construction of new merchant vessels and approximately 6500 are employed in the construction of naval vessels and in repair work.

Telegraph and Cables—Telegraph business dropped considerably in July and August below the figures for these months of 1929, and for the eight months of 1930 the total became somewhat less than the total in the corresponding months of 1929, but is above the corresponding figure for 1928.

Telephone—Growth in new telephone installations was reported as interrupted during the summer, but has resumed in September.

Radio—Reports from the radio trade from all parts of the country indicate that the radio business and tube business are on the up grade.

Electric Power—Reports indicate that the program of construction by electric power companies will exceed the estimate made last December. New construction for the year is now expected to approximate $1,000,000,000.

More Gasoline Is Used

Gasoline—The consumption of gasoline has increased this year at a rate over last year which is substantially normal.

Aeronautics—Commercial production of airplanes during the first eight months of 1930 was slightly less than one-third of the figure for 1929.

Machinery—The machine tool industry operated in August at approximately 60 per cent of capacity, with a material increase in inquiries reported.

Electrical Manufactures—The electrical equipment industry reports a considerable falling off in business during the summer months, with activity in August for the first time this year under activity in the corresponding month of 1929.

Leather and Leather Products—Shoe manufacturing in August was reported as in a favorable position, with operations in the industry as a whole close to normal. In New England shoe manufacturing has shown a gradual improvement since June.

Printing and Publishing—Book and job printing as a whole has throughout the year maintained activities comparing favorably with activities in the corresponding part of 1929, although in August activities were about 3 per cent under August, 1929.

Paper and Pulp—Reports on production of wood pulp and paper indicate that production, which in the early part of the year compared favorably with production the year before, receded in July, but showed some improvement in August.

Advertising Figures Up

Advertising—Expenditures for magazine advertising during the first nine months of 1930 have been approximately 5 per cent more than in the corresponding part of 1929. Expenditures for radio advertising in the first eight months of 1930 were 33 per cent over such expenditures in the first eight months of 1929.

Newspaper advertising measured by lineage during the first eight months of 1930 was approximately 10 per cent under such advertising in the first eight months of 1929. In August, 1930, the decline was 18 per cent under August, 1929.

Retail and Wholesale Trade—Calculated upon a daily average basis, department store sales in August were 8 per cent less than in August, 1929. For the first eight months of 1930 the decline was 6 per cent as compared with the first eight months of 1929. These percentages are computed in volume of dollar business, without any adjustment for decline in prices.

Preliminary reports from a limited number of stores are to the effect that in the early part of September sales compared favorably with sales in corresponding part of last year. In all retail establishments a policy of hand-to-mouth buying continues, resulting in low inventories. Several wholesale lines report decreased sales for August, with a slight increase during the early part of September.

Building Survey Indicates Fair Fall-Winter Activity

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A fairly active construction program for fall and early winter, with the probability of resumption of construction on a more normal scale next spring, was indicated by a survey of building conditions in 175 cities in the United States and Canada, just completed by the builders' research department of the National Association of Building Trades Employers.

According to E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the association, the belief is general that the building industry will begin to emerge from its dormant condition shortly after Jan. 1, although the upgrade will not become noticeable until spring.

"In the international building survey," a statement said, "the builders reveal a potential demand for building, which they claim has been retarded by general business conditions. It is said that transition from a dormant to an active state must be steady to be healthy and most beneficial."

The consensus of builders, the statement continued, is that a speedier recovery to normal building conditions would be accomplished if speculative building were reduced to a minimum. Builders in virtually all sections, it was found, hold that ample funds are available at the average interest rates of 6 and 7 per cent for prospective home builders.

FIVE CITIES TO KEEP 'NEW ENGLAND DAY'

Five New Hampshire cities will observe "New England Day" this week, the fifth week of the New England-wide speaking tour of J. Franklin Babb, who, as the representative of the New England Council, is addressing "New England Day" meetings of business men and other citizens in 54 New England communities this fall.

Under auspices of the local Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Babb addressed a luncheon gathering at Manchester, N. H., Sept. 29. "New England Day" will be observed in Nashua the evening of Sept. 29. Sept. 30 he will speak in Concord, Oct. 1 in Portsmouth, and Oct. 2 in Laconia.

HUGHES ADDRESSES PHI BETA CENTENARY

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The paramount function of the modern college is to provide a liberal education, valuable in work and leisure alike, rather than a merely professional training, Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, declared Sept. 27 in an address at the centenary celebration of Rhode Island Alpha, of Phi Beta Kappa.

The ceremonies, attended by prominent members of the society from scores of colleges and universities, were held in Sayles Hall at Brown university, of which Mr. Hughes is an alumnus.

Gold Coin Exhibit on at Fogg Museum

A collection of rare coins lent by Lloyd Cabot Briggs is on exhibition at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University. It consists of coins dating before the year 1272, and includes many pieces of historical importance.

In the Ancient British Series is to be seen an original prototype of the Philippus of Philip II of Macedon and an archaic Gaulish. These coins are datable at approximately 150 B. C. Coins of Richard Cœur de Lion, two coins of the Crusader Principalities and coins of Charlemagne, Robert Bruce and the Visigoths are of particular interest to historians.

Among the classical coins are a stater of Alexander the Great, a denarins of the Hostilia family, showing the head of Vercingetorix, and a gold coin of Aulus Hirtius, the friend of Cæsar, struck on the occasion of Cæsar's quadruple triumph.

Light and Power Delegates Gather

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass. (AP)—Delegates from the electric light and power companies of New England gathered here Sept. 29 for the opening sessions of their twenty-second annual convention. Charles H. Hodskinson of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston presides over the meetings, which close Wednesday.

A. D. Bailey, Chicago, Ill., addressed the opening sessions, which were held under the auspices of the engineering division. A. A. Winter of Augusta, Me., was scheduled to speak on the power station being built in his home city for the Central Maine Power Company.

The accounting section will conduct the session on Sept. 30 and the last meeting will be devoted to the commercial section.

CONVENTION DATE CHANGED

RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—The Republican state convention will be held at Montpelier Oct. 4, instead of Oct. 7, as was originally planned, Judge Leonard F. Wing, chairman of the state committee, announced here Sept. 28.

Medford Houses Look Back on Centuries of Progress

At Left—The Royall House Built by Col. Isaac Royall in 1734. At Right—The Famous Craddock House Built in 1634 by Governor Matthew Craddock. It Served Once as a Fort and Has Always Played an Important Part in the History of the Town.

Medford Throng Cheers Parade in Celebration of Tercentenary

More Than 100 Organizations in Line, With 35 Bands and Many Floats—Old Houses Famous in Town's History Opened

Medford turned out with a blare of drums and the tramp of 9000 marching feet, Sept. 28, to celebrate its tercentenary birthday, and though the Mystic Valley community today returned to mundane affairs, the enthusiasm of the 50,000 who viewed the mammoth procession still bubbled in places.

The marchers were reviewed by Gov. Frank G. Allen, David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts; Mayor Edward H. Larkin, other Medford city officials and state, civic and veteran organization heads.

Firing of aerial bombs set the long line of marchers in motion along streets jammed with interested spectators. More than 50 war veteran organizations, four regiments of the National Guard, and the mounted staff of William F. Lacy Jr., Chief Marshal, were the first to pass, followed by a division of floats, civic organizations, clubs and bands.

Approximately 100 organizations, 35 bands of 35 floats were in line.

Medford is the fortunate site of two of the most interesting houses still standing that are directly connected with early Puritan days. The Craddock House is one of them. It was the plantation house of Gov. Matthew Craddock who, though he never came to this country, was directly responsible for much of the settlement success. For a time the house was a fort, a house of refuge to which all inhabitants of the neighborhood might go in time of threatened trouble.

Originally the house had palisades and guard gates; it was set on a slight rise and commanded a strategic view of a section a full mile in inland extent from the Mystic River. It was built in 1634.

Certain changes have been made in the house as time went on; windows have been added; the loop holes that were used by watchers have been closed, but in all other respects the house remains a unique specimen of early settlement architecture.

The Royall House is another historical treasure of the town. Gov. John Winthrop in 1631 was given a grant from the court of 600 acres. This included land on which the Governor had erected a small building. It is thought that this was the nucleus of the Royall House. The property passed into the hands of Governor Winthrop's son and thence, through other ownerships, into the possession of Col. Isaac Royall, a merchant of Antigua, in the West Indies in 1732. He gave his brother Jacob charge of constructing the mansion and it took about five years to build the house whose exterior has undergone little change in the intervening years.

These two old houses have been, in one way and another, intimately bound with nearly every significant incident that has colored the history of the town since they were built.

AIR HEAD TO TALK ON LATIN AMERICA

Opportunities for further cultivation of Latin-American markets by New England manufacturers will be discussed by J. M. Eaton, general traffic manager of the Pan-American Airways, Inc., before the New England Export Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the opening meeting of the season, Sept. 30. Mr. Eaton will also describe the part played by aviation in the transportation of mail, express and passenger throughout Latin America.

Another speaker at the meeting is to be Harold Burch, newly appointed assistant manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Churchman Urges Religion in Business

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The church is essential to the business man as a protection for his investments, William K. Cooper, of Washington, told 250 Congregationalist men assembled at South Kingston, Sept. 27, for the inauguration in Rhode Island of the nation-wide denominational plan of advance.

A similar meeting was attended by more than 400 women Congregationalists at Peacedale.

"Character is the foundation of our whole American life and when character fails, confidence fails, and with it will fall our whole civilization," Mr. Cooper said. He outlined the denominational achievements and objectives.

Other speakers were the Rev. Charles S. Mills of New York, chairman of the commission of missions, and the Rev. William S. Beard of New York, secretary of the Laymen's Advisory Committee. Both explained Congregational missionary enterprises.

CONNECTICUT TO AID LEGION MEN EN ROUTE

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Legionnaires traveling from distant points to the national convention which opens in Boston Oct. 6 will be assured of a place to sleep if they should decide to spend the night in Connecticut.

At a meeting of Hartford County Legion posts Sept. 28 it was announced that 42 tents would be placed on an East Hartford playground for Legionnaires passing through the State. Cots, hot drinks, running water, telephone facilities and police protection will be provided.

CANADIAN CLUBS TO BE ADDRESSED ON WATERWAYS

Special Speeches to Be Delivered on St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—That the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway scheme is a very live issue in Dominion affairs is shown by the recent decison of the Association of Canadian Clubs, comprising 120 clubs in every section of Canada, to have it included in its itinerary of subjects to be discussed next month.

Following a new plan, addresses are to be delivered by a group of 20 speakers, including barristers, economists and members of university staffs who have made a study of the question, and will be based, it is stated, on an imperial memorandum prepared by the national office. The memorandum will deal with the existing waterway, the proposed improvements, the relation of the economic structure of Canada and the treaty position existing between Canada and the United States.

It was prepared by Graham Spry, secretary of the association, and so arranged that speakers in every section of the Dominion may show the relation of the waterway to the industries of that section.

"The Canadian Club, of course, has no opinion one way or the other on the waterway," said Mr. Spry. "The executive felt, however, that the association should assume the responsibility of insuring that unbiased information was made available to the membership of the clubs, and this extensive itinerary is an attempt to fulfill that responsibility."

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Squibb's Dental Cream is especially prepared to reach these out-of-the-way crevices. Besides, it removes the mucin coating from the surface.

You will like using Squibb's because it is pleasingly flavored and so refreshing. And you will know that you are *thoroughly* cleaning your teeth. The economical tube at any drug store.

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Famous the World Over
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Large assortment used pianos for rent and sale

Examine our stock—no obligation.

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Spacious rooms with high ceilings—*closets* larger than the *rooms* in some new hotels—excellent cuisine—environment of charm and graciousness ... Convenient to theatres and shops, yet away from noise and congestion. Transient rates, from $3.00 for room and bath ... For the permanent resident, one-room suites from 75.00 monthly ... living room and alcove combinations from 100.00 ... 2 rooms from 125.00 ... suites up to 6 rooms ... Rentals include maid service, linens, light, etc. Refrigeration available. Unfurnished suites if desired.

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Here is a car built to Studebaker's 78-year-old standards of quality. Below $1000, there is no comparable car-per-dollar value. Check its quality. Consider such features as Thermostatic control of cooling, Double-drop frame, Self-adjusting spring shackles, Full power muffler, Gasoline pump, Lanchester vibration damper, Cam-and-lever steering, Clutch torsional damper, and Timken tapered roller bearings.

But *see* the car, *drive* it, verify its many fine-car features before you decide. Let us show you motordom's biggest bargain in quality!

A 4-DOOR THREE-WINDOW SEDAN AS LOW AS $895

Roadster for 4	$795	Tourer	$895
Club Sedan	845	Regal Tourer (6 wire wheels)	995
Coupe for 2	845	Regal Sedan (6 wire wheels)	995
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and suggests these new, simple sets—

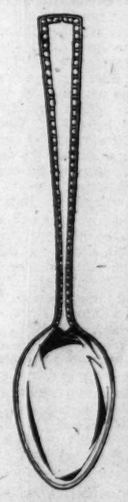
26-piece Tray, $23.50
The $35.25 grade

6 Dinner Knives, 6 Dinner Forks, 6 Soup Spoons, 6 Tea Spoons, 1 Butter Knife, 1 Sugar Spoon

61-piece Tray, $49
The $73.50 grade

8 Dinner Knives, 8 Dinner Forks, 8 Soup Spoons, 8 Butter Spreaders, 16 Tea Spoons, 8 Salad Forks, 3 Table Spoons, 1 Butter Knife, 1 Sugar Spoon

146-piece Chest, $167.75



Whether you buy this plate in simple sets for every day convenience—or in the full sets for entertaining—or just odd pieces or dozens that you need—you'll be enthusiastic over obtaining such fine tableware at this price ... It is a favorite pattern from a famous maker ... simple ... Colonial in feeling ... essentially in keeping with today's taste ...

"Classic" Pattern

Set of Six	*Grade*	*Sale Price*	*Set of Six*	*Grade*	*Sale Price*
Tea Spoons	$3.75	$2.50	Orange Spoons	$5.25	$3.50
Soup Spoons	7.50	5.00	Iced Tea Spoons	6.00	4.00
Dessert Spoons	7.50	5.00	Oyster Forks	4.75	3.20
Table Spoons	7.50	5.00	Individual Salad Forks	7.50	5.00
Dessert Forks	7.50	5.00	*Each*		
Dessert Knives	12.00	8.00	Berry Spoons	3.25	2.15
Dinner Forks	7.50	5.00	Cold Meat Forks	2.00	1.35
Dinner Knives	12.00	8.00	Gravy Ladle	2.50	1.65
Bouillon Spoons	7.25	4.85	Butter Knife	1.25	.80
Butter Spreads	6.25	4.20	Pie Server	4.50	3.00
Coffee Spoons	3.75	2.50	Sugar Spoons	1.25	.80

Other Fancy Pieces to Match

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SMITH CONFERS WITH NEW YORK PARTY LEADERS

Active at Pre-Convention Parley of Democrats at Syracuse

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—National politics are in the making here with the convening of the New York State Democracy on Sept. 29 to adopt a platform and nominate a ticket for the November gubernatorial elections.

The most important plank in the platform will be that dealing with prohibition. It will be wet and there is ample reason to believe that it will be dictated by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose renomination to head the ticket is certain, as is his reëlection, in the opinion of closest students of New York state politics, by reason of the split in the Republican Party over its newly adopted repeal stand.

As the convention meets it is obvious that Tammany is on the defensive. The expression on the faces of John F. Curry, chief of the Seventeenth Street Wigwam, and John H. McCooey, boss of Brooklyn, the "big two" of New York City, shows it. It was even plainer after the arrival here of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, carrying in his pocket a copy of a letter he had sent from his Hyde Park home to Mayor James J. Walker in New York City, instructing him to tell all employees of the New York City government that they must waive immunity if they are called before the special grand jury investigating charges of purchases and sale of judicial appointments there. This action by the Governor is interpreted by everybody here as a clear-cut defiance of Tammany Hall

Chiefs Hold Long Deliberation

The degree of party wetness, the nomination of attorney and comptroller candidates and the state committee leadership were the subjects of deliberation until long after midnight on Sept. 28 by the Governor and party chiefs. Alfred E. Smith, Democratic presidential nominee in 1928, was among the conferees.

Some 15 tentative prohibition planks were brought before this informal preconvention session, ranging from the Governor's own recommendation for amendment of the Eighteenth Amendment that would restore to the states control of the liquor traffic, federal protection for prohibition states and local option, to straight and unequivocal repeal without the verbiage that dressed up the Repblican repeal plank. Another proposal which, it was learned in reliable quarters, received long consideration was repeal with a state enforcement pledge.

It is believed that the Democracy will charge the New York G. O. P. in the forthcoming canvass with equivocation and political expediency in their sudden right-about-face for repeal. Such, at least, was the interpretation placed upon the opposition's "present maneuvers" regarding prohibition by Robert F. Wagner, Senator from New York, in his keynote address.

Promises to Cleanse Party

Mr. Wagner referred indirectly to the scandals that have characterized the Tammany administration in New York and pledged the party to remove wrongdoers wherever they may be found in official positions.

"The Democratic Party has always stood for the highest probity in public office," he said. "Wherever and whenever one has been found wanting in honor or derelict in duty, it gave its best efforts and bent every energy to rid the office of its incumbent. Equally insistent has it ever been in its demand that public office must be attained only by honorable means.

"The Democratic Party is ruthless in its demand that the courts must be kept pure and undefiled. Nothing must be left undone to sustain the public expectations that the courts shall be not only above reproach, but beyond suspicion. I know that I speak for the heart and the conscience of the great rank and file of the Democratic Party in the State when I say that he who attains judicial or other public office by dishonest means should be driven therefrom, as also from the ranks of our party. It is needless for me to say that similar treatment must be accorded to those who dishonestly assist him."

He voiced an indictment of the Republican national administration, which, he charged, had "suffered as complete a collapse within 18 months after it was inducted into office" as he had ever known.

"The enthusiasm of 1928 has curdled into the apathy of 1930," he continued. "The Republican Party stands today completely deflated. Its promises are unperformed. . . . Our prosperity was to have been extended, but the record shows a decline in the sale of American goods abroad of over $500,000,000 in the first six months of the year."

He declared that at a convention of the Democratic Party of the State of New York it was "unnecessary to repeat the bill of complaint that we have annually recited against the prohibition amendment."

"Our party is united on this proposition, that every state recover the right to solve the problem of temperance in its own way," he continued. "That involves repeal without reserve of the Eighteenth Amendment. But that is not all. The struggle against prohibition must meanwhile be fought on many fronts. It involves action against the Volstead Act. It implies resistance against the juryless trials proposed by the Wickersham Commission. It calls for an alert and constant guard against similar proposals, destructive of our government and of our liberties. It demands leadership in conducting the offensive intelligently and successfully.

"It requires all this because two important principles of government are at stake. Prohibition represents a serious encroachment by the Federal Government into the domain of the states, and it constitutes a dangerous penetration of law into the sphere of private conduct. It is a glaring example of intemperance in government itself.

"The record of the Republican Administration includes the story of its tinkering and trifling with this question. Mr. Hoover's commission, which was expected to sit in judgment on the 'noble experiment,' has, instead, busied itself with the trivialities of enforcement machinery. . . ."

Mr. Wagner charged that the Republican Party in New York State had "pursued an even more erratic course" with regard to prohibition than had the Federal Administration. "The Republican Party," he said, "cannot be trusted with prohibition."

Socialists Name Ticket

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The formal indorsement of the Socialist state ticket was voted at the official state convention of the party held here on Sept. 27. Louis Waldman, of New York City, is the candidate for Governor. Other nominations were:

Lieutenant-Governor—Elizabeth C. Roty, Erie County.

Controller—William H. Hillsdorf, Monroe County.

Attorney-General—William Karlin, New York City.

Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—Darwin J. Meserole, Suffolk County.

DANIEL GUGGENHEIM HAS PASSED ON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Daniel Guggenheim, capitalist and philanthropist, who was most widely known in recent years for his generous contributions toward the development of aviation, passed on at Hempstead House, his estate near Port Washington, L. I., on Sept. 28.

Mr. Guggenheim's name is known practically around the world through his extensive mining interests in this country, Alaska, Mexico, South America and Africa which made him an outstanding figure in that industry. He took part in the development of copper holdings, diamonds, gold, forestry, railroads, banks and nitrate.

At an early stage in the development of commercial aviation, Mr. Guggenheim became convinced that air travel could be made a public utility, giving important service to the nation's busness and economic welfare. In 1925 he donated $500,000 to establish a school of aeronautics in the college of engineering at New York University. The next year he established the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the promotion of aeronautics with an endowment of $2,500,000 to promote aeronautical education, extension of fundamental aeronautical science and the development of commercial aircraft as an aid to business. One of the most important contributions of the fund was a grant totaling $908,000 for promotion of aeronautical education in several American universities and colleges.

Mr. Guggenheim was widely known for his progressive policies in developing the enterprises with which he was connected and for his keen interest in the welfare of his associates and his employees. He held that an employer is morally responsible for the well-being of his workers, both from a "humanitarian and business standpoint," and believed that the workers should not only get sufficient wages "but some of the comforts and the luxuries of life."

ALASKAN AIR MAIL EXTENDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JUNEAU, Alaska—S. A. Stimpson, traffic manager of the Boeing Air Transport, Inc., has announced a through air mail from Alaska to California. This has been accomplished by connections in Seattle, Wash., with the Alaska-Washington Airways now operating between Alaska and Seattle.

Elementary Arithmetic

IF ONE LOOM CAN TURN OUT 1000 YDS. OF CLOTH IN ONE DAY—HOW MANY YDS. OF CLOTH CAN 1000 LOOMS TURN OUT?

IF ONE MAN CAN SELL 5 BRUSHES IN ONE DAY—HOW MANY BRUSHES CAN 1000 MEN SELL?

IF ONE MAN CAN SELL (under cover) 20 QUARTS OF WHISKY IN ONE DAY—HOW MANY QUARTS OF WHISKY CAN 10,000 MEN SELL (openly, protected by law)?

IF ONE MAN WILL SCHEME AND BREAK THE LAW TO GET A DRINK OF LIQUOR—HOW MANY MEN WILL DRINK IT, WHERE NO EVASION OF THE LAW IS REQUIRED?

IF DRUNKEN DRIVERS OF AUTOMOBILES (who break the law to procure liquor) EACH YEAR KILL THOUSANDS OF INNOCENT PEOPLE—HOW MANY INNOCENT PEOPLE WILL BE KILLED WHEN DRIVERS ARE ENABLED TO BUY AND DRINK LIQUOR (supported by the law)?

BRITISH EMPIRE HELD AT ENTRY OF A NEW EPOCH

(Continued from Page 1)

teenth century Canada, Australia, and the other Dominions gradually became self-governed nations within the British Commonwealth, the broad result of the whole movement was to establish the English-speaking and Protestant civilization as the dominant world force of the time.

The only rivals were the ideas which burst forth at the time of the French Revolution. But for most of the nineteenth century even these had more effect in the English-speaking world and in South America than in Europe, where they only came into their own at the time of the World War. Asia was still content with its old religions and philosophies, and Africa was inert in barbarism, though wherever the British Empire spread, liberal ideas and literature began also to spread as a result of the peace, honest administration, and individual liberty under the law which it brought in its train. During the nineteenth century Great Britain was the only true world power.

America Predominates

Today, however, a far-reaching change has come over the position of Britain. The United States is now the richest and most powerful state in the world and possessed of equal naval power with Great Britain. The Dominions share, on equal terms with Great Britain, the direction of the policy of the Commonwealth. Though the United States and Russia are not members, the League of Nations is the principal agency for guiding international policy and preventing war for the rest of the world, and in the League Great Britain and the Dominions sit as equals and Great Britain is only one power among many.

The change is even more striking when we consider the Empire in Asia and Africa. The British Empire was developed long before ideas like democracy or nationality had any potency outside a tiny area in the West. The spread of the British Raj was accepted as the will of heaven and as an improvement on the autocracies or barbarism which had preceded it. For more than a century it existed practically unchallenged as one of the elemental forces of nature.

Old Asia Changes

Nowadays, partly as the inevitable result of the liberty which is the heart of British civilization, partly as the outcome of the disturbance and propaganda of the war, the passion for nationality and for self-government has spread all over Asia and has even begun to make its influence felt in what, till a few years ago, was known as darkest Africa. And this movement for self-government is one which Great Britain is committed to assist and promote, though it obviously means the end of the British Empire in its old form.

The outcome is extraordinarily difficult to foresee, though certain consequences seem clear. In the first place the modern movement means not only the transformation of the British Empire, but the transformation of such ancient systems as Hinduism and Muhammadanism also. The Russian autocracy has been supplanted by the Soviets. The Manchu dynasty has disappeared and China is in chaos. The Turkish Sultanate has been replaced by a modern republic under Mustapha Kemal. Mahatma Gandhi is only one of the forces making for a complete regeneration of the Hindu system. The old Asia is changing even more rapidly than the old Europe.

Rule by Public Opinion

In the second place, the basis of government is everywhere altering. In earlier times it was authority. Before the spread of education and newspapers and the system of election it was inevitable that power should rest in the hands of kings or aristocracies or hereditary groups. Today, despite the reaction toward despotism in Italy and Russia and elsewhere, the tendency is more and more toward making public opinion the decisive power in politics.

It may prove to be impossible at present to find a stable basis for government by public opinion in some parts of the world, such as China or India. But when democracy does become the foundation of government, what is going to be the effect on the British Empire? So long as government rested on the authority and prestige of the British Crown or Cabinet, the maintenance of unity and peace in the Empire was comparatively easy. But once it comes to rest on public opinion, what is going to be the bond of unity between an Asiatic civilization and a British or a European? May it not be that as the world shrinks, racial, cultural and religious unity between all the English-speaking peoples will become more apparent than the unity which has been imposed from without on the white, brown, yellow and black races of the present British Empire?

Humanity's Wider Prospects

Finally, there is a yet wider question which presents itself when considering the future of the British Empire. The world today has become a single whole. It is an arena for conflicting ideas of government and civilization. Will the liberal, individualist, democratic, and moral civilization which has been mainly spread over the globe by the English-speaking peoples, though partly also by the French and the Dutch, and which was dominant up to the end of the World War, continue unchallenged? Is it not possible that Bolshevism or Fascism or a revitalized Muhammadanism or Hinduism, or something born out of the storm and stress of China, will rise up to challenge its claim to the allegiance of mankind?

These questions time alone will answer. But whatever the answer the British Commonwealth clearly still has a function, for it is still one of the greatest factors in the world for racial understanding and concord. Nothing could be more fatal than to allow these vast issues to be settled by war rather than by the more peaceful methods of reasoning and doing things together. The British Commonwealth shares with the League of Nations the distinction of being the one of the two political institutions which brings together peoples of all the continents, of all races, colors and religions in a single structure of government.

At the moment the irritation and race feeling involved in these contacts may seem to outweigh the mutual understanding and coöperation. But that is really a sign of progress if it is turned to account. For it is only by allowing good will, justice, common sense and common humanity to prevail over the estranging influences of ignorance, fear, suspicion, pride and hate in the practical business of economics and government that the peace and unity and freedom of all mankind will be established upon earth. If the peoples of the English-speaking world are faithful to the trusts which lie at the heart of the Christianity they profess, this influence in the world may even be more potent in the future than it has been in the past.

PRINCE LEOPOLD HAS PASSED ON

BERLIN (AP)—Prince Leopold of Bavaria, field marshal of Germany and commander of the German army in the east during the earlier stages of the war, passed on Sept. 28. The Prince played an important part in the early German victories in Russia and Poland, leading the army that captured Warsaw in 1915.

In 1917 Prince Leopold, as Commander-in-Chief of the East, received the Russian deputation asking for an armistice after the outbreak of the Bolshevist revolution.

New England Experiences Jars While Trying to Regain Balance

Colby College Professor Says Earthquakes in the Northeastern States Directly Caused by Glacial Malformation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—New England is now passing through, or has just passed through its third series of earthquakes during the last 300 years. The series may have ended or it may be continued to be marked by mild shocks for the next four or six years.

These are the deductions of Prof. Edward H. Perkins, assistant state geologist of Maine and professor of geology at Colby College, and are set forth in a paper on earthquakes which he has contributed to the annual report of the state geologist, Prof. Lucius H. Merrill of the University of Maine.

"The evidence," says Professor Perkins, "seems to indicate the recurrence of many slight earthquakes, but the chance for a very destructive tremor seems to be slight."

He reports that New England has a record of about 350 earthquakes between 1627 and 1928, and thus "cannot be considered an area of perfect crustal stability."

The first period of marked activity was between 1727 and 1737, he says; the second between 1843 and 1855; and the third began in 1924, the end of which no one knows, as yet.

These New England quakes are caused by the efforts of this region to regain its equilibrium which was upset during the glacial period, according to Professor Perkins. Volcanic activity cannot account for them, nor that crust folding process which makes new mountains. Professor Perkins' explanation is in part as follows:

"New England, like the rest of the northeastern North America, has recently recovered from a great glacial period during which even the highest mountain tops were under the ice. The great weight of the glacier depressed the country beneath; most where the ice was thick, to a less extent where the ice was thin. During the thousands of years of glaciation slow rock flowage from under the overloaded section caused an elevation of the surface in front of the glacier, just as putty pressed under a board will flow out and bulge up about the edges. With the retreat of the ice the crust slowly readjusted itself; the frontal bulge sank, while the depressed portions rose, the elevation being greatest where the depression was greatest.

"That New England has not as yet reached its preglacial elevation is indicated by the submerged coastline of Maine where the many islands and bays show that a hilly topography is drowned beneath the sea. The uplift in response to the melting of the glacier caused stresses in the rocks which accumulated until the elastic limit was reached, the rocks then giving way with a snap, causing the vibrations we call earthquakes.

"The stresses may be relieved by a few large movements or a series of small movements. Once the stress is relieved, a period of quiescence follows during which renewed stresses accumulate, to be relieved by another series of shocks."

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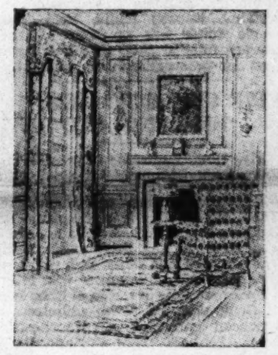

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BOSTON GREETS NATIONAL GUARD IN CONVENTION

Practically All States Represented in Historic Faneuil Hall

Nearly 350 delegates from practically every state and territory in the United States gathered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Sept. 29 for the opening session of the national convention of the National Guard Association.

In the historic temple of liberty which housed the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, from which developed the present National Guard, the officers were welcomed to Boston on behalf of the Commonwealth and the city by Gov. Frank G. Allen and Mayor Curley.

In his official capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Massachusetts National Guard, Governor Allen extended a welcome to the visitors. He recalled the important rôle played by the National Guard at the outbreak of the World War, and declared that, in his opinion, "preparedness is the basis of all peace."

Gen. Robert J. Travis, of Georgia, responded to the welcome of Governor Allen for the association. He rendered tribute to the record of Massachusetts in military history, and acknowledged that its National Guard was indeed an outstanding unit. He concluded rather humorously that it was to him a great pleasure to return a visit paid to his State some 65 years ago by some Massachusetts troops, passing through on their way to the sea.

Mayor Curley praised the National Guard as embodying more than any other organization within the nation "the spirit of unselfish service." If the United States is to endure, he said, "there must be equality of obligation as well as equality of opportunity," and this, too, is epitomized by the National Guard, "without which it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the United States to continue to exist."

Mayor Curley presented to Maj.-Gen. Alfred E. Foote, president of the National Guard Association and commander of the Massachusetts unit, a key, "cut from an elm tree that grew on the spot where the shot was fired that was heard round the world."

Gen. Charles E. McPherren of Oklahoma responded to the Mayor's address, accepting his invitation to make the most of their opportunity to visit the many historic shrines in and near Boston.

Maj.-Gen. Walter E. Lombard welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Massachusetts National Guard, and Brig.-Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, of Minnesota, responded. Following the morning session, the delegates were entertained at luncheon in the armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. The afternoon was spent in visiting historic Boston, the Navy Yard, and Lexington and Concord.

Montreal Mayor Submits to C.N.R.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—Admitting that he was "attempting the impossible in the face of the wave of public opinion," Camillien Houde, Mayor of Montreal, withdrew his opposition to the Montreal terminal plans of the Canadian National Railways, and the City Council, after some backing and filling, decided to coöperate with the C. N. R. in speeding up the big construction project which will involve an expenditure of $50,000,000 and materially alleviate existing unemployment here.

The C. N. R. plans provide for a huge passenger terminal on Dorchester Street at the site of the present tunnel station, the approaches to be by viaduct from Victoria Bridge and by the tunnel under Mount Royal. The old Bonaventure Station is to be used as a freight station, the approaching tracks, now at street level, to be elevated.

Mayor Houde asked Col. W. E. Lancaster of the Rapid Transit Commission of New York to prepare a plan for a terminal with underground approaches. He recommended that the passenger terminal be erected on the site of the Bonaventure Station, with a broad tunnel running through St. Henri to Point St. Charles. The C. N. R. engineers declared such a tunnel would be dangerous owing to the geological formation and proximity to the Lachine Canal.

Mayor Houde, wishing to eliminate overhead tracks, asked the Federal Government to intervene. Premier R. B. Bennett replied that inasmuch as Parliament had approved the Montreal terminal scheme a year ago and contracts had been let for many millions, "the only thing the Government can do is to advise the City Council and the Canadian National Railways to settle their differences as soon as possible."

According to the engineers' drawings, there will be nothing unsightly about the overhead structures. At the same time they will permit the opening of a new cross street where badly needed by surface traffic.

Britain Increases Afforestation Area

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The latest figures available for British afforestation work show that 22,472 acres were added during the year 1928-29, of which 20,680 acres were planted with conifers. In making the new plantations and beating-up the old ones 49,468,000 trees were planted. Local authorities and private owners, assisted by grants, planted a further 6419 acres, and 292 acres of scrub lands were cleared.

For the decade 1928-38 Parliament has been asked to vote a sum not exceeding £9,000,000 to carry out the afforestation program, amounting to 330,000 acres of new planting, 22,000 acres of replacements, and the creation of 3000 forest workers' holdings. Provision is made for the acquisition of plantable land at a uniform rate of 60,000 acres a year.

It is proposed to aim at establishing 350 holdings in each of the first five years and 250 in each of the second five years of the period. These holdings are limited in size to 10 acres and are intended to give an industrious man an opportunity to supplement his earning capacity. So far there has been no difficulty in getting these holdings taken up, though in the majority of cases the forest workers look to the forest to provide practically full time employment.

Australian Speech Heard in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Lord Somers, Governor of Victoria, Australia, opened the nineteenth annual safety congress and exposition in Pittsburgh Sept. 29 with an address delivered from the studios of radio station VK2ME in Sydney and relayed to Pittsburgh, where it was broadcast by station KDKA.

A few minutes later Miller McClintock, of Harvard University, and Major Harry Steere-Clark, of Vancouver, B. C., delivered addresses here that were relayed to Australia by the short-wave station of KDKA.

More than 3,000 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada had arrived in time for the international broadcast, which took place between 7 and 7:30 o'clock (E. S. T.). An attendance of 7000 was expected for the sessions tonight. The address by retiring President C. E. Pettibone, also was delivered at the meeting.

The James A. Holmes award, for outstanding safety accomplishments over a period of six years, was presented to the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, of Allentown, Pa.

BEDOUINS ADOPTING PEACEFUL MEASURES

AMMAN, Palestine (AP)—The peace movement among the Arabian tribes is spreading. A conference is to take place shortly between representatives of the Bedouins of the Nejd, the realm of Ibn Saud, and Transjordan, the domain of Emir Abdulvfk in order to find a peaceful settlement of the conflicts between the neighboring tribes instead of following the thousand-year old system of the blood feud.

The Bedouins of the Sinai Peninsula and of southern Palestine, too, have been converted to pacifism. In a conference held in El Arish, a station on the Palestine-Egypt railway, they decided to set up a council of sheiks to settle all the conflicts which may arise between the tribes of southern Palestine and those of the Sinai.

Australia Urged to Reduce Prices

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Australia's high standard of living, as compared with that of other countries, was stated to be one of the causes of the nation's present financial crisis by Professor Melville of the chair of economics at the Adelaide University in a recent address here. Reduction in the standard of living must be eventually made, he declared, and the method to pursue is to bring price levels into harmony with those of other countries.

Professor Melville said that the wholesale price level was about 60 per cent above pre-war level, while that of the United Kingdom was only 30 per cent above. He added that the £50,000,000 to £70,000,000 drop in national revenue, due to fall in exports, had been concentrated in certain sections of the community, mainly landowners, pastoralists and business men, and ultimately, he said, it would have to be shared by all sections, thus reducing the standard of living. The reduction, he stated, would be at least 15 per cent in wages and income, resulting in a 10 per cent price reduction.

They Ride in Gilded Coaches With Powdered Footmen

SHERIFFS OF CITY OF LONDON Their Positions Are Among the Oldest and Most Picturesque in the World—Next to the Lord Mayor They Are the Most Important Officials of the "City"

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Sheriff's Office in City of London Is Picturesque—and Very Costly

Gorgeously Clad in Scarlet Robes, They Assume Office With the Pomp and Circumstance and on the Same Conditions That Have Endured 700 Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The two new sheriffs of the City of London, whose jobs are among the oldest and most picturesque in the world, were formally "admitted to office" on Sept. 29, Michaelmas Day, at the Guildhall, London's City Hall.

Maurice Jenks, alderman, and D. George Collins are the two new sheriffs. Both are well known "City" men. Elected on June 24, Midsummer Day, they will hold office for one year—and will be respectively at least £5000 out of pocket at the end of it.

The sheriffs of the City of London are far above ordinary sheriffs. Their duties do not include anything so menial as the apprehension of offenders. Next to the Lord Mayor they are the most important officials of the mile square "City"—the original London of medieval days—in which, although it is practically deserted at night, more than 1,000,000 people work in the daytime, and which has its own separate corporation, police force, and exchequer.

The sheriffs are the Lord Mayor's understudies and accompany him everywhere. If they are also aldermen of the City of London, as one of them this year is, they have the comfortable certainty of being Lord Mayor in their turn, since the city's chief executive is always an alderman who has also been sheriff. They are gorgeously apparelled on all state occasions in scarlet robes trimmed with fur and adorned with gold lace, they wear magnificent gold chains of office about their shoulders, and are transported from place to place in gilded state coaches with powdered footmen and outriders and other flunkeys in attendance.

Their main functions consist of taking part with the Lord Mayor in all sorts of picturesque ceremonials and official occasions, eating an incredible number of official dinners and luncheons—frequently as many as 500 in the course of their year of office—and putting their hands in their pockets to pay for these and other civic junketings. In the case of the Lord Mayor's banquet on the day he assumes office, for instance, which invariably costs at least £4000 (approximately $20,000), the Lord Mayor pays half and the two sheriffs the other half.

"Come forth and declare your consent to take upon you the said office upon pain and peril that will fall thereon!"

Thus the new sheriffs are summoned, at the immemorially old ceremony in the Guildhall, to make their solemn declarations of allegiance, and to signify their willingness to serve through the coming mayoral year.

The scene is an impressive one, not without touches of comedy. Gog and Magog, famous effigies, look down fiercely from their niches on either side of the mellow stained glass windows of the ancient Guildhall, as they have done decade after decade.

From the Court of Aldermen, escorted by the City beadles, comes the Lord Mayor. He takes his seat, with his chaplain and the erect and scarlet-clad city marshal standing motionless at his elbow, and the under-sheriffs, with their fine lace and gartered breeches, the mace and sword bearers, the aldermen, the somberly robed high officials of the corporation, and the blue-gowned common councilmen range themselves around.

Upright before the town clerk, the new sheriffs murmur the archaic phrases of their solemn declaration. Two footmen, powdered and gorgeous, advance with the freshly wrought golden chains of office that for 12 months will encircle the shoulders of the incoming officials.

The footmen strip the retiring sheriffs of their robes. These abandoning their dignity, themselves adjust the insignia around the necks of their successors. The new sheriffs make obeisance, first to the Lord Mayor and then to the members of the city companies, whom they have to thank for their election. And so their year of pomp and circumstance begins.

The new sheriffs hold office on terms that were settled definitely just 700 years ago. The London Chronicle dated 1230, informs us: "In this year it was by the mayor and by the aldermen decided, with the counsel and assent of all the City, and by oath sworn on the Evangelists, that from this time forth there shall never sheriffs of London abide longer in that office than one year."

Canadian Ship Men Visit Boston to Arrange Service

Regular year-round steamship service between Canada and the West Indies, which is to include Boston, beginning Dec. 25, by the Canadian National Steamships, will be advantageous to New England, eastern Canada, and the tropical islands reached by those vessels, according to R. B. Teakle, general manager of the company at Montreal who was in Boston Sept. 27 for inspection of Commonwealth Pier which will be the Boston terminus of the line.

Mr. Teakle was accompanied by Capt. E. E. Thetford, marine superintendent of the line at Montreal. The company plans to send five steamers on the Boston service, in addition to which three special 14-day cruises are to be made from Boston to the West Indies by a new steamer, the Prince Robert.

The cruises will start from Boston Dec. 20, Jan. 10, and Jan. 31, said Mr. Teakle, calling at Hamilton, Bermuda, Kingston, Jam., and Havana, Cuba. The Prince Robert has just been completed at Birkenhead, Eng., and is one of three vessels built specially for the North Pacific, Canada, and United States Coast Service. The Prince Henry and the Prince David are already in British Columbia waters, he said. The Prince Robert will come to Halifax, be commissioned and sent to Boston to make the three special cruises.

The regular service starts from Boston with the sailing of the Lady Drake, Dec. 25, and proceeding to the eastern group of islands in the West Indies followed by the Robert Rodney, sailing Jan. 3, for the western group of islands.

The service to the Eastern groups will be maintained the year round with the seamers Lady Melvin, Lady Drake and Lady Hawkins. The service to the Western group of islands will be operated during the winter with the steamers Lady Rodney and Lady Somers, calling at Boston in both directions between Canada and the West Indies.

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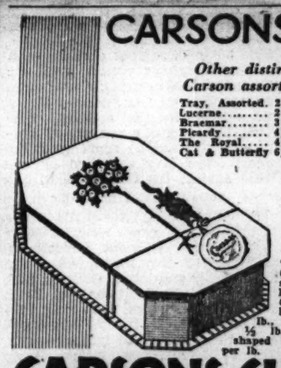

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HEAD OVERRULED BY GOVERNORS

Precedent Set in Hockey League—New Rules—Doubt About Pittsburgh

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The feature of the meeting of the National Hockey League's board of governors Sept. 27 was the upholding of the appeal of the Montreal Maroons against the ruling of President Frank Calder that player Johnny Gallagher, last year with the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, amateur hockey champions of Canada, was the property of the Toronto Maple Leafs. The case has been a lengthy struggle between the two clubs, but at a meeting in New York several months ago the governors were not greatly interested in the matter and left it to the president. At the semiannual meeting here the governors were keenly interested in the case and by a 6-to-1 vote awarded the player to Montreal. The important part of the decision is that it is the first time that the governors of the league have overruled the president and it opens the way for many interesting situations in the future.

There were several changes in the rules regarding penalties. By the adoption of deferred penalty rule no team can have less than four men on the ice at any time. If a player is penalized when two team mates are in the penalty box he must go to the penalty box and his place on the ice is taken by a substitute. When the first of the original two penalized players has completed his time the substitute returns to the bench and the third penalized player starts to serve his penalty. Other penalties were added to the list and definite penalties were determined for specific offenses.

The schedule was not adopted owing to the condition of affairs in Chicago and Pittsburgh, and the meeting was adjourned until Oct. 4 in Chicago. Pittsburgh will not operate this year, according to authentic reports, and, while it is rumored the Pirates will play in Philadelphia, it is understood that two clubs may operate in Chicago. The Chicago Stadium wants to buy the Black Hawk franchise, but Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, the present owner, wishes to continue in the league. It is understood he is willing to sell the present Chicago franchise if he is permitted to operate another club in that city. If the Stadium is willing, it is understood the deal will go through and that McLaughlin will buy the Pittsburgh franchise and move it to Chicago.

Arsenal Making Brilliant Record

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals—For	Ag	Pts
The Arsenal	7	1	0	28	11	15
Aston Villa	6	1	1	22	11	13
Huddersfield Town	5	2	1	23	10	12
Derby County	4	4	0	17	8	12
Leicester City	5	2	1	16	10	12
Newcastle United	4	2	2	20	13	10
Sheffield Wed.	3	4	1	13	10	10
Middlesbrough	3	3	2	18	15	9
Sheffield United	2	4	2	17	15	8
West Ham United	3	2	3	21	20	8
Birmingham	2	4	2	14	14	8
Portsmouth Town	2	4	2	15	17	8
Leeds United	3	1	4	20	19	7
Liverpool	3	1	3	18	22	7
Blackpool	3	1	4	20	28	7
Chelsea	2	2	4	10	12	6
Blackburn Rovers	2	1	5	17	16	5
Grimsby Town	2	1	5	9	12	5
Bolton Wanderers	2	1	4	10	18	5
Manchester City	1	2	5	11	21	4
Sunderland	0	3	5	12	25	3
Manchester Unit.	0	0	8	10	34	0

Second Division

	W	D	L	For	Ag	Pts
Everton	6	1	1	20	10	13
Preston North E.	5	2	1	24	11	12
W. B. Albion	5	1	2	21	11	11
Bury	5	1	2	20	11	11
Wolverhampton	5	0	3	22	17	10
Burnley	4	2	2	25	21	10
Oldham	5	0	3	13	13	10
Tottenham Hotsp.	4	1	3	25	12	9
Port Vale	4	1	3	21	15	9
Southampton	3	3	2	9	11	9
Charlton Athletic	3	2	3	13	13	8
Swansea Town	3	2	3	12	15	8
Bristol City	3	2	3	11	15	8
Stoke City	3	1	4	13	18	7
Barnsley	3	1	3	8	13	7
Bradford	2	2	4	18	21	6
Nottingham Forest	2	2	4	17	22	6
Bradford City	2	2	4	10	14	6
Plymouth	2	1	5	12	15	5
Millwall Athletic	2	0	6	13	17	4
Cardiff City	1	2	6	13	23	4
Reading	1	1	6	8	30	3

Third Division—Northern Section

	W	D	L	For	Ag	Pts
[illegible] City	7	0	1	18	5	14
[illegible]	5	2	1	27	11	12
[illegible] Rovers	6	0	2	24	15	12
[illegible] City	5	1	2	19	10	11
Chesterfield	5	1	2	16	11	11
Wigan Borough	5	0	2	15	11	10
Accrington Stanl'y	4	2	2	21	21	10
Stockport County	5	0	3	15	16	10
Gateshead	4	1	3	13	13	9
Carlisle United	4	0	4	18	14	8
Halifax Town	3	2	3	11	13	8
Darlington	3	1	4	18	16	7
Rotherham United	3	1	4	19	19	7
York City	3	1	4	16	18	7
Rochdale	3	1	4	20	25	7
Southport	2	2	4	13	15	6
Crewe Alexandra	3	0	5	11	20	6
Doncaster Rovers	1	3	4	11	14	5
New Brighton	1	2	5	6	20	4
Barrow	1	2	5	5	18	4
Hartlepools	1	1	5	11	16	3
Nelson	1	1	6	10	16	3

Third Division—Southern Section

	W	D	L	For	Ag	Pts
Notts County	6	2	0	21	7	14
Northampton T.	5	3	0	13	2	13
Torquay United	5	2	2	5	16	12
Swindon Town	5	0	3	19	15	10
Brentford	3	4	2	15	14	10
Queen's Park R.	4	1	3	17	9	9
Coventry City	3	3	2	19	12	9
Gillingham	3	3	2	15	11	9
Bristol Rovers	3	3	3	16	19	9
Fulham Town	3	3	2	9	13	9
Crystal Palace	3	2	3	20	15	8
Watford	3	2	3	12	13	8
South End United	3	1	4	17	16	7
Exeter City	2	3	3	11	11	7
Walsall	3	1	4	20	20	7
B. & H. Albion	2	3	3	11	14	7
Clapton Orient	2	2	4	13	18	6
B. & B. Athletic	1	4	3	8	13	6
Thames	2	1	5	9	20	5
Luton Town	1	3	4	8	18	5
Norwich City	0	4	3	7	16	4
Newport County	2	0	6	9	22	4

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	For	Ag	Pts
Glasgow Rangers	6	2	1	18	8	14
Motherwell	5	3	0	18	8	13
Celtic	5	2	1	23	9	12
Partick Thistle	6	0	2	22	9	12
Cowdenbeath	6	0	2	16	10	12
Hamilton Acads.	5	2	3	15	11	12
Dundee	5	1	2	18	13	11
Greenock Morton	4	1	2	18	11	9
St. Mirren	4	1	2	12	10	9
Hearts	4	0	4	17	17	8
Falkirk	3	1	4	16	18	7
Airdrieonians	3	1	4	14	19	7
Queen's Park	2	2	3	13	14	6
Leith	2	2	4	12	15	6
Aberdeen	3	0	6	11	17	6
Kilmarnock	2	1	5	11	15	5
Clyde	1	2	5	12	15	4
Hibernian	1	1	6	8	21	3
Ayr United	0	2	5	9	20	2
East Fife	1	0	7	11	34	2

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Will Arsenal follow up its cup final success of last season by becoming the first club from the south of England to win an English Association Football League championship? There is a very long way to go before the answer to this interesting question can become definite, but at the end of one month's play in the 1930-31 campaign, the popular London side had immensely cheered its supporters by winning seven matches in the first division, drawing one, losing none and obtaining therefore 15 points out of a possible 16 and rattling up 28 goals against 11.

The Arsenal players struck a good pace and stayed on it. Saturday for the fifth time they credited themselves with four goals and only once have they obtained fewer than three. In this team, which owes its sustained success to the fact that it really is a team, there stands out one particularly successful goal scorer—James Lambert—who is responsible for exactly 50 per cent of Arsenal's goals this season and in 1929-30 was the club's highest scorer in the league with 19 goals and the best marksman in cup competition with five. People are now talking about the possibility of his being brought into England's side for the first full international soccer match against Ireland Oct. 20.

An amazing contrast to Arsenal is provided in the first division by the bottom side in the standing, Manchester United, which has not been able to do anything right this season and still has to register its first point. Its "supporters' club," an organization formed unofficially among the regular spectators at the United matches, has become so concerned with the state of affairs that it has threatened to boycott the next home match as a gesture of protest to the club management. It isn't anticipated that such a form of "support" will be greatly favored by the players themselves.

In the English League there are now four undefeated clubs—Arsenal and Derby County in its first division and Notts County and Northampton, the top pair in the southern section of the third division.

The second division headship was regained Sept. 27 by Everton, the famous club which fell from the premier group last season for the first time in its long and distinguished career.

Crystal Palace, as a place of entertainment, enjoys a big reputation for its firework displays and Sept. 27, Crystal Palace, as a football team, had quite a bright little fireworks display of its own, for it opposed Gillingham and had the highest score of the day, six goals, made against it.

In the Scottish League the Rangers came back to winning form after a defeat at the hands, or rather feet, of their great Glasgow rival, Celtic, and the latter faltered in its stride and could not do better than draw with Queen's Park, the only amateur side in "big league" football.

BETTER ELEVEN THAN LAST YEAR

Coach A. N. McMillin Expects Improvement at Kansas State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan. — "We will have a better football team than last season although we may not win as many games," said Coach A. N. McMillin of the Kansas State Agricultural College squad in commenting on his team's prospects, at the end of the first week of practice. "I expect competition in the 'Big Six' Conference to be stronger than last year.

"The 1930 Kansas Aggie backfield should be one of the strongest in recent years. Lack of weight is the only handicap. We have 10 lettermen in the backfield headed by Capt. Alex Nigro '31, who has been a valuable halfback for two years. Nigro has been used at quarterback in practices this season and may alternate between that position and halfback. Ray McMillin '32, Frank Prentup '32, and W. E. Platt '31, are other veteran quarterbacks.

"At fullback we have two hard-hitting boys, both good defensively, in G. S. Wiggins '32, and P. K. Swartz '31. Letter halfbacks include E. L. Auker '32, a fine punter; L. O. Fiser '31; W. H. Meissinger '31; and R. F. Sanders '32. Nigro, Platt and Prentup also will be used as halfbacks.

"The line lost greatly in experience and weight by graduation, but six lettermen have returned. H. O. Cronkite '32, who did the team's punting last year, should be a regular at either tackle or end. W. W. Daniels '31, is another veteran end. Guards returning are Adolph Hraba '32, and C. H. Errington '31, both heavy, aggressive men. Alvin Stephenson '32 and J. J. Yeager '31, are the other line veterans and will be used both at guard and tackle."

McMillin has several promising sophomores to furnish competition for his veterans. In the backfield, G. R. Harsh '33, G. G. Smith '33, W. H. Cox '33, Jack Going '33, and K. A. Walker '33, are halfbacks, each of whom should see service. G. G. Smith is a former Kansas Conference football star, a left-handed passer and kicks well. Two promising fullbacks are R. F. Lang '33, and R. B. Helming '33. Lang is above the average both at passing and kicking. R. B. Smith '33, is the most promising of the younger quarterbacks.

Several sophomore linemen should earn letters. L. W. Michael '33, seems likely to succeed to the vacant center position though R. O. Blair '33, and J. W. Meyers '33, are very much in the running. R. E. Teter '33, W. W. Zeckser '33, R. H. Gump '32, H. L. Hasler '33, are outstanding guards. Gump is a former Kansas University letterman. Promising tackles include L. H. Dalton '33, O. H. Dilsaver '33, M. J. Weybrew '33, and A. C. Thomson '33. Candidates for end are numerous, with L. T. Morgan '33 the most promising of the sophomores.

Veterans from last year's squad who did not win letters include P. E. Fairbank '32, F. L. Schooley '32, F. G. Knorr '32, and L. E. Kepley '31, all ends; and P. E. Brookover '32, and G. D. Oberly '31, tackles. O. M. Hardtarfer '32 is another veteran who was shifted from end to halfback last year and now promises to make good as a guard. The varsity schedule:

Oct. 4—Washburn College; 18—University of Kansas; 25—University of Oklahoma at Norman.

Nov. 1—University of Missouri; 8—West Virginia University at Morgantown, W. Va.; 15—Iowa State College at Ames; 22—Center College; 27 University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

EASTERN TEAMS HARDLY TESTED

Major Elevens Too Strong for Early Opposition—High Scoring

Just scanning the scores of those eastern intercollegiate football games of Saturday, Sept. 27, tells a story in itself. In nearly every case the little fellow trotted on the field of the big fellow with only a hope and the latter engulfed the former with overwhelming man power. Occasionally the small college ekes out an early-season victory over its major-class opponent and secures for itself considerable publicity, but not so the past week-end.

Perhaps careful scheduling brought the tremendous scores, but for the main part it would seem that the greater man power of the large college eleven wore down the valiant stubborn resisting efforts of the little fellow. The glory that is now the aftermath for the defeated is mainly in how long they were able to stave off the power of the victors.

Offensively the favored teams of the East were generally satisfactory, some not reaching their peak until the late stages of certain games perhaps, but all displaying good foundation. Defensively they at least kept their goal lines uncrossed. Score after score finds the defeated held without a point. Only four of the major elevens had their score blemished in any way, Niagara scoring 14 points against Penn State; St. Mary's scoring six against Georgetown; Catholic University seven against Boston College, and Buffalo two against Carnegie Tech.

Weak Opposition?

So high were the scores that only partial gleanings of the genuine strength of the big teams can be ascertained. In some cases new systems were in vogue and though they worked well enough to run up points the question uppermost to retard gaining enthusiasm is, how strong was the opposition?

Not all of the big teams were in action, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Navy awaiting the coming week-end to try out their forces.

Of last year's leading eastern major elevens, Pittsburgh, Carnegie Tech, Colgate, Boston College and Fordham, all opened impressively, the Panthers defeating little Waynesburg, 52 to 0, Carnegie defeating Buffalo, 75 to 2, Colgate winning from St. Lawrence, 38 to 0, B. C. besting Catholic University, 54 to 7, and Fordham downing the inexperienced Baltimore eleven, 73 to 0. It was Fordham's tenth straight game without defeat. Not one of these 1929 leaders had anything like a serious challenge to its ability.

Among the elevens with prospects of being with the leaders this season, Army defeated Boston University, 39 to 0, after being held to a score of 7 to 0 in the first half; Yale eclipsed Maine 38 to 0, scoring once in each of the first three periods and the rest in the final quarter; Dartmouth, with regulars on the sidelines and a new offense in the making, completed a quarter of a century of football with Norwich by running up the largest score ever compiled by the Green against the Cadets, 79 to 0.

Brown Just Wins, 7—0

Williams and Amherst of the "Little Three" scored easy victories over Rochester and Vermont respectively, but Wesleyan, the third member, ran into a tartar and lost to Colby 13 to 6. In other New England contests, Bates defeated Mass Aggies, 26 to 0; Springfield and Lowell Tech won. Holy Cross, under the guidance of its new coach, Maj. J. J. McEwan, former Army coach, used an assortment of only five plays to beat St. Bonaventure, 30 to 0. Brown found Rhode Island State nearly as good as itself and just managed to win, 7 to 0.

The other games of importance carried through as generally expected. Columbia, under the coaching of Lou Little, New York University, Cornell, Washington and Jefferson, Bucknell, Syracuse and West Virginia truly romped through contests and will need firmer testing for actual value rating.

TEMPE IV AND VIXEN ARE TIED FOR LEAD

BALTIMORE (AP)—The west coast took its victory in the international star class yacht races at Gibson Island, Sept. 28, on the Chesapeake, as Tempe IV from Newport Harbor, Calif., won the third 10-mile race from Flapper of Norfolk by a single second. Okla II, Southport, Conn., finished third. The races started Sept. 26 and will be concluded Oct. 1, when the new champion will be announced.

In winning Sept. 28 Tempe IV sailed into a tie for first place in the series standing with Vixen, of Barnegat Bay. Each boat has 59 points. Okla II and Peggy Wee from western Long Island are tied for second place with 58 points.

Vixen of the Seaside Park (N. J.) Yacht Club, with F. B. Sladedale skipper and C. E. Grove, the one-man crew, won the second race Sept. 27. Flapper was second and Peggy Wee, winner Sept. 26, was third.

JUDGE LANDIS NAMES ELIGIBLE CARDINALS

CHICAGO (AP)—Twenty-two players, Manager Charles "Gabby" Street and Coach Clyde Wares were named by Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis as St. Louis Cardinal eligibles for the 1930 world series against the Philadelphia Athletics. The full list of eligibles:

Manager Charles E. Street, Coach Clyde Wares, Earl Adams, Herman Bell, Ray Blades, James Bottomley, Taylor Douthit, George Fisher, Frank Frisch, Charles Gelbert, Albert Grabowski, Burleigh Grimes, Charles Hafey, Jess Haines, William Hallahan, Andrew High, Sylvester Johnson, James Lindsey, Gus Mancuso, Ernest Orsatti, George Puccinelli, Charles Rhem, George Watkins, and James Wilson.

CINCINNATI NINE WINS TOURNAMENT

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Seibler Tailors, Cincinnati's representatives in the National Baseball Federation's sixth annual amateur tournament, won the national championship by winning over Flint, Mich., 3 to 0, in the second game of a three-game title series.

Gasper, the pitching star of the Sieblers, held the Flint batsmen to three hits, while his mates were collecting eight off the delivery of Hughes.

Eighteen teams, representing as many cities, entered the tournament, which opened here Sept. 20. Two defeats eliminated any entrant from further play. The Seiblers went through the entire tournament without a defeat. Flint lost only once prior to the finals, when they were defeated by the local entrant, 2 to 0.

PENTATHLON TITLE WON BY BERLANGER

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—Barney E. Berlinger, former University of Pennsylvania athlete, won the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States pentathlon championship with a point score of 3462.20 Sept. 27. He succeeded to the title held by Harold M. Osborn of the Illinois A. C., who did not defend his championship.

George Cronin of the New York A. C. was second with a point score of 3251, and Tony Plansky, Boston A. A., was third with 3223.60.

Earlier in the day John Lewis of Detroit City College had been timed in new world record time of 30 1-5 seconds for the 300-yard run, but later the course was remeasured and found to be 10 yards short of 300 yards. The listed world record for the distance of 30 6-10 seconds was first set in 1896 by B. J. Wefers and equaled in 1926 by Butler of England.

College Football Scores

Akron 41, Toledo 0.
Alabama 43, Howard 0.
Albion 26, Detroit Tech. 7.
Albright 19, Conn. Aggies 0.
American U. 14, Shenandoah 12.
Amherst 41, Vermont 0.
Arkansas 27, College of Ozarks 0.
Army 39, Boston U. 0.
Athens 27, Wilmington 0.
Bates 26, Mass. Aggies 0.
Baylor 33, Denton Teachers 0.
Boston College 54, Catholic U. 7
Bowling Green 19, Hope 0.
Brown 7, R. I. State 0.
Brigham Young 19, Wyoming 12.
Butler 46, Indiana Centenary 0.
Bucknell 46, Geneva 6.
C. C. N. Y. 44, Long Island U. 0.
California 19, Santa Clara 7.
California Fr. 0, San Mateo Jr. 0.
Carson-Newman 12, Mars Hill 0.
Carnegie Tech 75, Buffalo U. 2.
Case 19, Findlay 12.
Catawba 24, Atlantic Christian 0.
Centre 33, Kentucky Teachers 0.
Central College 19, Warrensburg Tech 0.
Centenary 27, Hendrix 0.
Citadel 13, Erskine 0.
Clemson 32, Wofford 0.
Columbia 48, Middlebury 0.
Colby 13, Wesleyan 6.
Colgate 38, St. Lawrence 0.
Cornell 66, Clarkson 0.
Dartmouth 79, Norwich 0.
Defiance 6, Hiram 0.
Dickinson 19, Carlisle Army Post 7.
Drexel 7, Swarthmore 0.
Dubuque 12, Wartburg 0.
Earlham 14, Bluffton 0.
Edmond 10, Canyon 0.
Emporia Teachers 40, Missouri Valley 0.
Florida 45, Southern 6.
Fordham 73, Baltimore 0.
Georgia 31, Oglethorpe 6.
Gettysburg 20, Juniata 0.
Georgetown 14, Mt. St. Mary's 6.
Grove City 90, Morris Harvey 0.
Haskell 27, Washburn 14.
Hamilton 0, Alfred 0.
Hillsdale 56, Concordia 0.
Holy Cross 30, St. Bonaventure 0.
Indiana 14, Miami 0.
Iowa 38, Bradley 12.
Kearney 33, McPherson 0.
Lake Forest 27, Milwaukee 13.
Lafayette 7, St. Thomas 0.
Lehigh 12, Ursinus 0.
Louisiana State 71, Louisiana Tech. 0.
Lowell Textile 14, Arnold 0.
Luther 38, St. Ambrose 0.
MacAlester 31, Stout 0.
Malius 46, Eastman Business 0.
Maryland 60, Washington College 6.
Marquette 27, Lawrence 0.
Maryland U. 60, Washington College 6.
Minn. Carleton 38, Eau Claire 0.
Michigan State 28, Alma 0.
Michigan 33, Denison 0.
Michigan (2d game) 7, Michigan Normal 0.
Muhlenberg 6, St. Joseph's 0.
Minnesota 48, So. Dak. State 0.
Milsaps 40, W. Tennessee Normal 0.
Mississippi College 33, Louisiana College 14.
Monmouth 32, Wheaten 6.
Montana State 7, Idaho 6.
Montana U. 52, Mount St. Charles 0.
Moorhead 33, Bemidji 0.
Mount Morris 20, Crane 0.
Nebraska 41, Nebraska '34, 14.
New Mex. Aggies 25, Los Vegas 0.
New Mexico 6, New Mexico '34, 0.
New Mexico Military 60, Montezuma 0.
New York 35, Hobart 0.
N. M. T. C. 7, Stevens Point 6.
No. Arizona 71, New Mex. Mines 0.
Northland 10, Duluth 0.
North Carolina 13, Wake Forest 7.
Oberlin 25, Kenyon 7.
Occidental 31, Nat. U. of Mexico 6.
Ohio U. 27, Wilmington 0.
Ohio State 59, Mt. Union 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 26, Marshall 6.
Oklahoma Baptists 16, Kansas Wesleyan 0.
Oklahoma City 30, Baker 0.
Oklahoma Aggies 12, Wichita 0.
Olivet 3, Manchester 0.
Oregon 51, Willamette 0.
Penn State 31, Niagara 14.
Penn. M. C. 13, Prospect Park 0.
Penn College 20, Graceland 7.
Phillips 20, Eastern Oklahoma 9.
Pittsburgh (Kan.) 18, N. O. Teachers 0.
Pittsburgh 52, Waynesburg 0.
Presbyterian College 9, Mercer 7.
Providence 12, Rutgers 6.
Rice 13, Sam Houston 12.
Rider 14, Manhattan 7.
Rose Poly. 14, Franklin 0.
Sewanee 14, Tennessee Poly. 6.
South Methodist Res. 0, Southwestern 0.
So. Methodists Univ. 0, S. State Teachers 0.
Southwestern Normal 35, Oklahoma C. 0.
South Carolina 22, Duke 0.
South Dakota U. 7, Yankton 7.
Southwestern, Memphis, 14, Mississippi Aggies 0.
Springfield 29, E. Stroudsburg 0.
Southern California 52, U. C. L. A. 0.
St. Xavier 14, Transylvania 0.
St. John's 13, Franklin and Marshall 0.
St. Vincent 51, Westinghouse 0.
St. John's (Minn.) 27, St. Paul 0.
St. Olaf 53, Hamline 6.
St. Louis 27, Cornell College 0.
Springhill 70, Marion Institute 0.
Stanford 18, Olympic Club 0.
Stanford Fr. 13, Sacramento Jr. 13.
Syracuse 55, R. P. I. 0.
Tennessee 54, Maryville 0.
Tulane 88, S. W. La. Institute 0.
Texas A. & M. 43, Southwestern 0.
Texas Christian 33, Austin College 7.
University of South 14, Tennessee Poly 0.
U. of Washington 48, Whitman 0.
Utah 20, Nevada 7.
Utah Aggies 31, Western State 0.
U. of Texas 28, El Paso Mines 0.
Union 32, Cooper Union 0.
Vanderbilt 39, Chattanooga 0.
Villanova 19, Lebanon Valley 0.
V. P. I. 9, Roanoke 0.
Virginia 48, Randolph Macon 0.
V. M. I. 12, Richmond 0.
Westminster 19, Edinboro Teachers 12.
Washington-Jefferson 44, Bethany 0.
W. & L. 15, Hampden-Sydney 0.
Wayland 6, Texas Tech. 0.
W. & M. 0, Guilford 0.
Washington State 47, College Idaho 12.
West Virginia 26, W. Va. Wesleyan 0.
Westminster 19, Edenboro 12.
Williams 20, Rochester 0.
Wooster 13, West Liberty 0.
Yale 38, Maine 0.
Yankton 7, South Dakota 7.

BATCHELDER WINS CUP

PINE VALLEY, N. J. (AP)—Joseph N. Batchelder, Salem, Mas., won the Crump Memorial Golf Trophy, defeating Eddie Driggs, New York, 1 up in the final round of the annual tournament. Batchelder advanced to the final by defeating E. H. Tipple, London Hunt Club, Ont., also by 1 up, while Driggs defeated William O. Blaney Jr., Boston, 8 and 7. Alec Knapp, Baltimore, last year's winner of the trophy, was eliminated in one of the early rounds.

BARNARD SELECTS UMPIRES

CHICAGO (AP)—President Ernest Barnard has appointed George Moriarty and Harry Geisel as the American League umpires for the World Series between the Philadelphia Athletics and the St. Louis Cardinals.

HEYDLER RACE A CLOSE ONE

Cardinals Win Only After One of Tightest Battles in History

NATIONAL LEAGUE (Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	92	62	.597
Chicago	90	64	.584
New York	87	67	.565
Brooklyn	86	68	.558
Pittsburgh	80	74	.519
Boston	70	84	.455
Cincinnati	59	95	.383
Philadelphia	52	102	.338

RESULTS SEPT. 27

Brooklyn 8, Boston 2.
Boston 7, Brooklyn 1.
New York 5, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 13, Cincinnati 8.
Pittsburgh 11, St. Louis 8.

RESULTS SEPT. 28

Brooklyn 6, Boston 3.
St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 13, Cincinnati 11.
New York 7, Philadelphia 6.

On Sept. 28 a very successful National League season was brought to a conclusion. As the final standing shows, all of the teams were not figured to finish where they did. Some more than fulfilled expectations, others fell far below the standard that they were expected to reach. Of course the St. Louis Cardinals have provided the feature and helped to make the race one of the most brilliant in the history of the National League.

Until the final week of playing came about, it looked as if any of the first four clubs could win the pennant before the final whistle sounded. First the Brooklyn Robins surprised the baseball world by taking first position and holding it for quite a stretch. It seemed that Uncle Robbie had the pitchers, and fairly well fortified with hitting strength. But when those Robins did get on base, it was hard telling just which way they would run. The batting of Babe Herman and Johnny Frederick, Del Bissonette, Glenn Wright and the other stars seemed capable of holding the top position for a long time. But somehow the Robins slumped and their pitchers could not seem to win. However, Manager Robinson did remarkably well to place his club where he did, considering the fact that it was figured to finish deep in the second division.

At another time during the race the New York Giants went out in front. John McGraw had assembled what seemed to be a team the class of the league. An infield said to be the equal of the greatest, with Bill Terry on first, Hugh Critz on second, Travis Jackson at shortstop and Freddy Lindstrom at third. There is a combination that is strong both defensively and offensively and by far the most impressive in the majors at the present time. McGraw could not seem to keep his outfield intact and the ability of his pitchers was a question. But with such an infield alone, it was expected that the Giants would beat out the Cubs down the home stretch. The pitchers faltered in the crisis, however, and the New Yorkers lost games that the batters had made almost certain.

The case of the Cubs seems to be somewhat different. Joe McCarthy began the season with the same club that quite easily won the National League pennant in 1929. But before the season had gotten well under way, first one and then another of his stars was forced out of the lineup. The mishap sustained to Hornsby was the first blow struck and the last was losing Charlie Root. Then of course along came the Cardinals with a world of strength in all departments to show the way to the finish. The National League seems more certain of winning the championship this season than they have for some time. Go to it, Gabby!

Roslyn Four Wins Waterbury Cups

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—The most successful polo season that Meadowbrook has ever known came to its final ending Sept. 27, as far as official events were concerned, with the winning of the Waterbury Memorial cups by the Roslyn four, an international organization, gotten together by Harold E. Talbott Jr. and including the two cowboys from Texas who came so close to making the international team, Cecil Smith and Henry W. "Rube" Williams.

Opposing them was the Greentree four, with Thomas Hitchcock Jr., captain of the international team; Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., the Californian who was crowded off the list by the selection of Eric Pedley; John Hay Whitney and Cyril R. Harrison, who filled in once more. This is the team which won the cups last year.

It had been expected that the battle would be close, with the winners in receipt of only two goals. But the play of Talbott and his associates was so far superior all the way through that the interest lagged as they climbed further and further ahead. The scoring power of Greentree was also somewhat below standard, and this made the combination work of the Roslyn forwards stand out still more.

Gerald Balding showed that, in spite of his work in the international games, he is a fine player by his handling of Hitchcock, leaving the Texans and Talbott to score without the interference of the 10-goal star. It was the best work of the young Englishman this season.

Starting with two goals, three more came to the credit of Roslyn in the first chukker, and another in the second, with Greentree unable to score in either. Whitney scored twice for the 1929 winners in the third, but Talbott showed his finest play in the fourth, when he stole the ball on three occasions and carried it down for goals, making the score 9 to 2 at half time. The second half was more even, but the final period found the leaders still in full possession of the play, as they added two goals to their total in that chukker to settle all questions of superiority. This is the first time that any of them have won in this tournament before, while all of the Greentree players are many-time winners. The summary:

WATERBURY MEMORIAL HIGH GOAL CUPS—Final Round

Pos.	ROSLYN	GREENTREE
No. 1	H. E. Talbott Jr.	J. H. Whitney
2	Cecil Smith	C. R. Harrison
3	Gerald Balding	Thomas Hitchcock Jr.
Back	H. W. Williams	E. J. Boeseke Jr.

Score—Roslyn 15, Greentree 8. Goals—Talbott 6, Smith 4, Williams 2, Balding, by handicap 2, for Roslyn; Whitney 4, Hitchcock 2, for Greentree. Referee—Louis E. Stoddard. Umpires—J. D. Nelson and Stewart B. Iglehart. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Horseshoe Title Won by Indianian

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Hoosiers captured both singles and doubles titles at the first annual United States amateur championship tournament of the American Horseshoe Pitchers' Association in Lincoln Park here. James F. Risk of Montpelier, Ind., won the single crown and Orville Harris of Janesville and H. R. Pergal of Dugger, Ind., captured doubles honors. Risk received a $1000 trophy.

In the final match the Montpelier flopon star defeated M. L. Tate, the last of a formidable array of talent from Moline, Ill. Risk won by a count of 51—18 and 55—33, but there were 14 single ringers canceled and six doubles. The real championship game, in view of the opposition Risk encountered, was in the first round with Harris.

This first-round engagement was won by Risk, 39-52, 53-16, 50-24. In these three games, double ringers canceled 11 times and single ringers 25 times, making it an interesting and long drawn out affair. Harris, with the ability displayed in this affair, should have gone to the final if he had not met Risk so early. Risk made 40 double ringers in this match against 27 for Harris, but the latter was way ahead on single ringers, showing 64 against 42 for Risk.

Paired with A. W. Meier of Columbus, O., Risk was unexpectedly eliminated in the semifinals of the doubles by O. W. Fullner and R. H. Simonds of Chicago, who drew a bye in the earlier round. These matches were decided on one game, and the Chicago pair won by the count of 50 to 48, largely due to the ringers thrown by Fullner against Meier. In the final, Harris and Pergal defeated the Chicagoans 50 to 36 and 51-28, the title match requiring two games.

There were only four girls, all from Chicago, entered in the women's championships. Miss Bessie F. Schneider on the singles and paired with Zelda Shutan to win the doubles. The summary:

FIRST ANNUAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP—AMERICAN HORSE SHOE PITCHING ASSOCIATION — SINGLES

First Round

W. H. Scott, Moline, Ill., defeated A. R. Maki, North Hibbing, Minn., 51—47, 13—51, 52—49.

Earl Jones, Danville, Ill., defeated R. H. Simonds, Wilmette, Ill., 51—25, 50—22.

James F. Risk, Montpelier, Ind., defeated Orville Harris, Janesville, Ind., 39—52, 53—16, 50—24.

H. R. Pergal, Dugger, Ind., defeated D. E. Nixon, Monterey, Calif., 50—7, 55—32.

M. L. Tate, Moline, Ill., defeated A. W. Meier, Columbus, O., 51—49, 52—42.

D. C. Swanson, Moline, Ill., bye.

E. C. McNeil, Milwaukee, Wis., bye.

O. W. Fullner, Chicago, bye.

Second Round

D. C. Swanson, Moline, Ill., defeated W. H. Scott, Moline, Ill., 51—27, 39—50, 50—47.

M. L. Tate, Moline, Ill., defeated E. C. McNeil, Milwaukee, 51—15, 50—14.

H. R. Pergal, Dugger, Ind., defeated O. W. Fullner, Chicago, 50—40, 52—45.

James F. Risk, Montpelier, Ind., defeated Earl Jones, Danville, Ill., 52—4, 50—26.

Semifinals

James F. Risk, Montpelier, Ind., defeated Henry R. Pergal, Dugger, Ind., 52—17, 52—21.

M. L. Tate, Moline, Ill., defeated D. C. Swanson, Moline, Ill., 52—50, 52—29.

Finals

James F. Risk, Montpelier, Ind., defeated M. L. Tate, Moline, Ill.

Third Place

Henry R. Pergal, Dugger, Ind., defeated D. C. Swanson, Moline, Ill., 53—21, 50—29.

DOUBLES—First Round

A. W. Meier and J. F. Risk defeated W. H. Scott and M. L. Tate, 52—16.

Orville Harris and H R. Pergal defeated A. R. Maki and Earl Jones, 52—30.

R. H. Simonds and O. W. Fullner, bye.

D. E. Nixon and D. C. Swanson, bye.

Semifinal Round

Harris and Pergal defeated Nixon and Swanson, 51—25.

Simonds and Fullner defeated Meier and Risk, 50—48.

Final Round

Harris and Pergal defeated Simonds and Fullner, 50—36, 51—28.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

B. F. Schneider defeated Fulda Mazza, 50—17, 50—9.

Zelda Shutan defeated Margaret O'Halloran, 50—20, 50—16.

Final

Schneider defeated Shutan, 50—35.

Doubles Final

Schneider and Shutan defeated O'Halloran and Mazza, 51—24, 50—13.

BLUENOSE FAILS TO PLEASE

LUNENBURG, N. S. (AP)—The Schooner Bluenose, racing champion of the North Atlantic fishing fleets, tried out her new suit of sails Sept. 27 in preparation for the exhibition race for the Lipton Cup in United States waters Oct. 9. Gertrude L. Thebaud, best of the Gloucester, Mass., fishermen, will furnish the opposition. The Bluenose, despite a half gale which usually is to her liking, failed to please her skipper, Capt. Angus Walters. She failed to hit the speed she maintained years ago when Captain Walter sailed her to victory over the best craft in Gloucester and Lunenburg. The nine-year-old schooner went ashore on the New Foundland coast this summer and in her trial trip did little better than five knots.

REARDON AND RIGLER PICKED

NEW YORK (AP)—J. E. (Jack) Reardon and Charles Rigler will be the National League umpires in the World's Series, President John A. Heydler has announced. For the Chicago city series President Heydler named E. C. Quigley and George Magerkurth.

PRINCETON POLOISTS WIN

NEW YORK—The Princeton Reserve Officers' Training Corps team advanced to the second round of the Second Corps Area military championship polo tournament by eliminating the 112th Field Artillery quartet by the score of 12 to 8 at Governors Island Sept. 27. A crowd of 2000 saw the game.

PRINCETON PAIR WIN

PRINCETON—George T. Dunlap Jr., and Walter Bourne, captain and coach of the Princeton University golf team, defeated Johnny Farrell and Gene Sarazen, 1 up, in an 18-hole exhibition match over the Springdale course here Sept. 27. Dunlap, with a 72, had the best card.

RICHARDS BEATS KOZELUH AGAIN

GLEN COVE, L. I.—Vincent Richards, former United States Davis Cup star, who beat Karel Kozeluh, Czechoslovakian, for the American pro crown recently, repeated that victory Sept. 28 on one of the turf courts at the Nassau Country Club. The score was 7—5, 6—1, 8—6.

WORLD RECORD BY UNKNOWN

PARIS (AP)—The world's record of 10.4s. for the 100 meters was equaled Sept. 30 by the Hungarian sprinter, Otto Raggambi, hitherto unknown outside of Budapest. Raggambi's mark was made in the course of a dual meet between France and Hungary, which the latter won, 79 points to 70.

ATHLETICS IN EASY VICTORY

Philadelphia Club Was Threatened Only by Washington Senators

AMERICAN LEAGUE (Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	102	52	.662
Washington	94	60	.610
New York	86	68	.558
Cleveland	81	73	.526
Detroit	75	79	.487
St. Louis	64	90	.416
Chicago	62	92	.403
Boston	52	102	.338

RESULTS SEPT. 27

Washington 8, Boston 3.
New York 10, Philadelphia 8.
Cleveland 9, St. Louis 7.
Detroit 6, Chicago 5.
Chicago 10, Detroit 5.

RESULTS SEPT. 28

New York 9, Boston 3.
Washington 9, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 11, Cleveland 5.
Cleveland 15, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 10, Detroit 7.

In the American League season that has just been concluded, the Philadelphia Athletics were not very closely pressed for the title, going into the final weeks of play. Walter Johnson and his Washington Senators threatened the A's from the beginning of the season until about the half way mark. But when the real test came, the Capitol City club could not stand the pace and faltered.

With a club that made a very unimpressive showing in 1929, Walter Johnson challenged Connie Mack and his remarkable ball club. The playing of young Joe Cronin, the return to form of Joe Judge and Sam Rice and the ability of the pitchers, helped to keep the Senators in the race for a considerable length of time. But down the home stretch, the veterans could not stand the pace and were forced to slow up a bit. Then was the time when the Athletics spurted to the front and remained there with apparent ease. The tremendous reserve strength of the A's was the reason Connie Mack won the league championship for the second time in as many years. And this fact may well carry them through the World Series with success.

Bob Shawkey and his New York Yankees finished a short distance behind the Senators, but did not threaten the lead at any time during the season. The new manager said at the beginning of the season that if his pitchers came through, he would be battling for the pennant. But his pitchers did not come up to expectations and the Yankees did not figure in the race, as many expected they would. Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and the rest of the heavy hitters did their work well, but all was useless without the proper help from the pitchers' box. Cleveland, like the Yankees, had plenty of batting strength, but could not find the pitching. If either one of these clubs can add strength to that department during the off-season, they will climb higher next season.

Very little was expected from the clubs in the second division. Detroit had batting to waste but a very poor pitching staff. Bucky Harris has several promising recruits, but they could not win consistently. In the case of the St. Louis Browns, they still have a fairly good club defensively, with a lack of batting power. Chicago and Boston could stand strengthening in all departments, although they both exhibited promising material during the season.

JONES' VICTORY SETS HIGH MARK IN GOLF WORLD

(Continued from Page 1)

where, and this was never more apparent than in the final round, when he hardly lingered at any time in his shooting, and yet played golf that was as close to perfect as was ever seen in a championship final.

With a lead of seven holes already in his possession, as they started the afternoon round, only super golf would have given Homans a chance, and that he never showed. The Englewood player had managed to win one hole in each nine on the morning round, the seventh, by a well-laid stymie, and the seventeenth, when he sank a seven-foot putt for a birdie. He got one more in the afternoon, when Jones got into trouble, and conceded a putt while the ball was still nine feet off, with two shots for Homans to win.

The first two were halved, in par, then Jones climbed to 9 up, with par figures of 3 and 5 on the third and fourth. They were now playing par golf all the way, and only once did Jones slip, when Homans was also one over par on the seventh, with three puts each. The ninth reduced the margin one, and careless work by both made their totals 6 each on the tenth. But another par hole by Jones, dividing the hole, settled the battle on the eleventh.

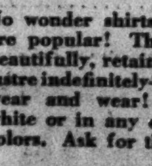
UNITED STATES AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Robert Tyre Jones Jr., Atlanta A. C., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Eugene V. Homans, Englewood C. C., Englewood, N. J., 8 and 7.

WAGNER RESIGNS AS MANAGER

Charles (Heine) Wagner, who managed the Boston Red Sox during the season just ended, has passed in his resignation, according to an announcement made by Secretary Hi Mason of the Boston club. His successor has not been announced as yet.

SUDANETTE SHIRTS



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Vines Wins Pacific Southwest Tennis

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Ellsworth Vines, 19-year-old University of Southern California freshman, Sept. 27 became Pacific Southwest singles tennis champion by defeating Gregory Mangin, Newark, N. J., an alterate on the 1930 United States Davis Cup team, 14—12, 6—3, 6—4. One of the hardest fought matches of the tournament saw Wilmer Allison, Austin, Tex., and Johnny Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeat Berkeley Bell, Austin, and Gregory Mangin of Newark, N. J., in the men's doubles finals Sept. 28, 6—4, 3—6, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Ethel Burkhardt of San Francisco won the women's singles championship Sept. 28 by defeating Marjorie Gladman, Santa Monica, 8—6, 6—0.

It remained for the semifinals of the women's singles to furnish the upsets Sept. 27, Miss Gladman eliminating Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, eighth-ranking woman player of the country, 6—1, 7—5. In the other women's singles match, Miss Burkhardt defeated Miss Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento player, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. Harper and Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., won the women's doubles title from Miss Gladman and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 6—3, 6—3.

THIRD VICTORY FOR ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—With their star right-hander, Paul Derringer, pitching invincible ball, the Rochester Red Wings turned in their third successive little world series victory over Louisville here Sept. 28, winning, 4 to 0. The series now stands 3 to 1 in Rochester's favor.

TWELVE-INNING TIE

SHIZUOKA, Japan (AP)—In a 12-inning game, called because of darkness, the University of Chicago and the Tokyo Club Sept. 27 quit with a 1-to-1 tie. The Tokyo Club is composed of alumni of Tokyo University.

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OVERSEAS STATES ASSAIL EUROPE'S ECONOMIC PLAN

Anglo-Danish Ratification Proposal Approved—Dumping Is Condemned

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A heated discussion in the economic committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations Sept. 29 reveals the fundamental clash of interests between the overseas and European members of the League in the economic field.

Overseas countries, of which Canada, Australia and South Africa were joined by the Irish Free State, protested violently against the committee's recommendations, implying that all the members of the League approved the concerted action of European states tending to give preference in the export of their products to continental countries alone.

In scarcely diplomatic language, John M. O'Sullivan, Irish Free State, and P. E. Coleman, Australia, accused continental nations of hypocrisy in urging upon the League members an economic action which they themselves had no intention of following.

In replying, Pierre Etienne Flandin, France, and V. N. Madgearu, Rumania, charged that the British Dominions threatened all the League's economic work with ruin. Overseas states, said M. Flandin, were attempting to destroy the unanimity of other League members just after an attempt to destroy the concerted economic action of Europe, on the implied grounds that the preferential treatment in Europe would be dangerous to other countries.

After the British Dominions made it abundantly clear they were determined to continue their hostility toward European economic devices, which tend to protect or close European markets, the committee passed a resolution asking all the League members to join in a concerted action. The recommendation means that if sufficient ratifications of the convention signed at Geneva in March, 1930, are forthcoming before Nov. 1, a further conference will be held early in November to consider the exact concerted action it is possible to take.

It is apparent that the group of European states are determined to pursue the plan for preferential treatment for European products initiated at the Warsaw conference.

After recording the disagreement of the overseas states, the economic committee proceeded to adopt a succession of resolutions including condemnation of all forms of dumping and export bounties and provisions for a wide investigation by League authorities of the current economic depression.

Through the insistence of the French delegation, it appears that this investigation will derive much help from the consultative economic committee established following the Economic Conference of 1927, upon which the United States was represented.

One of the most quietly constructive works of the present Assembly was smoothly accomplished in the first committee with the discussion of the Anglo-Danish proposal expediting the ratification of treaties and conventions concluded under the auspices of the League.

The proposal contemplates first improving the preparation made by the League and by individual countries before conferences are ever held, and, second, after a treaty is signed to keep watch of its progress in individual countries, and undertaking concerted action to remove from a treaty objections to ratification felt by particular countries.

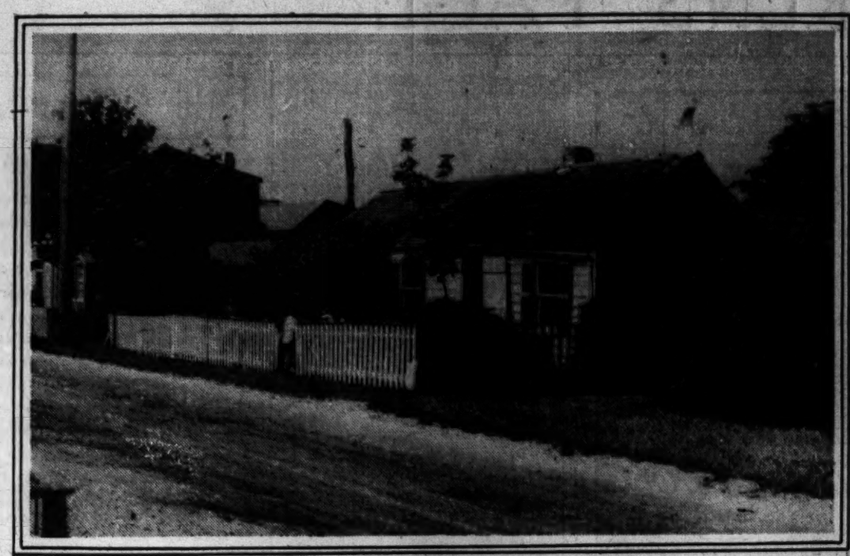
The system provides for the dispatch of annual requests to governments of countries which had signed but not ratified treaties and requests to governments which had neither signed nor adhered. It is also proposed to hold a second conference with the object of solving difficulties and preventing the general adoption of a convention.

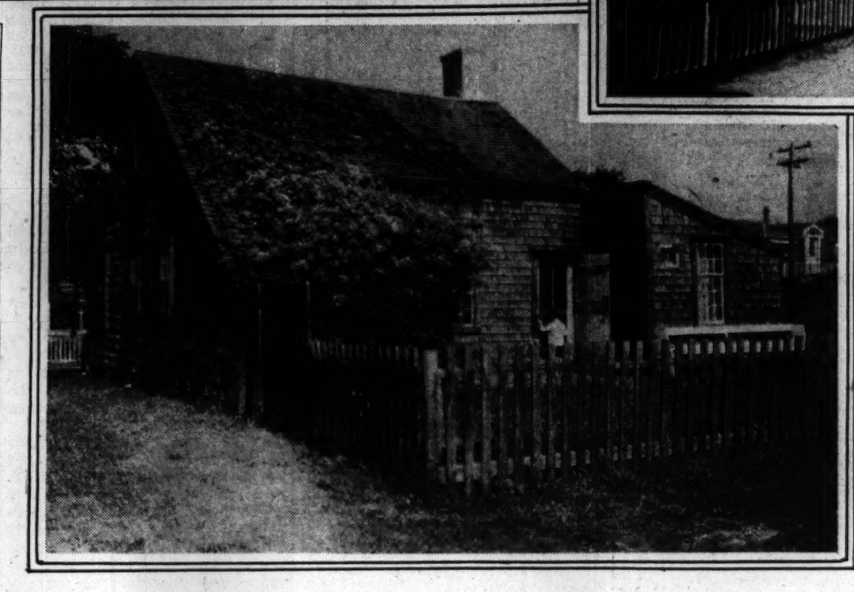
It was recognized, however, that in this necessary work the League treads closely upon the sovereignty of individual states and Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Cuba, pointed out that the constitutional arrangements of American states rendered extreme caution necessary. Perhaps no single factor is more harmful to the League's work in drafting agreements which require widespread ratification for effectiveness than the inability to determine the exact causes of non-ratification and the delegates of many countries expressed gratitude to the British and Danish delegations for their skill in drafting the present plan.

The Assembly's annual report on the progress of disarmament work is now ready and it reflects a divergence between those states, which, like France, insist that complete political preparation must insure the success of the disarmament conference before it is called, and other states like Germany which demand that a specific date for the disarmament conference should be fixed in the near future. The committee was unable to effect any compromise in these divergent views, beyond that of including a pious hope that the conference would be called during the year 1931.

The third committee approves for submission to the Assembly a resolution noting with satisfaction the results obtained at the London conference. The committee considers these results will facilitate a general agreement upon the occasion of the next session of the preparatory commission, which is expected to be the final session. The committee trusts that the negotiations between the other powers will complete and extend the work of the naval conference. The committee accordingly concludes that the November meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission will complete the drafting of a convention and enable the Council to convene a conference on the reduction and limitation of armaments.

'Not Rural Sights Alone, but Rural Sounds'





Ewing Galloway

TYPICAL OLD HOMES AT SIASCONSET, MASS.

Here is no vanished place, but a village that lives on, with little prospect that the future will change it. Gray houses, silvered by the beat of many winds and weathers—narrow paths for streets—late roses climbing over small-paned windows—picket fences for looks, since trespassers are unknown, it being impossible to tresspass when owners give you leave to enter little gardens and speak with the flowers there if you will. A man here may, if he wish, have electric light in his house, but there are plenty left to tell you that there is no light in all the world like the warm, gold glow of an oil lamp. There is peace at Siasconset.

TARDIEU AVERS FRANCE CALM MID EUROPE'S UNREST

Premier's Speech Touches Lightly Upon Matters of Foreign Policy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The speech by André Tardieu, Prime Minister, delivered at Alençon on Sept. 28, is notable for its moderation and for its omissions. With the reassembling of Parliament only one month off M. Tardieu has issued a call for the abandonment of party conflicts in the interest of peace both at home and abroad. His references to foreign policy are general in nature and indicate that the Government as a whole is sympathetic to Aristide Briand's activities at Geneva.

The most striking omission of the French Premier's address is his failure to refer to the recent German elections, or to Adolf Hitler's fiery speeches at the Leipzig trial. In view of the apprehension which has been caused in France by the increased strength of the Hitlerites in Germany, it would have been easy for the French Premier to make use of the uncertain situation there in his attempt to bring French political parties closer together. M. Tardieu, however, refrains from any such gesture and contents himself with declaring that France remains calm before the existing European situation, and intends to continue the well-defined policy it has traditionally followed, which has as its triple objective security, arbitration and disarmament.

Another notable feature in M. Tardieu's speech is the omission of any reference to Russia. Since he was speaking primarily to agriculturists and a large portion of his address dealt with agricultural questions, he might readily have made some comment on the Soviet policy of flooding the world market with low-priced wheat. Yet he confined himself to explaining the aid which the Government has given to agriculture in France and to speaking with approval of such attempts to organize production and distribution of foodstuffs as received consideration at the recent international conference in Warsaw.

The dominant note of the entire address is, therefore, one of moderation. This is specially notable in the realm of foreign affairs since controversial topics are deliberately avoided. Nothing is said about the temporary adjournment of Franco-Italian naval conversations nor is specific mention made of M. Briand's project for European federation, although the importance of some sort of economic and political unity for Europe is stressed.

This is not to say that his speech is colorless or indecisive. M. Tardieu's manner of addressing himself to definite problems of the country's agriculture and finance is characteristically direct and forceful. He declares his Government considers itself to be the direct heir to M. Poincaré's great work of stabilizing the franc and he shows that the taxes have been lowered and the budget, for the first time in many years, has been reduced. It is this budget, upon which the Cabinet has spent many hard hours of work during the past summer, that will form the nucleus of the Government's policy when it appears before the reassembled Chambers. M. Tardieu has made his first gesture of moderation toward the Opposition with a view of dissuading it from employing obstructionist tactics against the Government program.

CANADIAN LOADINGS OFF

Loadings of freight on Canadian railroads in the week ended Sept 20 totaled 72,691 cars, a decrease of 4651 from the preceding week and 11,414 from the like week last year.

Platform Adopted by Florida G. O. P.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Practically adopting the Orange County Republican Club's platform, the Florida G. O. P. committee has chosen a program regarded as acceptable to the large majority of Republicans in Florida.

Outstanding is the demand for a reduction of operating expenses in city, county and state government as a means of placing the state on a sound financial basis, and extricating many of the cities which are heavily incumbered with bonded indebtedness.

Abandonment of a gasoline tax on tractors and all farming implements is advocated, and drastic reform of school financing throughout the state to afford nine months' school term in all counties is urged.

The platform further favors repeal of the Florida amendment prohibiting a state inheritance tax, and declares boldly for an individual and corporation state income tax, these items definitely aimed at a reduction of taxes on real estate.

It further recommends a revision of state banking laws with more rigid supervision of county banks, favors the holding of a constitutional convention in Florida in the coming year, and urges that women be given full legal rights with men in all matters of business.

SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE IS 2 P. C., PRAVDA ASSERTS

Charge of 'Dumping' Made Against Russia Arouses Adverse Comment

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The campaign abroad against Soviet "dumping" is being followed here with the closest attention, papers devoting their leading editorials to the question.

Pravda interprets the campaign as an effort of capitalist countries to seek an outcome of the economic crisis in a new war, using the talk of dumping as a pretext for organizing a war against the Soviet Union. Pravda points out that Tsarist Russia exported agricultural products to England and Germany at such cheap prices that Russian sugar was fed to pigs, but nobody raised the question of an economic political blockade against Tsarist Russia.

Pravda continues: "The entire turnover of foreign trade of the Soviet Union, including imports and exports are only half pre-war proportions. At most it is less than 2 per cent of the world trade turnover. By what miracle can 2 per cent disrupt the equilibrium of the entire world market."

Meanwhile the Soviet Government expresses much dissatisfaction at the slowness of the state organization's buying of grain and has issued instructions to all the local Soviets, signed by M. I. Kalinin, urging that grain collections be forced to proceed faster. Individual peasants must not delay to sell to the state the amount of grain prescribed. The reduction or closing of state credits, and the arresting of managers, is urged against those collective farms which have not sold to the state the prescribed grain. The peasants' tendency to demand manufactured products in exchange for all grain sold must be decisively checked, it is declared, and their unwillingness to receive payment, in part money and part goods, speedily overcome.

TECHNICOLOR EARNINGS

Technicolor, Inc., for eight months ended Aug. 31, 1930, shows net of $942,590 after interest, amortization, inventory adjustment and federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $1.83 a share on 517,302 shares of no-par common.

SCHOBER REFUSES TO ENTER AGAIN PARTY POLITICS

Inclusion of Dr. Seipel in Austrian Cabinet to Restore Foreign Confidence

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—No secret is made of the fact that the inclusion of Dr. Ignaz Seipel, the ex-Chancellor, as Foreign Minister in the new Cabinet which it is expected will be formed by Karl Vaugoin, the Christian Socialist leader, is designed to restore confidence in foreign financial and political opinion, disturbed by the disappearance of the moderate Schober ministry.

Dr. Seipel, it is declared, achieved great things during his first period as Chancellor, including the flotation of a League of Nations loan which stabilized Austrian finances.

But it is felt that it would be a great mistake to conclude that he now enjoys the confidence of business, political and other important circles here. His intransigent policy between 1927 and 1929, his monarchist tendencies and ultra clerical policy have alienated what was once his strongest support.

Dr. Johann Schober's fall is generally regarded here as a grave misfortune, not only for Austria but also for the social, political and economic understanding of Center Europe. Despite many proposals made to him to enter party politics Dr. Schober, it is authoritatively declared, will return to the police presidency, which post he formerly held. The elections are expected in the first half of November and after passing over personal and minor issues, the contest will evidently be between clerically veiled Fascism and Social Democracy.

Of the two parties coöperating with the Christian Socialists in the last coalition, the Pan-Germans flatly refuse to suport Karl Vaugoin's policy while the Agrarians are also expected officially to publish their refusal after their meeting on Sept. 30. Until then Herr Vaugoin's new Cabinet cannot be announced, but it is already clear that this veiled attempt at a dictatorship on the part of the Christian Socialists has only succeeded in splitting the bourgeois coalition and alienating a large section of liberal and middle classes which are solid behind Dr. Schober's policy of the coöperation of all parties for the economic reconstruction of Austria.

Even the Heimwehr, that is, the Fascist home defense force, does not wholeheartedly support Herr Vaugoin, its official communiqué declaring the movement is willing to support a united bourgeois bloc against Marxism, but otherwise reserves the right to follow its own course. This is taken to mean that it will run its own candidates at the coming election.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Telephone's Story

By ANNA E. WILLIAMS

"OH, DEAR!" sighed Little Telephone, "I do not like being in an empty house. I want to do some work; it is not right to be idle all day long. I want to hear people's voices. It's not a bit nice to be on the floor without even a table to sit on. My bell used to ring so many times a day, but when the last people left I must have been disconnected, for my bell never rings now, and no one speaks into my ears."

Little Telephone sighed again, and a tiny sunbeam came dancing into the room onto his dusty stand.

"Cheer up," whispered Tinkerbell, the Sunbeam, "someone will come soon to live here."

"It is easy for you to be cheerful," sighed the telephone, "you can get out of doors and see the birds and trees."

"It is just as easy for you to be cheerful. You have a lovely big sunny room, with wide windows, and you can see all the cars and things that pass. Just go on being patient; someone must come along soon, I'm sure. So be ready at any moment to greet your new owners."

Tinkerbell hopped all round the room, on the ceiling, walls, and back again to Little Telephone, as the trees danced up and down in the garden.

"Good-by, little friend, I'll come again tomorrow," he called as he hopped across the window sill.

Friendly Cat Pays a Visit

Little Telephone felt more cheery and began to wonder who would be the first person to speak in his ears. Car after car, big motorbuses and all sorts of traffic passed the empty house, but a large "TO LET" board hid the front garden from his view, so that if anyone had walked up the front path he could not have seen them. The morning passed as many other mornings had done, and Friendly Cat from next door came and stood on the window ledge.

"Hello! any news today?"

Little Telephone shook his head.

"Never mind, someone will come soon; I feel it in my whiskers. Good morning." Friendly Cat bowed to his friend and went away.

Now, thought Little Telephone, if Friendly Cat feels it in his whiskers it must be true. Most remarkable whiskers, always so reliable. I will just watch and watch until something happens. But the brilliant sunshine made Little Telephone sleepy, and he must have dozed for some time before finally rousing himself with a start. Footsteps were coming up the front path, and footsteps meant people. There were several different sounds, and he recognized a Friendly Dog's sniff. Little Telephone wanted to shout for happiness. Friendly Cat's whiskers were quite right—someone was coming in.

Tense and excited, he waited to see what would happen. He heard the front door open, and jolly voices floated along the hall.

"Oh Mother, is it not the loveliest house!" cried Little Boy. Can we have all our meals out on the lawn in the summer, do you think? I'm going to see what's in here."

The handle turned, and in walked Little Boy and Friendly Dog.

"Hello, Mr. Telephone!" he said. "Look, Mother, Mr. Telephone lives in here."

Friendly Dog, a large spotted terrier, sniffed at the little stand. "Decent place this?" he asked in a whisper.

"Oh, yes," replied Little Telephone, "the loveliest place for a family. Lots of cute little corners and places to hide bones in."

Friendly Dog chuckled with delight. "Wise chap, you," he said, giving the telephone a playful dig that sent him over on his side.

Little Boy sat him up again. "Don't get so excited now, Binks," he said to Friendly Dog, "come on, let's go and see the rest of the house."

Little Telephone could hear voices and footsteps going all over the house. "Oh, what a lovely family, if only they will decide to take the house I shall be so happy," he thought.

Presently the voices came nearer, and Daddy, Mother, Little Boy and Friendly Dog came into his room.

"I don't think we can do better than decide on this one; it is the best house we have seen, and we could come in as soon as the decorators have done all that is needed," said Daddy.

Little Telephone heard the front door open and shut, the chug-chug of a car, and then the sounds died away. So they were actually coming to live in his home! He felt they belonged to him already. He longed to share the good news with Tinkerbell and Friendly Cat, and could scarcely wait until they had paid him their usual morning visit.

Ladders, Buckets and Strange Noises

Early the following day, almost before Little Telephone was awake, he heard strange noises coming out of the hall. He was not quite sure what it was, but it sounded like ladders and buckets and people, all at once. He was terribly excited, and wanted to know what was happening to his house. He guessed it was the painters, and his little heart went pit-a-pat. Clatter went buckets; bump, bump went ladders, and tramp, tramp went feet all over the house. Suddenly Friendly Cat appeared at the window.

"Oh, your wonderful whiskers!" cried Little Telephone. "People are coming to live here; there are four of them; a Daddy, a Mother, a Little Boy and a Friendly Dog!"

Friendly Cat purred three times, a very unusual thing as he only purred once unless something very wonderful was happening. "I'm so glad for your sake," he purred, "because you will not be lonely any more."

For some days Little Telephone heard lots of clatter and bump and footsteps, and a few days later two cheery men in white overalls brought in their ladders and pails, and they began to paint the ceiling with a lovely shade of green.

"Better cover up the little chap there, or he may get splashed," said one man. And a piece of white cloth was put all over Little Telephone.

"Oh!" he gurgled with delight. "They are playing a lovely game with me. I can sit here and try to guess what color the walls will be!"

For two days he saw nothing, then he heard the men collecting their things, and at last the cover was taken off his little black stand. Such a pretty sight was before him; the whole room was done in soft shaded tones of green. It looked so dainty and cool that Little Telephone wanted to jump about and shout for joy.

The following week the family came. Such happy exclamations of pleasure greeted each room. Friendly Dog rushed here and there, sniffing and approving of everything. "I'm so glad we are in," he woofed in a happy way.

"So am I," answered Little Telephone, "and I hope you stay forever, and never go away at all!"

How busy Little Telephone was during the days that followed! Orders to the baker, the grocery, the vegetable man—he nearly gasped for breath. It was so lovely and exciting to be at work again.

Little Telephone is never lonely now, and between you and me he has one of the happiest homes in the world to live in.

The Wind's Playmate

"LET'S play," whispered the wind, skipping around and around the poplar tree in his antic way one bright afternoon.

"Oh, let's," cried a merry little leaf, beginning to jump up and down with delight, "let's play Hurly-Burly."

"Right—o!" answered the wind, springing up double quick.

So they played that just as they had been doing day after day all the summer long. For a while they seemed to enjoy it as hugely as ever. Then all of a sudden the wind stopped still and would not stir.

"Don't you want to play any more?" asked the little leaf, very much puzzled by this unusual behavior.

"Yes, I want to play," said the wind, "but not this—something different."

"Would you like Pretend or Company?" said the little leaf, suggesting all the different games it knew.

"Oh, no — something altogether different," answered the wind, almost rudely. Then remembering its manners, it explained, "Perhaps it's the weather—it's getting cooler now—anyhow something makes me want to play clear-across-the-field games and up-and-down-the-lane games. They're the best for this time of year."

"Tell me about them," begged the little leaf, getting quite excited.

"Well, they're this way," explained the wind, "you run together to see who can run fastest, or one runs ahead and the other tries to catch him, or one hides and the other tries to find him. They're jolly, oh, my, just like this!" He raced to the corner of the yard with a piece of brown paper.

"Oh, oh, oh!" cried the little leaf, fairly trembling. "I'd like to but I don't know whether I could. I've never been anywhere but right here."

"You could though," assured the wind. "I've played these games many times with leaves—more times than I can count even. I'd rather play them with leaves than anybody."

"Well, I'll ask my Mother," said the little leaf. "If she says I may I'll play a little while with you—I'll learn one of the games."

"Of course she'll let you play with an old friend like me," laughed the wind. "She may want you to wait or your new dress though. She usually expects that."

"My new dress?"

"Yes, your play dress of yellow—the one the poplars always wear. Now I come to think of it, she is very particular about that. She lets her family out to play early, quite early, but hardly ever until the dresses are ready. Perhaps I'd better come for you in a day or two—it won't be long."

"Yes, yes, I must wait for my lovely dress," sighed the little leaf. "Did you say it would be yellow like the marigolds?"

"Like the marigolds and the sunflowers and the goldenrod."

"Why, I'll look quite like a butterfly racing across the fields, won't I?"

"To be sure."

"And what did you say the new games were?"

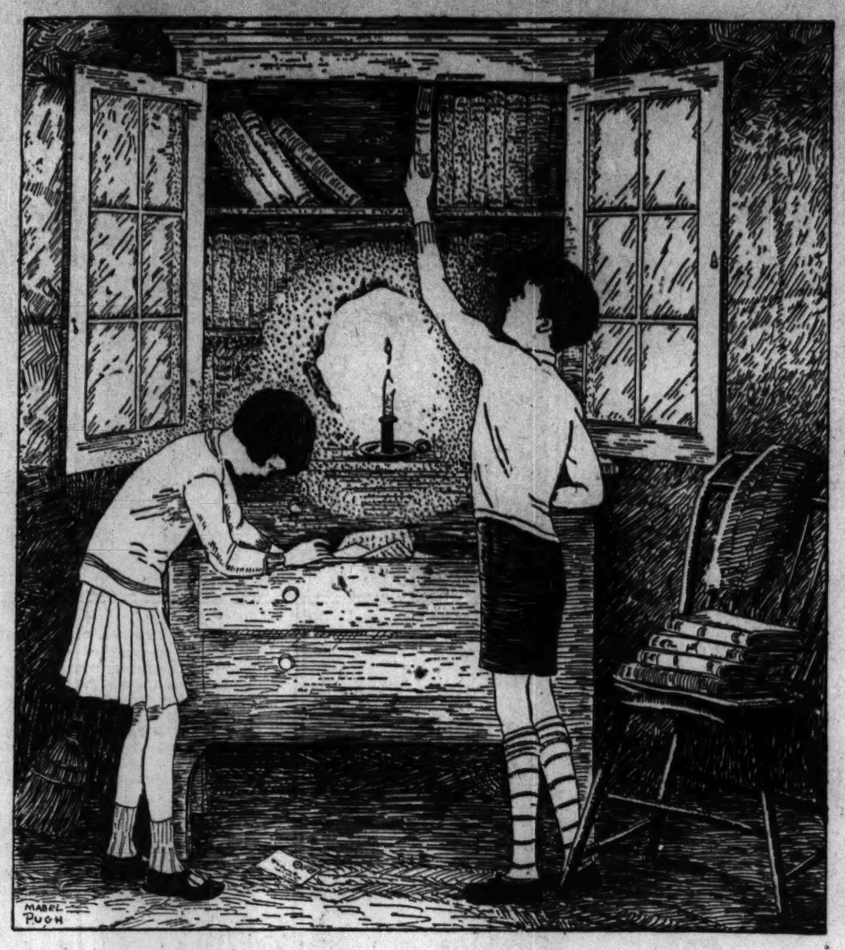
"One is called Tag and one is called Hide-and-Seek and one —"

"And do we go all the way across the field?" interrupted the leaf, dancing merrily.

"Yes, often—and sometimes down the lane to the woods."

"Lovely, lovely, lovely!" sighed the eager one. "I must ask Mother to hurry."

"Good-by till then," cried the wind, racing after the piece of brown paper.



At first they had great hopes of the cupboard, but careful investigation had revealed only a few old books and papers.

The Animal Chase

The zebra chased the billy goat,
Who didn't seem to mind.
A lion followed after him,
A step or two behind.

He never nipped the zebra's heels,
Nor took a single bite,
Although he kept so very close,
Till far into the night.

Behind the lion, horses came,
And then a tall giraffe.
The children watched the merry chase,
With shout and happy laugh.

No animal got caught, my dears,
But still, none got away.
They all stood on a merry-go-round,
The whole long summer day!

J. LILLIAN VANDEVERE.

Hollywood's Baby Trio

This trio, known as the "Hollywood Baby Trio," has been trained by Karl Moldrem, organizer of the now famous Hollywood Baby Orchestra, consisting of 50 tiny tots ranging in age from 2½ to 6 years. The trio has played not only at church services and concerts, but has recently appeared in "Concert Scenes in Sound Motion Pictures," a recent picture by Fox Picture Co.

The names of the trio are Schuyler Standish, first violin; Karol Kay, second violin; Dorothy Wade, obbligato violin. Mrs. Vernie Kay, little Karol's mother, is the accompanist.

Storm Cave

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

In Five Parts—Part III

THE next morning it was raining again. "This rain looks as if it meant business," said Mr. Gregory. "I think I'll take a tramp up the beach and do a little exploring on my own account." He looked laughingly at Bob and Patty. "I expect to find hidden treasure in the shape of wonderful landscapes and seascapes. Some of those rocks looming against the sea in this silvery light ought to give me about what I'm looking for."

Bob and Patty exchanged glances. They weren't selfish, but they did hope that no one would discover their cave—at least until they had had a chance to explore it thoroughly.

"I expect today will give Bob and Patty a chance to search the house for secret passages," said Mrs. Gregory, smiling.

Eager though the children were to be off to Storm Cave, they turned their attention for the present to the cottage.

"Since we found a cave right away, without even looking for it," said Patty, "it seems we certainly ought to find a secret room or a secret stairway or cubbyhole or something in the house, when we settle right down to business and look for it."

"We'll make a thorough search," said Bob, in his most businesslike tone.

But though the children spent hours poking about in closets and cupboards, tapping the wall to see if there were hollow places, going carefully over each bit of stairway, not a single mysterious hiding-place did they discover.

The next day it was still raining, but they had not yet explored the cellar, and they spent the morning there.

Welcome Visitors

In the afternoon, they had visitors. Mary and Peter Todd, who lived on a neighboring farm, came through the rain under a big umbrella. "Grandma said you were just about our size," began Mary, "and that we'd better get acquainted right away."

"You're going to stay a whole year, aren't you?" Peter added.

"A whole year and maybe longer. I hope we'll stay and stay and stay," said Patty.

"I like this ever so much better than the city," added Bob.

Mrs. Gregory had callers in the living-room, so the children went to the kitchen, where they popped corn and made candy, while Mary and Peter told Bob and Patty something about the fun to be had in Winneconne. "And some day maybe we'll have a boat," finished Peter. "We could take some dandy trips then."

"Maybe we'll have one when we find ——" Bob was going to say, "the hidden treasure" but he thought that might sound silly, and he finished instead, "when our ship comes in!" He drew a deep breath. "Coasting and swimming and skating and nutting and picnicking. Just think, Patty!"

"I am," said Patty, pouring out the fudge. "I'd like to stay here always."

The days that followed were busy ones for Bob and Patty. Mary and Peter had so many interesting places to show them. Up and down the beach they tramped and into the woods and orchards. There were picnics almost every afternoon.

* * *

Bob and Patty spent every minute they could spare in their cave. "We won't say a word about this to anybody until we've explored it thoroughly. It might sound silly to other folks," said Bob.

"And until we've cleaned it thoroughly," added Patty, shaking a dustcloth out of the opening. The children had managed to bring to their cave an old broom, a number of cleaning cloths, some soap, a pail, a few candles, and a flashlight, and they were busy putting the place in order. "Maybe as we clean we'll make discoveries," said Patty.

But the cleaning was finished, and no discoveries had been made. The cave, however, was quite delightful enough in itself to satisfy anyone who was not bent on finding "hidden treasure." A fireplace, which, to the children's delight, drew perfectly, was at the end of the room opposite the opening. On each side were cupboards, and while Patty washed the old-fashioned dishes, Bob filled one cupboard with wood for the fire. "This will be a great place to have picnics in the rain," said Bob, "and we can keep apples and maple sugar and cookies and such supplies here all the time." There were an old-fashioned table and several chairs, a couch, and a cupboard with glass doors and a drawer or two.

At first they had great hopes of the cupboard, but careful investigation had revealed only a few old books and papers. "I'd like to know who this used to belong to," said Patty. "Maybe Mother knows. Let's invite her down here."

"Let's just take a little more time to investigate," urged Bob.

Patty's Idea

That evening when Patty had finished drying the dishes she went into the sitting room and picked up the newspaper. Daddy and Mother encouraged Bob and Patty to read their favorite newspaper and talk over interesting items. Tonight Patty seemed to have found something of special interest, for when she laid the paper down her eyes were shining and she looked at Bob as if she had something to tell him at the first opportunity. They had no time for private conversation that evening, for their mother suggested a game, and when it was over went upstairs with them, as she often did, to sit on the top step and talk over the day's events.

"Today I'm going down the beach," said Mr. Gregory the next morning. "I want to make a series of sketches. Oh, I'm going to do good work here, Bess, I feel sure of it."

"And then maybe we won't have to go back to the city at all?" asked Patty eagerly.

"Then we can stay here," he assured her. The mail had just arrived, and he picked up his letters as he spoke. As he read the last one his face was very sober.

"Robert, is anything wrong?" asked his wife.

"It looks that way," he said slowly. "I expected to sell some bonds which I had always considered very good, but they have stopped paying interest, and there is no sale for them now. I feel sure they will come out all right in the end, but—"

"Does that mean we can't stay here this winter?" asked Bob breathlessly, as his father paused. He didn't understand much about bonds, but he did understand the trouble and disappointment in his father's voice.

Mrs. Gregory nodded, trying hard to speak cheerfully. "Well, we'll just make the best of it," she said, "and your opportunity will come, I'm sure, Robert." Mr. and Mrs. Gregory stood talking earnestly, and Patty slipped out into the hall, beckoning to Bob.

"If only we had found that treasure," said Bob sorrowfully. "I don't see how you can look so cheerful, Pat."

"Bob, let's go straight down to the cave," whispered Patty. "I have an idea."

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

A True Story

When my father was engaged in business in New York, we lived in Ridgefield, a beautiful village in New Jersey. There we had a dear little dog —we own him yet—a fox terrier, called Fritz. One day my father brought home a pretty kitty. It was not afraid of Fritz and they became good friends. Fritz would sit up every morning at breakfast, to beg for some milk and Kitty soon learned to do the same. They played, ate and slept and even went out walking together, and every pleasant afternoon they would go with us to the edge of the hill, where we would wait for my father, who always came home on the 5 o'clock train.

Fritz had an enemy, a fine big St. Bernard, and whenever the two met, poor Fritz would come home the worse for wear. Once they met in our own back garden, and we saw the scene from our window. The big dog had barely attacked our little Fritz when Kitty, our own brave Kitty, came to her friend's rescue by jumping on the St. Bernard's back. He soon made a retreat, while Kitty and Fritz came home just like two happy children.

One day the two friends behaved as if they wished to tell or show us something. So Emma, the good girl who helped my mother, went with them down into the cellar and what do you think she found? Two dear little kittens, one for my brother and one for me. How glad we were! The Mamma Kitty used to bring them upstairs for us to play with, but when she thought it time for her children to rest, she would carry them down stairs again. We had a party the day the baby kittens were named. We called them Minz and Maunz, the cats from our German story book being the godmothers.

When my father's business called him back to Chicago, we had to leave our beautiful village. We took Fritz along with us, but had to part with our dear cats, for whom we found nice new homes. We have not cared to own another since, as none could ever be so dear to us as Mamma Kitty and her pretty children, Minz and Maunz.

E. D.

Alphabet Books

There are many beautiful and charmingly arranged alphabet books on the market, but some appeal to adult taste rather than to little children. Among the A-B-C books that children will enjoy are:

A-B-C FOR EVERY DAY, by Helen Sewell, published by Macmillan, N. Y. Price, $1.50. This alphabet book is nicely illustrated and follows the child's interests during the day, from "A—awake" to "Z—zip into bed."

AN ALPHABET FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, by Rachel Field, published by Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y. Price, 75c. This alphabet book is a lovable little book. Each letter stands for a child's name, as "A for Ann, D for Dan, and E for Eliza," etc. This is a gay little picture book with pictures suggesting Kate Greenaway's illustrations in green and lively colors.

A-B-C BOOK, by Charles B. Fall, published by Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y. Price, $2.50. This is an unusual picture book, very fine and artistic in workmanship. For instance "S is for Swan," and above the words is a very lovely picture in colors of a swan sailing gracefully over a beautiful park pond.

A APPLE PIE, by Kate Greenaway, published by Warne, N. Y. Price, $1.50. There are twenty-four full-page illustrations, color plates, in this book. "A Apple Pie, B Bit it, C Cut it, etc." Kate Greenaway drew all her pictures from life. She dressed her little friends up in old-fashioned dresses, quaint and colorful, and made her drawings and paintings while they played and posed for her.

The Mail Bag

Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

They say myname is Chieftain—I am known as Little Chief,
But the host of other names I've got is quite beyond belief.
There's "Snizzle," there's "Snoodle," there's "Little Lollops," too.
And my aunties say that these portray the little things I do.
But the name I answer best to is from a funny story,
Told by another Scotsman in a ballad called "Tobermory."
You see I have a habit (which I'm sure you'll all agree
Is only proper thriftiness in a little Scot like me)
Of picking up small trifles that other people waste—
So I'm called "Eckie Eckie McPeckie" and I think it's in good taste
I have a chummy canine friend—they call him Eckie Pote.
He's really quite like little Snubs—only he has more spots.
And when we romp together and the fun is at its height,
Mother says "Station OUT is broadcasting tonight."
Spot is a bit of a hero, for he saved the house from fire.
And many other things he's done, which all seem to admire.
All I know is, I love him; and I know that he loves me—
And we send you all our bestest love from our home across the sea.

Little Chief and Spot

I am not much of a poet, but we all get so much joy from the Monitor and Snubs and his many friends, that we thought we would like to tell you about US!—and I being the youngest was chosen to do it. I have grown as large again since the enclosed pictures were taken, so now I am able to look after Spot, just as he looked after me when I was half his size. We have two little pussy friends, their names are Grey Dawn and Jazz. Dawn is gray and very soft, and Jazz is ginger and black and white. Dawn always gets her meals first, being a lady; and of course I being the youngest, "altho the largest," get mine last. But I've always finished first!

Once a week Spot and I go down in the car to the seaside to play with my twin brother. We have a most lovely scamper all together on the sand. Then once a week he comes up to see us, and we take him down our gully, which is all full of ferns and heath and lovely damp undergrowth with the most entrancing bush smell. We have the happiest time.

I should like to have had a picture of Spot in his little rug which he wears in the winter. I find it very handy to catch hold of him by, as he is much quicker than I am, when we have a chase, and streaks away and leaves me. So I just grab him by his little coat and pull him back.

This is all about "us" now, dear Editor, except thank everybody ever so much for the Monitor. "Chief."

(A little Scotch Collie in Australia.)

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

I am a German boy of 11 years and am living in Hamburg. I go to a higher school (called Realschule) and I have learned English for one and a half years.

This July I visited in London with my whole class and our master. I enjoyed our visit to the Houses of Parliament best. First we went to Westminster Hall. Then we went all through the Houses of Parliament. We also saw a big room where the secret negotiations are permitted. We also went out to the Terrace where our photographs were taken. Afterward we went over to Westminster Abbey, where we saw the tombs of many kings and queens and bishops and the grave of the unknown soldier. On another day we went to the County Hall, where a great reception had been fixed. On the following day we went to the Coliseum where was played a variety. I found it very nice.

The swimming bath is much better than in Germany, for there are first and second class. The jumping boards are very high.

We were all very enthusiastic for the Tower Bridge. There was a very big machine by which the bridge was let up and down. It was worked just to show us. I had very nice parents in London who were very good to me.

Envald v. d. F.

[This letter, and the one published in the Mail Bag last Thursday, were written by two Hamburg school boys who visited England this summer as guests of the Bermondsey Central School. Some account of this interesting exchange project was given in the Monitor on Aug. 1 and Aug. 13.

We should also like to thank Gerhard W. and Erick V. for letters describing the same delightful holiday.—Editor.]

South Pasadena, California

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years old and have a brother and sister. Our last names being Freese some people call us the three little icicles. I enjoy reading Snubs and Waddles very much. I have made several toys for my brother and sister according to the directions of the Monitor. They still have the cat and dog I made them and take them to bed every night.

I should very much like to correspond with some girl my age.

Patricia F.

Reading, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I like to read the Mail Bag, In Lighter Vein, Snubs and Waddles and "I Record Only the Sunny Hours."

Four years ago I went to Boston and saw The Mother Church, Publishing House, Mrs. Eddy's Home, Mt. Auburn, and the Benevolent Home. We also saw many historic places including Louisa M. Alcott's home near Concord, where were many interesting things actually used by Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy. Among these things were their dolls, the costumes used in their plays which were made by the girls themselves, and Beth's piano. I purchased a copy of "Little Women" to remember my trip by.

I would like to receive letters from girls in this country and foreign countries and will try to answer them all. I am 12. Jean E.

South Perth, West Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I live in Western Australia. I am 10 years old and have been attending the Christian Science Sunday School for nearly three years. I enjoy reading the Monitor, especially "The Adventures of Waddles," and Snubs. As my Dad is teaching me French, I should like to correspond with boys in France.

We have had a lot of rain, and parts of the Swan River have overflowed. We have a tabby cat called Greyboy who is very funny. I am very fond of swimming and football.

Joe C.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Barbara R. (7), Omaha, Neb.—Especially from India.
Lily M (9), Redditch, Worces., England.—Especially from Boston, Mass.
Verna B. (10), Elma, Wash.
Hilda H. (11), Cottonwood, Calif.—Interested in 4-H Club work.

Boys

George F (9), Hermosa Beach, Calif.
Warren A. (9), St. Petersburg, Fla.—Exchange stamps.

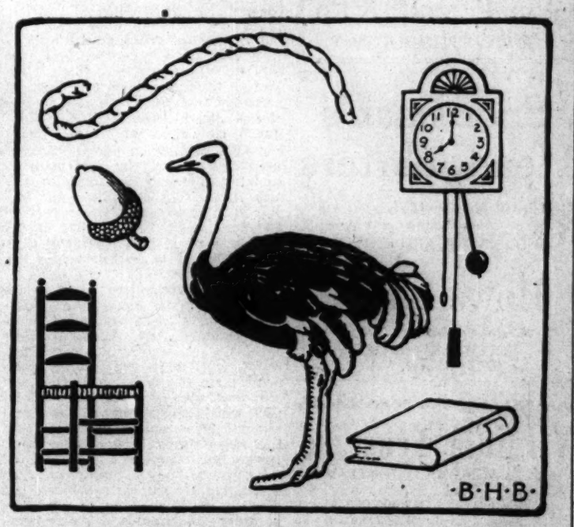
Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Picture Puzzle



When the six objects in this picture are correctly named and placed in the right order, the second letters will spell something which concerns children all over the world.

The Amazing Pranks of Cacique

THIS little bird is really an oriole, but he is so pugnacious, so ready to fight, that he has been named after the fighting chiefs of the old Inca tribes, the cacique (pronounced ka-see-key). His belligerence is quite astonishing as he is only about the size and build of an American sparrow, but his trim little body is bright yellow with a touch of black on wings and tail.

The cacique has an unusual whistle which resembles the first notes of the reveille. It is said that these birds can be taught to whistle tunes, and that they have even mastered Yankee Doodle. This may be true, for they are very clever.

Their cleverness, however, often takes the form of getting into mischief. We had one that flew about the house most of the time, and the only way to entice him into his cage at night was to show him the sugar bowl. He was so used to lighting on the table and edging the cover off, whenever the bowl was left unguarded, that he had developed a very sweet—shall one say "beak"? So, since he had the habit at nightfall of flying up into odd corners, the easiest way to find him and to get him down was to walk about with a sugar bowl held aloft. Eventually the temptation was too great for the little fellow, and he would alight on the edge of it. While he had his head buried inside the bowl, he was quickly shut into his cage.

Another great fondness of his caused much consternation in the kitchen, for when the cook was peeling shrimps, he would dart down from the upper window ledge, snatch each tender shrimp as she laid it on the plate, and be off again. So Peter, for that was his name, had to be enticed away from the kitchen with the irresistible snare of the sugar bowl, until the cook had her shrimps safely under cover.

At mealtimes he often had to be punished for perching on one's shoulder and making a dart at each mouthful of food one was about to eat, or if he saw corn on the table, he made a dash for it.

If everyone was busy and no one would play with him he would pass many hours in the absorbing game of opening match boxes and dropping the matches one by one to the floor. Or he would perch on a head abundantly supplied with hairpins, and pull and tug until with the last pin he and hair would slip down together. Nor was it possible to sew on the sewing machine when he was about, for just as soon as the needle was threaded he flew down and pulled it out again and again. And a thimble on a finger gave him the greatest delight, for he would use his beak as a wedge until he had worked the thimble off, and then carry it off to some place so high it would have to be reached by a stepladder.

Sprightly little Peter ruled the house until the new baby came, and then he somehow seemed to know that his reign was over.

L. H.

Key to Puzzle

Key to puzzle published Sept. 22:

Dory, canoe, scull, launch, skiff, packet, raft, schooner, gondola, submarine.

Circles spell Lipton.
Diamonds spell Yacht.
Octagons spell Shamrock.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

THE HOME FORUM

"Autumn's Sunburnt Caravan"

EVERY season of the year is rich to the artist. He sees a hundred things which people of ordinary perceptions never notice. He sees not alone with his eyes, but, as Blake said, through them. Now it is true that nature is constantly striving to give herself to everybody, but in the autumn it seems as if she used the wiles and guiles of all other seasons to draw the eye and thrill the heart of Peter Bell and his numerous progeny. Nothing of nature's pageantry quite equals the pomp and splendor of autumn with her sunburnt caravan.

Other seasons spread their peculiar beauties before us. With the etchings of Jack Frost, the treasures of the snow, and the miracle of a white world, winter spreads an enchanting picture. Later

The sun falls warm, the southern
winds awake:
The air scythes upward with a steamy
shiver.
Each dip of the road is now a crystal
lake,
And every rut a little dancing river.

The moods and melodies of March are succeeded by April flowers. Then we say, April was worth waiting for! Then soft spring winds awake. "O sweet wild April came over the hills." But there is something inconstant about this month; changeful, fickle. May improves upon it, with flowers and sunshine, and living is "delight when June is come." Summer is a gold queen jeweled with ripening fruits. But softly and unnoticeably "summer passes to her quiet end," and autumn's first tiny banners of crimson are fluttering on the sunny side of the maple tops, while along the edge of the wood "the sumacs show their gleaming fire," patches of ochre appear in elm and box elder and ash and black walnut, and ripe apples gleam upon the orchard bough. Fruit and foliage are merging their colors into an indistinguishable magic of hues. This is how Bliss Carman puts it:

Now when the time of fruit and grain
is come,
When apples hang above the orchard
wall,
And from a tangle by the roadside
stream
A scent of wild grapes fills the racy
air,
Comes autumn with her sunburnt
caravan,
Like a long gypsy train with trap-
pings gay,
And tattered colors of the Orient,
Moving slow-footed through the
dreamy hills . . .
The maples glow with their Pompeian
red,
The hickories with burnt Etruscan
gold;
And now the crickets file along her
march.

That is a pretty picture, and only a poet with a great love of nature and a noble love of the beautiful could have conceived it and painted it. There you have the fruits hanging upon a thousand trees and shrubs and plants; grain that nods its head in the autumn breezes and billows and rolls like a vast sea. There ripe apples are about one's head as they were about Andrew Marvel's in his garden; and the mysterious tangle of wild grapes and berries and the healthy smell of nature scenting the autumn air. Through all this troops and flits the most gorgeous pageant of the year—the leopard colored caravan of Autumn!

With this picture in my thoughts, and having written in the last period, the call of the day took me into a veritable sea of autumn coloring. We halted the car at the top of a knoll and looked out. My enthusiasm for this feast of loveliness was evidently too much for my companion. His thoughts turned inward. He painted for me the opposite picture. All that sea of color was nothing to him but the iridescent splendor of decay. The falling leaves that dropped so silently from the trees, and whirled in little drifts near the car, were nothing but a great burning tragedy. I drew his attention to some migratory birds a-wing on the horizon. I suggested that they were apparently weighing important matters in their bird language, and expatiated a bit upon their sure instinct guiding them unerringly toward the climate they sought. But to my friend they (and my words) were but reminders of the vast migrations and colonizations and civilizations that had faded into oblivion, or at best into archæological remains. Even the pungent smell of the countryside failed to arouse his thoughts into the heights. "Is there any odor of the year as rich, stimulating and satisfying as that of Indian summer?" I asked. Then I added for his special delectation the aromatic glow of a wood fire, the yellow flames dancing up the chimney. And I threw a few new books in for good measure. He laughed lightly at my efforts and told me what I ought to be! It was too complimentary for me to write down here. He quoted a few words about "change and decay in all around I see." That roused me to opposition. And I promptly gave him a little lecture.

"It is a pity" (I said) "to regard the fall of the leaves as a tragedy in nature. Because the fading and falling of leaves is a very natural process—an inevitable one, in direct connection with fruitfulness. And they fade and fall so gloriously! All this riot of color seems to hint that the process is one in which nature rejoices. So, too, we ought not to let regrets hang about our thoughts. Winter may be approaching, but it will yield its own bright beauty. We know that for every leaf that falls to add its color to the lovely carpet in the woods, a new bud is already forming; the flowers' seeds carried by the autumn wind are promises of future glory in the woods, and in the grass. Authorities tell us that the young thrush does not 'hush his notes in awe of coming winter,' he sings because he feels the new power of love within his breast that foretells the coming spring! Further" (said I) "is there not an Emersonian compensation in fallen leaves? Have your eyes ever looked upon a single tree stripped bare, standing against the sky in all its delicate fretwork and noble symmetry?" Some other things I said with which I need not burden this writing.

Our car sped on through one of the loveliest scenes that human eyes might behold. Everything to me seemed filled with special enchantment. Even as the day waned nature was wonderfully kind. The sky through the later afternoon had been a benediction in itself.

Day of clouds in fleets! O day
Of wedded white and blue, that sail
Immingled, with a footing ray
In shadow-sandals down our vales.

Great packs of white wool hung motionless in a thin veil, drifting, mingling, dispersing and ever changing in the high currents of air. Here was a witchery of transformation. All this and the sun turned to rosy gold in the west!

Very little was spoken between us. My companion's thoughts turned most naturally and easily to the car, whose outer and inner beauty matched the landscape every whit. Its mechanism worked almost as quietly as gravitation. Here we quietly insinuated ourselves along the wooded lanes; there the road simply rose up to greet us and our fifty miles an hour. Lights were twinkling in the homes by the roadside, and we reached mine in a blaze of electricity. The supper set aside for me fulfilled its function in due course, and after a few minutes' chat I made for my books.

"It has been discovered by scientific men that the human ear is capable of hearing only those tones which are produced by some definite number of vibrations to the minute, and hence there may be music in the woods and in the very air near, but in tones beyond the octaves possible with man, and hence that higher fact of music may not love man or reveal itself, simply because man does not love it. . . . Wisdom distributes her truths to those who love her. She fills with her blessing those hands which are willingly and even beggingly raised."

It is all too true that the beauty of nature cannot reveal itself to the man who does not love her. Yet how she strives—in the autumn time! J. M.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

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Ber Street, Norwich. From a Water Color Drawing by Wilfrid R. Wood.

Pompom of Geneva

However fitting the name was when bestowed upon him, in his kittenhood, there is nothing tassel-like about him now. Handsome, yes; dignified, most certainly; thoughtful, assuredly. His black, silken coat, his fine proportions and graceful carriage merit the exclamations so often given by admiring friends. But there is much more to be said. Those who know him well—and they are many outside of the pension over which he presides—attribute to him a wisdom not often to be found in cats.

Perhaps this is to be explained by his environment, because from the first he was made aware of the international element in his immediate surroundings. The excellent accommodations provided by the three sisters of the pension constantly bring to it guests from afar. When Pompom, at a somewhat tender age, began to take notice of a world outside his saucer of milk, he heard himself addressed by voices other than those of his Genevese family. There were Americans and Germans, Scots and Italians; during the summer months, when the city is thronged both with students and visitors, he hears the equivalent of "petit chat, petit chat, joli petit chat," spoken in six or seven different languages.

Now that he is no longer a kitten, he is rather proud of his ability to understand so many languages. It is altogether fitting that, living in the neighborhood of the University, the cultural side of things should appeal to him. Only the other day he could be heard purring his pleasure when one of the American guests was commenting on the beauty of the Genevese hallways in general, on the one in his pension in particular. She told her listeners that she had never seen such stairways—they go up four flights—fan-shaped, stone, with beautiful iron grill work, and a wooden handrail, smooth as satin. He could have told her, did he but speak her language, that just around the corner, in a street of the Old City, there were even more beautiful doors and gates, windows and thresholds.

Pompom listens to more than the enthusiastic approval of the familiar stairs. Newcomers are sure, if it be during the summer months, to comment on the abundance of the flowers. No window, it seems, but possesses its flower-boxes; no balcony but is garlanded with vines and blossoms. The cleanliness of the city, at any season, is noteworthy, as is its quiet.

Motorcars are not numerous, but the same cannot be said about another vehicle—the bicycle. Spinning down the hills they go, or along the path by the Reformation Monument; into the Bourg de Four, where Knox and Calvin once trod the cobbled paths. The tinkle of the bicycle bells is almost the only sound heard at night, in the neighborhood of the pension, and to this sound Pompom pays little heed. What he does enjoy, almost more than anything else, is the sunset hour during the autumn months. That time will find him stretched at full length on the stone parapet of one of the many pension balconies. He raises his fine topaz eyes and looks at the trees, their leaves moving slightly. A double row of sycamores centers the avenue. At the right of the pension may be seen both the poplar and the plane trees; at the left are copper beeches. On one side, plainly visible, for the pension is on a hill above the University, is the range of Jura mountains, violet black in spite of the western glow of the sun's good night. On the other side towers, close to the city, the great Salève, a friendly mountain even though it looks bare, rugged and valiant. It lacks the majesty and splendor of its companion, Mont Blanc, but all Genevese speak with a personal affection for the Salève.

Wise as Pompom is, it is hardly to be supposed that he is aware of the riches of the history of Geneva. Yet, that he is content with existence there can be no doubt. In his contentment there is pride, too; pride of his home, of his pension family, and even of the fan-shaped stone stairways, up which he walks with quiet dignity and serious grace.

BER STREET, which is pronounced "Bar" Street by the native, is said to derive its name from the Danish "Berg," meaning hill. A gateway in the old city wall stood at the entrance to Ber Street, on the crest of a hill; the site is still called Ber Street Gate, and near by there exist picturesque remains of the wall and towers. Close to this spot is the church of St. John de Sepulchre, which, as can be judged from Wilfrid Wood's picture, holds a commanding view of the surrounding district overlooking the wooded hamlet of Thorpe (sometimes described as the Richmond of Norfolk) and breezy Mousehold Heath, one time beloved haunt of Borrow, Crome and Cotman.

Up to recent times, Ber Street offered parking space and stabling for much of the horse-carrier service of the surrounding villages. Now this has disappeared, in favor of the ubiquitous motorcoach. The ancient properties are slow to disappear and, in this respect, Norwich is hard pressed, for in no other English city is the problem of demolition and improvement more complicated. On the one hand, there exist bodies intent upon the preservation of ancient buildings; and, on the other hand, there is a strong desire for modernization and for the development of the city industrially. Such picturesque structures as the Samson and Hercules House have been threatened from time to time, and rumors have it that large sums are held temptingly for the purchase and removal of the building across the sea. Elm Hill has been definitely spared destruction; and its rows of half-timbered and overhanging gables, complete with the cobbled carriage-way, now have the protection of the municipality.

Ber Street, like all old streets, has its full complement of alleys, lanes, and yards, with such romantic names as Rising Sun Lane, Hole in the Wall Lane, and Cat and Fiddle Yard. Here, too, are the quarters of the foreign colony of small traders, prominent among whom are the Italian ice-cream and hot chestnut vendors, and organ grinders.

This water-color drawing shows at a glance Wilfrid Wood's remarkable skill as an architectural draughtsman. His accurate eye for perspective and tone enables him to convey depth and atmosphere with a refreshing sense of realism.

The time is the present to Wilfrid Wood, even though the setting is of a past age. An up-to-date limousine appears on the scene, taking its rightful place in the composition. A representative of the sealed milk bottle service steps in and indicates the change from the can and jug method of last century, and the cow-at-the-door custom of the century before that. It is these touches of modern life which give piquancy to this picture.

The Flower Giver

(Victoria Street)

A kindly man, with tanned and
wrinkled features.
And merry eyes that smile the whole
day long.
His sunburnt hands were busily ar-
ranging
The blossoms, as he hummed a little
song.
He had such big carnations in his
basket,
Some pink, some white, some crimson.
Every day
He sits there always ready, at the
corner
To sell his flowers to those who go
that way.
And as I passed, I paused a single
moment
To catch their scent; (his blooms
were all so fair).
I smiled at him, and carefully ex-
plaining
How much I loved to see his basket
there,
I turned to go; then heard him softly
speaking
"Here, lady, take this red one for
your dress."
He gave me a carnation, from his
basket
Of pink and white and crimson love-
liness.
What can repay such tender thoughts
of giving?
He had his all—invested in his ware.
Yet from his all, he gave a red car-
nation
To one who passed, and pausing,
found them fair.

ANNA E. WILLIAMS.

גאטעס-דיענסט

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

יעדער ערשטגעבוירענער געשעפטס מאן מוסתמא האפט אז סיס דער ציים וועט ער קענען אריינגענומען זיין זוהן אדער זיינה אין זיין געשעפט וועט ער האם סיס ציוויבע אויסגעצייכנטע ארויסגעארבייט. און פולייבט מיחלט ער א געווייסע פרייד ווען זיין קינד מאנגם אין גאנץ פרי צו אינטערסירען זיך אין זיין געשעפט אדער אין זיין פראפעסיע. אזא אויסדרוק וועלכע אויך זיי אין אויף סיזען, אזא אויסדרוק וועלכע אויך זיי אין פראפעסיע. אנדערע פערקערתם, פערלאנגען זייער שמארק צו מהען עפעס וויכטיג און רעזולט, נאר זיי בלייבען חינמערשטעליג דאראפער וועם זיי צוויפלען זייער אויבענע מעחנקויסען. די יעניגע פערגעסען—דאם היימם אויב זיי האבען וען געוואוסם—אז דער גרעסטער לעהרער וועם די וועלם אמם נאך וען געהאבם האם זיך אנגענומען צו צייגען זיי די וועג, פר האם בעזוגם, אויך בין דער וועג."

וען סיר וועלען ענגריים צו אנערקענען יעזוס אלס אונזער וועג-ווייזער, מאכען סיר אן צו בעגריפען דאם אונזער בעשעפטיגונג סים נעמליכע ארבייסם שלאגם נים אף אונזער טומה דורכצופיהרען אונזערע מענשליכע פליכטען, נאר אדרבה אז עס עפענם אויף דעם וועג פאר נרעסערע מחשבות-קרויסען. דער יעניגער וועלכער האם אנגענומען סען קרויסטוס יעזוס אלס דער וועג, און שפרעכם מאן מקליך שפאנשענגלען דעם קריסטוס וועם מעהר און מעהר, און פרויבירם צו וועלען יעדען מאג מעהר פרייהייט, מעהר גדלות, און ליעבהערציג, דער אויבערציינם זיך אליין, ווי אויך צו דער נאנצער וועלם. אז נאכדם סיס ציוויבע ערווייטערונג פון קריסטוס פליכם דורכצופיהרען אויף ערדען, איז דאם אויך אן ענדע פון דער וועלט-קריג.

מערי בייקער עדדי, די עמדעקקערין פון גרינדערן פון קריסטשען סייענס, שרייבם אזוי אויפין זייס 108 פון איהר בוך, „ווי-סענשאפם און נעזונדם סים א שלימקייט צו די ליים סים חשענונג, און קיין אנשטרענגונג איז נעווען צו שווער צו ווילען דעם אויף קולטורעלע אופן צו פערשפרייטען דאם וואהרע וואס איהר האם נעמוים סים איהר פון נאם. אויך האם זי נים נעהאלטען אן אויג אויף דעם וואכסטום פון איהרע שילער, נאר זי האם זיי אויפגעמוטיגם צו פרייען זיך אן דער ארבייט, אן דער פרייהייט פון דער קינדהייט, אן דער פרייהייט פון דער יוגענד, אן דער פרייהייט פון דער ליבע צו דער וואהרהייט, אן דער פרייהייט פון דער ליבע צו גאם, אן דער פרייהייט פון דער ליבע צו דעם נעבוירענעם."

אין דעם בוך „סיענס אנד העלם מים קי צו דער סקריפטשערס" שרייבם מרים בייקער עדדי: „דער הערר יאהר נאך מיין עמדעקונג האב איך נעוווסם דעם עכם-פער צו דעם פרעכלעם ווי אזוי מיהיילם דורך דעם נעמליכען נעדאנק. איך האב שוי-דירם די היילינג שרייפטן, און האב כמעם קיין אנדער זאך נים נעלעזעז, און האב זיך שפעזיוזערדם פון דער נעזעלעשאפם, און האב זיך פערנומען מים מיין ציים און עגערגי אויסצוגעבען א בעשיממען און ווירקליכען כלל ווי אזוי צו הייליען. דער נאכפארשונג איז נעווען זיס, שווער, און ליוסם מים השענונג, און קיין אנשטרענ-גונג נידערשלאגענדיג נעהיטען האבען זיך נים אריינגעמישם אין מיין שפוריאום.

דאם וואס מען בעשפהלם אונז אז מיר נען שוין ווייס מים נעריכטיגוש מוינם נים אז מיר זאלען זיך שפוינדערן פון די יעניגע וועלכע מיר האלטען מחייער; און עס מוינם נים אז מיר זאלען לוידען שטערק בשעת מיר ארבייטען. עס מיינם פשום אז מיר זאלען בעריימגן נאמים אל-מעכמיגקוים, און אנערקענען די איבערלעזם פון זיין נומ-קיים; עס מיינם אז מיר זאלען בעפרואכמען אונזער חברים אויף דאם ניי, און אויבזוכען דאם אין אונזערע חברים וואס מיר האבען נאך ביז שהער נים אויסגעזוכם. מיר דאר-פען וויסען אז ביסמיגע שפיז און שלום אין מארגן וואו פריסקיים און מורא האם פריהער זיך בעווירען; און מיר זיינען ער-שלאגייך סים דעם וואס מיר זיינען נע-הארנזאם צום נעמליכען פריבצים (נאם). טרם עדדי האם אין אינהע „בעלי-בקע שרייפטן", אויהן זיים 108 אזוי נעשריבען, „וען איהר וועם זיין בעהארצוהם צו דעם נמליכען פריבצים וואס איהר שענמליך פר-קלערם אז איהר פרעשהאם אין ליעבם, וועם איהר נעווים דעמליכערדינ די וואהרהייט נעהאלטען קען פערנעבענם וועלען אלם שפענדיג אכמונג נעבען צו אייערע פליכטען, אינער נעבריים צו הלפען, קיין מאל זיך נים נעפינגען אין ש שלעכטען הומאר, אינער נעבריים דורכצופיהרען נאמים פרעלענגן, אין יעדער קלעפטען פליכם דורכצופיהרען אויף דעם נעמיינסאפ אופן."

אינערמעציאן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס קי-מעאסט וואס ווערם אריינגענומען אין דער אידישער שפראך קען בעזוכם וועלען דורך א שריפטליכער נאכפראגע צו די קריסט-קיך-דיענסטאפטליכע מאכלישאפט פאשילי-קיך (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Father's Business

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROBABLY every successful business man gives serious thought to the possibility of having his son or sons take over the management of affairs that have prospered under his own hand; and perhaps pride is felt when a child early manifests interest in, and curiosity about, his father's business or profession. This is sometimes taken as a "sign" that the child will follow in his father's footsteps. There is something peculiarly reassuring in the statement, sometimes heard from the lips of a young man, "I am in business with my father," or, perhaps, "I had thought of doing something else, but I am needed in my father's business." It seems to imply a closeness, a bond between father and son, for, being in business together implies understanding of each other. Is this not a reminder of something said by a little lad long ago, a lad of whom it is said in the record of Luke, "The child grew and waxed strong in spirit"?

Someone may reply, But that was Jesus; he was meant to be about his Father's business. Yes, and he was sent; and we realize that it appealed to this child as a business so interesting as to cause him to remain in the temple, listening and talking to the rulers, and to reply to his mother, with surprise at her anxiety: "How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" There is no record that the child rebelled or refused to go with them to Nazareth. Those who stood about did not understand what this child meant, but Mary did not forget. We are told that she "kept all these sayings in her heart."

The youthful Jesus, however, must assist Joseph in the business carried on in the little carpenter shop; for there were to be spiritual revelations and conclusions, and, doubtless, many talks with his understanding mother, during those years between the time when he came home to Nazareth to be "subject unto them," and when, having increased in favor with God, he set out at the age of thirty on his great ministry. This business needs workers the world over; for did not Jesus say, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few;" and, "Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest"? He has plainly told us the nature of this, the greatest business in the world. He has given us explicit directions how we shall set about doing the work, and has assured us that it is possible for us to do it because he has done it, saying, "The works that I do shall he do also."

Mortals are running to and fro looking for something to do, something interesting and not too hard or exacting; or else they are doing too many of the things that are not good business, meanwhile complaining of the lack of time, or of the tremendous demand upon them and their time. Some are actually longing to do something worth while, and yet hesitating, fearful of a supposed lack of ability. Such as these are forgetting—if they ever knew—that the greatest Teacher the world has ever known, offered to show us the way, saying, "I am the way."

When we are willing to accept Jesus as our Way-shower we begin to realize that being about our Father's business does not interfere with our conduct of human duties, but opens the way for broader activities. He who has accepted Christ Jesus as the way, and is striving every day to be more like the Way-shower, and is attending more closely to this business of being more kind, more patient and forgiving, is proving for himself and for humanity that God's business is a truly profitable one; it is reflecting Love so truly that by the power of divine Love we are enabled actually to do the works that Jesus did, to heal the sick and give comfort and peace to the sorrowing.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 109 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "For three years after my discovery I sought the solution of this problem of Mind-healing, searched the Scriptures and read little else, kept aloof from society, and devoted time and energies to discovering a positive rule. The search was sweet, calm, and buoyant with hope, not selfish nor depressing."

Working in the field that is "white already to harvest" does not mean separation from those humanly dear; it does not mean privation while we labor. It means revelation of God's omnipotence, and a realization of abundance; it means seeing something in our fellow men we have not seen before; it means supply where was lack, spiritual food and peace where was starvation and fear; and our reward is according to our obedience to divine Principle. Mrs. Eddy has said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 116), "Obeying the divine Principle which you profess to understand and love, demonstrates Truth. Never absent from your post, never off guard, never ill-humored, never unready to work for God,—in obedience; being 'faithful over a few things.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

From Henry Higginson to His Father

Henry Lee Higginson, born in New York, November 18, 1834, of the New England stock which for two centuries before his birth had done less for the arts than for the virtues, departed early from the accepted paths of the young men of his time and station. . . . Before the end of 1856, he found himself in Europe, where he stayed for four years, devoting himself chiefly to the study of music at Vienna. Many letters to his father are preserved. . . . In September the young student of music is established in Vienna, and writes thus to his father:—

As everyone has some particular object of supreme interest to himself, so I have music. It is almost my inner world; without it, I miss much, and with it I am happier and better. You may remember that I wished to study music some few years ago when in Europe before. On my return home other studies took up my time so much that music had to be neglected. . . . I felt the want of it greatly, and was very sorry to give up the thing dearest to me. When I came out here I had no plans, as you know. Trade was not satisfying . . . as a life-occupation. Out here I have consulted, and have decided to try to learn something of music ex- and internally, i.e., of playing and of harmony or thorough-bass. If I find that I am not profiting at all by my work, I shall throw it up and go home. If I gain something, I shall stick to it.

You will ask, "What is to come of it all if successful?" I do not know. But this is clear. I have then improved my own powers, which is every man's duty. I have a resource to which I can always turn with delight, however the world may go with me. I am so much the stronger, the wider, the wiser, the better for my duties in life. I can then go with satisfaction to my business, knowing my resource at the end of the day. It is already made, and has only to be used and it will grow. Finally it is my province in education, and having cultivated myself in it, I am fully prepared to teach others in it. . . . But the pleasure, pure and free from all disagreeable consequences or after-thoughts, of playing and still more of singing myself, is indescribable. In Rome I took about eight lessons of a capital master, and I used to enjoy intensely the singing to his accompaniment my exercises and some little Neapolitan songs. My reasons for studying harmony are manifest. I cannot properly understand music without doing so; moreover, it is an excellent exercise for the mind. As to writing music, I have nothing to say; but it is not my expectation. It is like writing poetry; if one is prompted to do so, and has anything to say, he does it. But I entirely disavow any such intention or aim in my present endeavor,—and this I wish to be most clearly expressed and understood, should anyone ask about me. I am studying for my own good and pleasure.

And now, old daddy, I hope you will be able to make something out of this long letter. You should not have been troubled with it, but I thought you would prefer to know all about it. It is only carrying out your own darling idea of making an imperishable capital in education. My money may fly away; my knowledge cannot. One belongs to the world, the other to me.—M. A. DeWOLFE HOWE, in "The Boston Symphony Orchestra."

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With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCKS STILL IN HANDS OF BEAR ELEMENT

Prices Move Irregularly Lower—Closing Tone Is Weak

NEW YORK (AP)—After an advance that lifted representative industrial and utility shares one to three points, the stock market broke under a renewal of liquidation in the late afternoon trading today.

Bearish professionals made liberal offerings of the rails, oils, coppers and specialties, selling freely after a three-point drop in Texas Corporation on reports that the dividend might be reduced. This rumor was denied in authoritative quarters.

U. S. Steel broke below 157 to a new low for the decline. International Telephone, New York Central and Warner Bros. Pictures dropped three points to new lows.

Baltimore & Ohio and St. Louis Southwestern lost 4, Canadian Pacific 5, Gillette and Vanadium 6 and Case 9.

The close was weak. Sales approximated 3,700,000 shares.

Hesitancy of the shorts in covering their commitments in the forenoon advance was based apparently on a hope that the momentum of the last fortnight's decline would bring out still further liquidation. Weekly reviews appearing over Sunday stressed the uncertainties of the business situation, and some again called attention to the growing belief that the fall improvement in trade would probably be less than seasonal.

Bearish News

A report that steel operations in the Youngstown district were off 3 per cent this week was disappointing, in view of earlier advices indicating a smaller change. With the season rapidly advancing, it is feared in several quarters that the industry's gain will be little more than normal, and that no pronounced and extended upturn will develop. Hesitancy of the railroads in ordering their requirements found reflection in the statement of Atchison's president that his system might first fill its minimum needs and then increase its takings if developments were favorable.

One of the day's phenomena was the 1½ per cent renewal rate on call money, the lowest in 15 years. During the last week funds were freely offered unofficially at 1 per cent, but not until this morning did the stock exchange loan desk pare its figure from the familiar 2 per cent. The result was considerable loan calling.

High-grade domestic bonds, especially rail liens, moved forward with vigor. Banks have been virtually forced into the bond market by the yields on short-term credit, for with prime commercial paper at 3 per cent, and the best acceptances averaging a yield of 2 there has been no alternative to extensive purchases of medium and long-term fixed income obligations. Much of the public interest in the security markets is in the same direction. Noncallable senior equity issues are becoming decidedly popular. U. S. Steel preferred made another all-time high today.

Railroad Bonds Active

The vigorous demand for railroad bonds kept that group in the forefront of the advance of the listed market today. While other seasoned domestic issues held firm in an active session, a slightly easier trend was displayed by the foreign list.

Security offerings included an issue of 4 per cent bonds for the Midi Railway of France to retire the 6 per cent American issue of 1960 on Dec. 1. The issue of 140,000,000 francs has been entirely sold, it was announced.

The availability of European capital at much lower rates than in the United States has influenced the replacement of a considerable volume of European dollar bonds carrying high interest coupons with issues floated in Europe at a saving in recent years. In financial circles it is expected that this policy will continue, as additional issues of European dollar bonds fall due, or become callable.

Other offerings today included $3,600,000 City of Winnipeg 4½s and $1,900,000 City of Bergen, Norway 5s.

Beginning a new week of activity, the bond market showed no change in price movement or activity. 8he principal interest of institutions remained in high-grade railroad bonds and certain utility and domestic corporation obligations.

Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, a legal issue, was very strong, together with Pennsylvania 4½s, Denver & Rio Grande, Western 5s, Missouri Pacific general 4s. The Chesapeake bonds reached a new high, together with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4½s, San Francisco & Arkansas Pass 4s were very active and strong, gaining about a point. Cincinnati Union Terminal 4½s were well bought. Some of the leading utilities were well supported on a scale down. Postal Telegraph 5s were a soft spot.

SHARP DECLINE IN LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON (AP)—Base metals slumped on the metal exchange today, attributed largely to liquidation on the New York account.

Copper fell 23s. a ton to £48 8s. 9d., the lowest since 1896. Tin dropped £3 a ton to £128, the lowest since 1914, and zinc fell 5s. a ton to £15 1s. 3d., the lowest since 1896.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
September	.73½	.74⅞	.72⅞	.74½
December	.76¾	.78⅞	.75⅞	.77½
March	.80½	.82	.79⅝	.80⅝
May	.83½	.85⅛	.82⅝	.83⅝
Corn				
September	.81¼	.83	.81	.82⅛
December	.77¼	.79	.76¼	.78
March	.77	.79⅝	.77	.78⅛
May	.80	.81⅝	.79⅝	.80⅝
Oats				
September	.35	.35⅛	.34½	.35⅛b
December	.36⅞	.37⅝	.36⅝	.37⅛
March	.38½	.39¾	.38½	.39⅛b
May	.40	.41	.39⅝	.40⅝
Lard				
September	10.72	10.80	10.72	10.75
October	10.60	10.67	10.57	10.65
December	10.20	10.30	10.15	10.22
January	10.07	10.20	10.05	10.10

b—Bid.

Kansas City Wheat	High	Low	Last
September	.70¾	.68⅛	.69⅛
December	.72⅝	.70	.71⅛
May	.78⅝	.76½	.77⅝

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last
October	.70½	.68	.70⅛
December	.73⅛	.71	.72⅛
May	.79⅛	.77⅞	.79⅛

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 29	Last Sept. 27
86½	61⅝	6	Abitibi pf	300	61	60⅝	60⅝	..
66	42	..	Ab & Straus	200	40½	40¼	40¼	..
110½	104	7	Ab & Str pf	140	109⅞	108⅛	108⅛	..
37⅝	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	3900	24¼	22⅝	22⅝	24
94	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	20	93	93	93	92¾
34⅜	29⅝	1½	Addressograh	400	30⅛	30	30	30½
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	400	22	20½	20½	..
1⅜	½	..	Ahumada	1000	½	½	½	½
156⅞	103¼	3¶	Air Reduc	5400	114	108½	108½	110⅞
36	11⅛	1¼	Airway El	600	12¼	11⅛	11⅛	12⅛
2½	⅞	..	Ajax Rubber	3100	1	⅞	⅞	1
9⅞	4½	..	Alaska Jun	100	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
72	49½	1.80¶	Alleghany Steel	100	50	50	50	..
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	3600	19	18½	18⅝	19
107½	87	5½	Allegh pf ww	400	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
96¼	84⅞	5½	Allegh pf xw	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	..
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	2600	245	241	241¼	241¼
68	46¾	3	Allis-Chal	1900	49½	46¾	47⅝	48¾
42½	23¼	3	AL Port Cem	400	25	24⅜	25	..
34½	18	2	Amerada	1400	22	21⅝	21⅝	22
10⅝	2	..	Am Ag Ch	1400	3	2⅝	2⅝	3
41¾	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	1800	31½	29	29	30½
97⅜	68	2	Am Bk Note	400	70¾	69⅛	69⅛	72⅛
55½	25⅝	..	Am Bosch	400	27⅝	25⅝	25⅝	27⅛
54⅜	41⅝	2.40	Am Brake	300	42⅝	42	42	42½
128	118	7	Am Brake pf	10	121¾	121¾	121¾	..
21¾	8⅞	..	Am Br Bov	12900	16⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
84	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	70	74	70	70	73
156⅞	108¼	4	Am Can	91200	125⅛	119⅛	120	121⅛
148	140¼	7	Am Can pf	100	150½	150⅛	150½	..
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	400	44½	43⅝	43⅝	43⅛
116	92	7	Am Car pf	200	92	92	92	93
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	400	48	47	47	49¾
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	200	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
51¼	36⅞	3¶	Am Chicle	600	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	40½
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	800	16	14⅞	15	15⅜
30⅞	11⅛	1	Am En Til	1400	12½	11⅛	11⅛	..
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	400	35½	35	35	36
101¾	54½	..	Am & FPw	22000	60¾	52½	54½	58⅝
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	110	98⅝	98	98⅝	98½
100⅜	91¾	..	Am & FP 2pf	400	92¼	92	92	..
33⅝	8⅛	2	Am Hawaii	600	10	8⅞	9	8½
41⅞	31	3¶	Am Ice	200	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅝
55⅝	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	5900	32½	30¼	30¼	31⅛
105	37½	4	Am Loco	800	38⅝	37⅛	37⅛	38⅛
51½	22	1½	Am Metals	1700	23½	23	23⅛	22½
86⅛	48½	..	Am News	10	53	53	53	..
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	10	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	..
119⅜	72	1§	Am Pw & Lt	800	74½	72	72	73⅛
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	200	106¼	106	106	106
87⅞	75	3	Am P & L pf A	400	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	..
89½	80	5	Am P & L pf st	200	89	88¼	88⅞	89⅛
39¾	22½	1§	Am Radiat	8500	23⅝	22½	22½	23¼
145	126¼	7	Am Radiat pf	10	146	146	146	145
37	13¼	..	Am Repub	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
100⅞	43¼	2§	Am Roll Mill	1400	45⅞	43⅝	44	46⅛
67⅞	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	62⅝	61	61	61⅝
2⅞	1⅛	..	Am Ship	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
54½	45	5	Am Ship Blg	430	48	45	45	..
103⅞	101	6	Am Smelt 2 pf	400	101¼	101	101	101¼
79½	51	4	Am Smelt	3800	54⅛	51⅜	51⅜	53⅝
22½	5⅛	..	Am Solvents	400	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅝
52¼	33⅝	3	Am Stl Fnd	1400	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	35
55½	42	2	Am Stores	200	45	44	44	45
69⅞	45¼	5	Am Sugar	300	46	46	46	45¼
110	101	7	Am Sugar pf	200	101	101	101	..
21½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	20	20	20	20
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&Tel	21900	208⅝	203¼	203½	205¼
141¾	113	8	Am Type	100	119	119	119	..
124⅞	78⅛	1¶	Am Wat W	9900	95¾	91⅞	92	93¾
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	400	9	8½	8½	..
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	1300	7¾	6¾	6¾	7¼
79⅜	50	6	Am Zinc pf	100	57½	57½	57½	..
53¼	20	1	Anac Wire	200	22¾	22	22¾	20
81½	36	2½	Anaconda	24500	38¼	36	36⅛	38
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	37⅝	37½	37½	37½
37¼	16⅞	1	Andes Cop	800	17¾	16⅛	16⅛	..
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20
82⅞	73	7	Armour D pf	200	73½	73	73½	74
8⅛	4¼	..	Arm Ill A	1400	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	200	56	56	56	..
13¾	5	..	Arnold Cons	800	7½	7	7½	7¾
46⅛	27½	4	Asso Apparl	400	28½	27½	27½	28¾
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1700	31½	30	30	31½
96¼	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	200	92	92	92	..
51	32½	2	Asso Oil	10	39½	39½	39½	..
242½	194	10	Atchison	2900	209	205⅝	205⅝	208¼
108¾	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	1200	108¾	108¼	108⅜	108
175½	135	10	Atl Coast L	600	136	135	135	..
80⅞	49⅝	..	Atl G&WI	800	50½	50¼	50¼	..
51⅝	26	1¶	Atl Refin	10200	29⅝	26	26	29⅝
106	62	4¶	Atlas Pwd	400	65⅛	65	65	65¼
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	400	27	25½	26½	26
8½	4	..	Atlas Tack	200	4	4	4	..
263⅝	91	4§	Auburn Auto	6100	102	94	94	96½
7	3½	5¾	Austin N	200	3½	3½	3½	..
10⅝	1⅝	..	Auto Sales	100	2	2	2	..
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	1900	72⅝	70	70	73⅞
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	3000	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
			—B—					
38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	700	29½	28	28¼	28⅝
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	20	109	109	109	..
122⅜	91	7	Balt & O	4500	95⅞	91	92	95½
84⅝	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	400	83	82½	83	..
110½	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	110	109½	108	109½	108
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	100	70	70	70	69⅛
34	19½	2	Barnsdall A	900	20	19¼	19½	19⅝
92	67½	4	Beatrice	400	80	79	80	79
70½	49⅜	3§	Beechnut	100	53¼	53¼	53¼	..
6⅝	2½	..	Belding H	100	4	4	4	..
57⅜	22½	2	Bendix	6400	24⅞	22½	22½	24
56¼	31⅛	2	BeBst & Co	1400	47	43⅝	43⅝	45⅛
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	1200	83	80½	80⅝	82¾
134	122¼	7	BeBth Steel pf	400	129	129	129	129
69	24	1½	Bohn Alum	1400	25½	24⅝	24⅝	25
5	2	..	Booth Fish	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
90⅜	60⅛	3§	Borden	500	73½	71½	71½	72⅝
50½	20¾	3	Borg Warner		23	20¾	20¾	21½
25⅝	13½	..	Briggs	4900	17	15⅛	15⅝	16¼
22¼	10	..	Brockway	3100	11¼	10	11	10
85	48¼	7	Bockway pf	60	53¼	48¼	50	57¼
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	5900	74⅝	70⅝	70⅝	74⅞
98¾	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	93	93	93	94⅛
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	1000	118	115	115	117¼
30⅞	13⅛	..	Bruns Balke	200	15	15	15	15
33⅝	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	600	9	8½	9	8
43	32¾	2½	Bucy cv pf	500	33	32¾	32¾	33
16⅞	7	1	Budd Mfg	300	7⅞	7	7	7
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel		8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	9
74	20⅛	..	Bullard	1400	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	26⅛
43	26½	3	Bulova Watch	100	27	27	27	27
35	15¼	..	Burns Br B	100	20	20	20	21⅛
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	300	31	30⅝	31	30⅝
48½	29⅛	2½	Bush Term	1600	33	32¾	32¾	33⅛
110	99	7	Bush T deb	20	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	109⅞
118	109⅛	7	Bush Blg pf	10	115½	115½	115½	..
1½	1½	..	Butte & Sup	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
29⅜	13	..	Butterick	500	13½	13	13½	..
112⅜	57	..	Byers	2300	62⅝	57	57	61½
			—C—					
77½	58	4	Calif Pack	400	59⅛	58	58	60
2⅛	⅞	..	Callahan	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
30	16	2	Campbell	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
89⅞	43⅝	..	Calu & Ariz	3000	45¾	44½	45¾	44¾
13⅜	10	..	Calu & Hecla	2500	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
75⅜	56	6	Canada Dry	2000	59⅛	58⅛	58½	59⅛
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	4800	175	168⅞	168⅞	176⅞
52¼	165¾	..	Can Pac n wi	1000	43⅞	40	42½	43⅝
34¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	500	20½	20¼	20¼	20¾
28¾	13	..	Capital Adm	1200	16	15⅝	15⅝	16½
42	31	3	Capital A pf	400	33⅝	33½	33½	..
104¼	96	5	Caro C&O st	200	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
262¾	142½	6	Case Thresh	13100	146	132⅝	133¾	144⅛
79¾	48	3	Caterpillar	1300	49	46½	46½	49
13⅞	5	..	Cav-Dobbs	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
12	10¾	..	Celotex ct	200	10½	10¼	10¼	..
60	9	..	Celotex	400	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
30½	22	1½	Cen Aguirre	400	22½	21½	21½	23
315	228	8¶	Cen of NJ	300	226	225	225	232
65⅜	38½	6	Cerro de P	500	39	38	38	39⅞
15⅞	5⅛	..	Cert-Teed	600	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅝
45⅛	20	..	Cert-Teed pf	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	..
67⅞	19⅝	4.20	Checker Cab	1800	27	25¼	25½	28¼
51¾	44½	2.50	Ches & Ohio	1400	45½	44⅝	44⅝	45⅛
10⅝	2⅛	..	Chi Alt pf	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
17¾	8⅛	..	Chi Gt West	500	8⅜	8	8	8⅜
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	1000	30¼	29⅜	29⅜	30½
26⅞	11¾	..	Chi MSP	2500	12⅛	11⅜	11⅜	12
46¼	17¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	1700	18⅛	16⅝	16⅝	18
89⅞	56½	5	Chi & NW	800	56½	54	54	56⅛
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	400	15¾	12¾	14	16
55⅞	41¼	3½	Chi Pneu pf	200	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	..
125¼	89	7	Chi RI	200	90¼	89	89	89
110⅜	105	7	Chi RI 7%	100	107	107	107	106½
32½	17	3	Chick Cot O	500	16⅝	16½	16½	..
17⅞	48	2.40	Childs	400	47½	45⅛	45⅛	47⅜
43	20⅛	3	Chrysler	12800	21¾	20⅛	20⅛	21
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	200	38½	38¼	38¼	38½
98¾	81	6½	City Ice pf	70	83½	83	83½	84
13¼	4⅛	.50	City Stores	800	5⅝	5	5	5
42	28	3½	City Stores A	50	30	28	28	..
60	30	5	Cluett Pbdy	100	31	31	31	31½
105	91¼	7	Cluett P pf	20	102	102	102	..
20⅞	12¾	..	Col Bea Oil	400	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	500	182	178	178	179¼
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	800	57½	57	57½	55½
52⅜	48½	3	Coca Cola A	200	52	52	52	..
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins& A	600	16¼	15	15¼	15
77	36	2	Colo F&I	400	39	35	35	39¼
95	63⅝	3	Solo South	200	65⅛	64⅞	65⅛	64⅞
87	55	2	Colum Gas	9000	56⅞	53⅛	53⅛	56
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	1000	109½	109⅜	109⅜	109¼
199	108	5¶	Col Carbon	5000	121	117	117	119
37¾	12⅛	3.47	Col Graph	400	15	14	14⅛	14¾
40¾	23⅞	2	Com Cred	600	24	23⅛	23⅛	24
95½	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	30	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	95⅛
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	100	31¼	30¼	30¼	30
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	1500	23⅛	21	21	22½
20¼	12	.60	Commwlth So	16100	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛
104¾	99	6	Comwlth So pf	800	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	600	11	10	10⅝	10⅝
72¼	72¼	4½	Con Ry&Lt	10	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
27⅞	15⅝	2	Con Film	1400	16¼	15½	15½	16⅜
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	600	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	19⅛
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	9500	103½	99⅞	100	100¾
105	99½	5	Con Gas pf	600	105½	105¼	105½	105⅜
62	40	6	Con Ry C pf	300	46	45	45	..
2	¾	..	Con Textile	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	1000	16¾	15⅝	16¼	16¼
8½	3⅝	..	Container B	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	900	27	23½	23½	26⅝
7	3⅝	..	Cont Bak B	800	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3½
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Can	1600	55	52½	52⅝	52⅝
37⅝	12⅛	1	Cont Dia Fib	500	13	12⅛	12¼	12⅛
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Ins	1300	53¾	51½	52	53
8¼	3⅛	..	Cont Motors	800	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
30½	14⅝	..	Cont Il	4700	15¾	14¼	14½	15
40⅞	14⅝	1	Cont Shares	500	16⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
111⅜	83	3¶	Corn Prod	1300	86⅝	82⅝	82⅝	83⅝
151	140	7	Corn Prod pf	20	151	151	151	151
33	15⅛	..	Coty	100	16	15½	15½	16
35⅛	25½	2¶	Cream of Wh	100	29½	29½	29½	29½
18⅛	8	1	Crown Zell	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
93⅞	66	5¶	Crucible	100	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69¼
117	104	7	Crucible pf	10	111	111	111	113
7	1⅛	..	Cuba Cane Prod	200	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
19⅛	6⅛	..	Cuba Co	100	7	7	7	7
9	3¼	..	Cub Am S	400	3½	3¼	3½	3½
65⅜	32	..	Cub Am S pf	10	32	32	32	..
126⅞	105¼	6	Curtis Pub	500	113	113	113	113
121	114⅞	7	Purtis P pf	300	119	118⅞	119	..
14⅞	4⅛	..	Curtiss Wr	5600	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
19⅜	6¼	..	Curtiss Wr A	40	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	6¼
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	600	55⅞	55	55⅞	..
			—D—					
181	146	9	Del & Hud	400	159½	158⅛	158⅛	159½
153	110¼	6¶	Del Lac&W	500	113¼	112⅞	112½	113¼
80	45	..	Denv RG pf	100	53	53	53	..
255⅜	95⅝	8	Det Edison	200	208	208	208	208
114⅞	99	7	Devoe & R 1pf	50	106¼	106¼	106¼	..
254⅛	139	8	Diamond M	1000	218	212½	218	215
10⅜	6⅝	1	Dome Mines	200	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½
30⅝	18	1.20	Dom Stores	400	18⅛	18	18	..
145¼	95⅝	4¶	Dupont	11100	109¼	103¼	103⅝	106¼
104⅜	100	5	Duquesne pf	200	106	105	106	..
			—E—					
25⅛	8	1½§¶	Eastern RM	100	10	10	10	8
255⅛	175¾	5¶	East Kodak	7700	202¾	195⅛	196½	199
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	200	20⅝	20	20	20
10⅞	5	2½	Eitington	100	4	4	4	..
62	38	6½	Eitington pf	100	40½	40½	40½	..
114⅞	51⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	2400	53	50	51	51⅛
110⅜	106¼	7	El Auto L pf	50	108½	108	108	..
9⅞	3⅛	..	Elec Boat	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
103½	49¾	1	Elec P&L	13000	65⅜	60⅝	61⅜	63⅛
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	109	109	109	..
152	100	3½	El P&L 6% pf	400	100½	100⅛	100½	..
7⅝	2	..	Emer-Br A	200	2½	2	2	2
66	39¼	1¶	Eng P S	300	61¼	60⅝	60⅝	..
104⅞	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	200	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
50¾	39⅝	3	Equit Bldg	400	45	45	45	45
63⅜	35⅛	..	Erie	800	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	38⅝
43⅝	9⅛	4	Eureka Vac	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
30⅝	5⅝	..	Evans Auto L	100	6	6	6	5⅝
27⅛	42	1½	Ex Buffet	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	..
			—F—					
39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	20	10	10	10	10
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	200	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	35
90⅛	59⅝	1½	Fed L&Tr	100	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	..
25⅛	20½	3	Fed Screw W	300	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
12⅞	7⅛	.80	Fed Motor T	100	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	..
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	32½	32	32	32½
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	500	62½	61	61	62½
33⅛	18¾	1	Firestone	100	19	18⅝	18⅝	19
87⅞	65	6	Firestone pf	100	67⅞	65⅝	67⅛	65¼
61⅝	46	2½	First Nat St	600	51½	51½	51½	..
5⅛	1⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	1800	1½	1½	1½	1¼
21⅜	5⅝	..	Fisk 1pf cv	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
50⅞	19	2	Follansbee B	200	19½	19	19	..
104⅛	60½	2	Foster & Wh	2700	78	72¼	73½	75⅛
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	2100	30	29½	29½	30
28⅝	8¼	..	Foundation	100	9⅛	8¼	9⅛	..
57⅝	16⅛	4	Fox A	4500	48⅝	42⅝	43⅝	47
55⅛	37	4¶	Freeport-Tx	1900	42	40	40	40⅝
86	74	6	Fuller 2pf	10	75	75	75	..
			—G—					
11¾	5⅛	..	Gabriel A	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
80	65	6	Gamewell	100	65	65	65	..
7⅞	1	..	Gardner M	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
16⅞	7	..	Gen Am Inv	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
105	88⅛	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
111⅞	76¾	4	Gen Am Tk	700	79⅞	76¾	76⅞	77⅞
71⅞	36	4	Gen Asphalt	2000	37⅝	36	37⅞	37
38½	14¼	1	Gen Bronze	100	18	17⅛	17⅛	..
74¾	32	..	Gen Cable A	500	34⅛	34¼	34⅛	34
109⅞	79	7	Gen Cable pf	20	81	80	81	80½
95⅝	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	9100	64⅝	61⅝	61⅝	63⅝
12	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec sp	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	2800	53⅞	52⅜	52⅜	52⅞
106½	70	8	Gen G&E cv pf	700	72½	70	..	..
18⅞	7⅝	.30	Gen G&E A	3000	8½	7⅞	..	8
59⅜	40⅛	3	Gen Mills	200	46⅞	46	46	46⅝
95	89	6	Gen Mills pf	200	93	92½	93	..
100⅞	92⅝	5	Gen Mot pf	400	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝
54⅛	37⅞	3¶	Gen Motors	6000	40⅛	38⅝	38⅛	40⅛
44⅝	34½	2.62	Gen Ital Ed	100	35	35	35	35
52⅞	30	6a	Gen Pub Svc	200	30	29⅛	29⅛	30
21⅜	5	..	Gen O Ad	300	8	7	7⅛	7¼
51⅛	27	..	Gen Theater	7300	30	28	30	30
106⅞	69⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	7000	75	69⅛	69⅛	74¼
19⅝	8¼	..	Gen Realty	200	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞
100	78	6	Gen Realty pfww	100	78	78	78	..
90	63¼	4¶	Gen Refrac	600	70	67¼	67¼	68
106¼	49	5¶	Gillette	24000	56⅛	49	52	55½
20⅞	10	..	Gimbel Br	1700	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
82½	66⅞	7	Gimbel pf	200	70	70	70	..
38	13⅞	1.20	Glidden	400	14½	13⅞	14	14½
19	6	..	Gobel (Adolf)	2400	6⅝	6	6	6
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	4800	37½	36⅝	36⅝	37⅞
58½	20	..	Goodrich	500	21	19⅞	19⅞	20¼
104½	78	7	Goodrich pf	100	80	80	80	80
96⅞	50	5	Goodyear	700	51¾	50½	50½	51
102¼	90	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	93¼	92¾	92¾	93½
28⅞	8¼	..	Gotham Hos	200	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10½
[illegible]	4⅞	..	Graham-P	300	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	5⅛
10⅜	5	..	Graham-P ctf	200	6	5	6	..
59⅞	17½	2	Granby	900	18	17¼	17¼	18⅛
52	30	1.50	Grand Silver	200	36	35	35	35⅜
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	2400	12¾	11⅛	11⅝	12¾
44	34¾	3	Grand Un pf	1100	41⅞	40¼	41	41½
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	1700	34¼	32¾	32¾	34¼
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	1000	72⅞	70⅛	70⅛	72¾
25⅞	18	.75	Grt Nor Ore	1300	20¼	19½	20	20
34½	16⅛	1.40	Grt W Sug	200	17⅛	16⅛	17	16½
89	55	..	Green Can	10	55	55	55	55¼
2	½	..	Guan Sug	1200	½	½	½	..
28	6½	..	Grisby Gru	11400	7	6¼	6⅝	6⅝
46½	21	..	Gulf Mobile	400	24	21	21	22
98¼	89	6	Gulf Mo pf	100	88¾	88¾	88¾	89
84	33	..	Gulf Steel	400	33¼	33	33	..
			—H—					
38	26	1½	Hack Wt	200	32	32	32	32
23½	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	1200	14½	13⅛	14¼	14⅛
86½	71¼	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	200	80	80	80	..
31¾	20	2	Hall Print	100	20	20	20	20½
98	85	7	Hanna 1 pf	80	93	92½	93	93
72½	50	2	Harbison	600	50	50	50	50
23¼	17⅛	2	Hartman	300	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
20	7½	..	Hartman B	100	8	8	8	8⅛
17¾	5	..	Hayes Body	100	5⅛	5	5	5
85	60	3¶	Hercules P	200	67⅛	67	67	..
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	800	90¼	87¼	88⅛	89¾
108⅜	83½	5	Hershey pf	100	95½	95½	95½	95½
12⅜	5	..	Hollander	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
41¼	26¼	2½¶	Holland F	700	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	32⅝
80	72	6¶	Homestake	200	83	80	83	..
29	6⅛	..	Houdaille B	1400	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	6
116⅞	52¼	10¶	Houston Oil	1100	59⅝	55⅝	55⅝	57
41⅞	25¼	4¶	Hoe Sound	1500	27¼	26	26	27⅛
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	600	45	43⅝	44	44
83	75	5	Hud Man pf	600	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	..
62⅞	24⅛	.75	Hudson Mot	1700	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24½
26⅝	10¼	2	Hupp Motors	500	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
			—I—					
136¾	109	7	Ill Central	400	110⅜	109⅜	109⅜	110½
32	19¼	2	Ind Oil & G	1000	20	19¼	20	20⅝
17	3⅜	..	Indian Mot	200	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
87½	20	..	Indian M pf	180	25	23	25	23
28⅝	7¼	..	Indian Refin	800	9¼	7⅛	7½	9
124	73	5a	Ind Rayon	200	79	78	78	76
239	154¼	4¶	Ingersoll R	400	190½	187	187	190½
98	68	4	Inland Steel	100	75	75	75	75
30⅞	9⅜	..	Inspiration	900	10½	9¾	10	10⅛
13½	9⅛	.60	Ins Sn ctfs	200	11½	10⅞	10⅞	..
39⅛	20⅝	..	Interboro RT	1100	35¼	32⅛	32⅛	35¾
8½	4	..	Int Agri	500	4	4	4	4½
197⅛	152½	6§	Int Business	400	162½	158⅛	158⅛	159
19⅝	11	.25	Int Carriers	400	11¼	11	11	11⅛
75⅜	55¾	4	Int Cement	700	59¾	58¼	58¼	59⅛
14½	4⅝	..	Int Combus	300	4⅞	4¼	4¼	5
78	30	..	Int Comb pf	100	64	60	62¾	62¼
115¼	67⅛	2½	Int Harv	7100	69⅜	67	68⅛	69⅛
146¼	140½	7	Int Harv pf	200	146¼	143½	146¼	..
5¼	31⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	1700	34⅜	32½	32½	33¾
92	65½	4	Int Match pf	2700	75⅞	74⅝	74½	75½
33	19	2	Int M Mar	200	19⅝	19	19¼	19⅞
44⅝	20⅛	1	Int Nickel	70000	21¾	19⅞	20¼	21½
31½	14⅝	2.40	Int P&P A	1000	16	15⅝	16	..
22¾	8	..	Int P&P B	10	8	8	8	..
18	6⅛	..	Int P&P C	10	5⅞	5¾	5¾	..
101	75	6	Int Print I pf	30	75	75	75	..
73¾	59¾	5	Int Rys pf	30	60	60	60	..
45¾	36	3	Int Salt	500	36⅞	36	36⅞	..
62	53⅛	3	Int Shoe	100	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
77⅜	31¾	2	Int Tel & T	25900	35⅛	31⅛	31¾	35
28⅞	13⅝	1	Interlake	200	16¾	16⅛	16¾	17⅜
40	18	2	Inter Dep St	1000	24½	23	23	23⅝
29	12⅛	2	Inv Equ	400	13	12¾	12¾	12½
43	31	4	Island Cr	100	31	31	31	..
			—J—					
66½	43	3¶	Jewel Tea	400	50½	49¾	50½	48⅛
148⅜	70	3	Johns Man	6000	80⅜	74¼	75	77
123½	118½	7	Jones & L pf	180	121	120¾	120¾	121⅛
5½	1⅜	..	Jordan Mot	300	1¼	1	1	1⅜
			—K—					
85⅜	58¾	5	Kan City So	1000	63½	63	63½	..
115	108	6	KC P&Lt B pf	20	114½	114½	114½	..
70	65	4	Kan C So pf	100	67¾	67¾	67¾	..
41½	22¼	2.50	Kayser	400	22½	22	22	22¼
20½	16½	1½	Kaufmn D St	400	18¼	18	18	18½
6⅛	1⅞	..	Kelly pring	2400	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2½
38⅞	22½	2	Kelsey Wh	2200	25⅝	23¼	23¼	26
26⅝	7½	..	Kelvinator	4800	11⅛	10¼	10½	10⅝
89	66⅛	6¶	Kendall pf	20	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	..
62¾	28½	2	Kennecott	14900	29⅞	28⅜	28⅝	28¾
97	77⅛	8	Kinney pf	130	77½	76½	76½	77½
8½	1¾	..	Kolster ad	500	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2½
36¾	26¼	1.60	Kresge	1600	29	27¼	27⅜	28
9⅞	7⅝	..	Kresge DS	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
70	50	1.60	Kress Co	400	53⅛	53	53	..
35⅜	23¾	1.60	Kreuger Toll	6600	26¼	25¾	25¾	26⅛
48⅛	21	1§	Kroger	6100	29½	26½	26½	28¼
			—L—					
11	4½	..	Lee Rubber	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
42	19½	1	Leh P Cem	200	21	21	21	..
108½	103½	7	Leh PC pf	50	103½	103½	103½	..
17⅞	7¼	..	Leh V Coal	200	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
84⅞	57⅝	3½	Leh Val RR	300	58¼	57	57	58⅛
97¼	66⅞	3	Lehman	1600	68½	67⅛	68	68½
31½	17½	1	Libbey Ow	700	17⅜	17	17	..
49¼	20	..	Lima Loco	600	22	21	21	22
45⅝	37	2.60	Link Belt	400	40	40	40	40
81⅞	52¾	4	Liquid Car	600	63	60	60	60⅛
95¾	42⅛	3	Loews Inc	20800	74	68⅝	69¼	73¾
112⅜	85⅝	6½	Loews pf ww	100	106	106	106	..
99	84	6½	Loews pf xw	400	98½	97½	97½	..
6⅝	3	..	Loft Inc	1000	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝
70¼	50½	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	600	58¾	56	56	58
126	118¼	7	Loose-W pf	20	120⅛	118½	118½	..
51¼	33	1¾	Lou G&E A	1200	35⅜	34½	34⅝	35
138⅛	116	7	Louis & N	300	117⅜	115	115	117½
12	8	..	Lou Oil Ref	5100	8⅛	7	8	8
44⅞	18	..	Ludlum Steel	800	18⅜	17¼	18	18⅝
			—M—					
89½	61	4¶	McKeesport	1110	78⅜	76½	76½	77⅛
20¼	12	..	McLellan	100	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
88½	46¼	6	Mack Trucks	600	51⅞	49⅝	49⅝	51
159¼	109	2¶	Macy	600	121	117	117	120
15⅛	9	1	Madison S	300	9⅛	8½	8½	9
52½	28⅛	3	MBagma Cop	1000	29	28¼	28¼	28⅝
13	5	..	Mallinson	300	5	4⅛	4⅛	5
75	46⅛	7	Man Elv gtd	30	72	66	66	70
42½	24	.80	Man Elv mg	3800	41	36	36	41¾
24⅝	11⅛	1	Man Shirt	400	11⅝	11	11	11⅝
10⅜	4	..	Maracaibo	200	4⅛	4	4	..
32½	28⅞	1.20	Marine Mid	1000	29¼	28⅛	28⅛	29⅝
25½	17	..	Mkt St Ry pf	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
55	30¼	2¶	Marlin Rock	400	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	..
30⅞	7⅝	..	Marmon	200	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
48⅛	35¼	2½	Marshall F	400	37⅝	37¼	37¼	37⅛
51⅝	32¼	2	Math Alkali	1100	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	38¼
61⅝	40⅛	2¶	May Dept S	600	41	40⅛	40⅛	41¾
23	7	1	Maytag	100	7	7	7	7
42	26¼	2	Melville Sh	200	28¼	28	28¼	27
26¾	23⅛	1.89	Metro-Gld pf	400	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅝
37	16⅛	..	Max Seabd	16400	18⅝	16¾	16¾	18
33⅞	12	1½	Miami Cop	800	12	11⅝	11⅝	12
77	50	2½¶	Mich Steel	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	51
33	20¼	2	Mid Cont	4000	21	20	20⅛	20¾
53	21⅝	3	Midland St	1200	26⅝	24¼	24¼	25
28⅞	7½	..	Min Moline	1800	9⅛	7½	7⅛	8¼
92¼	68	6.50	M Moline pf	100	68	68	68	..
66⅞	32⅛	2	Mo K&T	4600	33½	32	32	33⅛
108⅝	92	7	Mo K&T pf	700	95	93⅛	93⅛	96
98⅛	55½	..	Mo Pac	1200	56⅝	54	54	56
145½	115⅝	5	Mo Pac pf	100	116	116	116	117
63⅜	35	2§	Monsanto Ch	900	36	33⅝	33⅝	36⅞
49⅞	29⅜	3	Mont Ward	34900	31⅝	29	29⅜	29¼
16⅛	3⅜	..	Moon Mot	100	65	65	65	..
2	1	.20	Mother Lode	1900	1	1	1	1
11⅛	3⅛	..	Mot Met G&E	400	3⅜	3	3	3¼
81	34½	2	Motor Prod	300	35	34	34	35
20⅜	8	..	Mullins Body	1000	9⅞	8⅛	8⅛	10
84⅞	40	7	Mullins pf	10	47	47	47	..
53½	36	3¶	Munsing	300	37	35	35	..
25⅛	12½	2a	Murray Body	1000	14	12⅛	12⅛	13⅛
49⅞	35⅝	2	Myers Bros	300	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	38
			—N—					
58½	29¼	4	Nash Mot	4700	31⅝	30	30	30¾
26¼	9½	1½	Nat Acme	1500	10	9	9⅜	10
30	7⅛	..	Nat ellas H	900	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	7⅛
93	71	2.80	Nat Bisc	2100	81⅝	78⅝	78½	79½
83⅛	40	3¶	Nat Cash R	3700	41⅜	39¼	39¼	40¼
62	45¼	2§	Nt Dairy	6500	50¼	48	48	49⅛
24½	12¼	1	Nat Dept Sto	800	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	12¼
39½	24½	2	Nat Distill	200	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅞
189½	120¼	5¶	Nat Lead	400	120⅞	119¾	119¾	120⅛
58¾	32	1	Nat Pw & Lt	9300	41⅛	38⅝	39	39⅝
4⅛	1⅛	..	Nat Radiat	1000	1⅝	1½	1½	..
1⅛	⅜	..	Nat Ry Mx 2pf	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
62⅛	51	2	Nat Steel	800	53	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
116	106½	7	Nat Sup pf	80	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
98⅜	68⅛	5	Nat Surety	100	70	70	70	71
41⅞	21	1	Nat Tea	100	21	21	21	21
32⅞	11⅝	1	Nev Cons	3000	11⅝	11	11	11⅝
129	116	7	New OT&M	10	125	125	125	..
55	49⅛	3	Newport Co	100	53	53	53	53
58	27	..	Newton Steel	3500	34⅛	32⅛	32⅛	33
192¾	150⅝	8	NY Central	9600	154	150⅛	150⅛	153⅝
144	93	6	NY S&StL	400	94⅛	92⅛	92⅛	..
110⅜	104	6	NY C&StL pf	200	104	103⅛	103⅛	105
324	174⅝	5	NY & Harlem	150	190	182	182	186
32	17⅛	1.20	NY & West	200	18	18	18	..
128¼	96⅝	6	NY NH&H	5400	99⅜	96⅛	96⅛	97
135½	116	7	NY NH&H pf	400	119⅜	119	119	119½
17⅛	8	..	NY Ont&W	700	8	7	7	8
3½	1¼	..	NY St Ry pf	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
117	110	7	NY Stm 7%	70	115⅛	115	115	116
106½	100	6	NY Stm 6%	80	105	105	105	105
33⅝	9¼	..	Norf South	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
265	213¼	1	Norf & West	300	222	222¼	222¼	222
89¼	83	4	Norf & W pf	130	89	88¼	89	..
132⅞	87½	10a	No Am	14500	95⅞	92¼	92⅜	94¼
57	51	3	No Am pf	300	55¼	55	55¼	..
105	100⅝	6	No Am Ed pf	100	105	105	105	..
15⅞	7½	..	No Am Aviat	1900	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7½
97	66⅝	5	No Pac	1500	68⅛	67	67	68⅛
50⅛	42	3	Nor'west Tel	130	48	48	48	49
			—O—					
32	25	2	Ohio Oil	6800	26	23½	24	25
24⅜	9½	..	Oilwell	1100	21	20	20	20½
34⅞	7⅝	..	Oliver Farm	800	8	7½	7½	7⅜
90⅞	55	6	Oliver ppf	300	56½	55	55	..
46⅛	12⅞	..	Oliver cv pf	300	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
8⅝	3⅝	..	Omnibus	200	4	4	4	4⅝
128	118⅛	6	Otis Elev pf	30	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	..
80⅝	55	2½	Otis Elev	2400	61⅛	59	59	60½
36⅞	22	2½	Otis Steel	100	21	21	21	22
60⅞	41¼	3	Owens I	200	42	42	42	41¼
			—P—					
74⅝	52⅛	2	Pac Gas	200	55⅛	55	55⅝	54½
107⅞	71⅞	3	Pac Lighting	300	74½	72	72	73⅝
30	20⅞	..	Pac Mills	200	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	..
178	130	7	Pac T&T	10	133¼	133¼	133¼	134¾
145	116½	6	Pac Tel&Tel pf	20	131	130⅞	131	..
23⅝	10¼	1	Packard M	18400	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
64¼	51⅝	..	Pan-Am Pet	100	53	53	53	52
67⅛	50½	..	Pan-Am B	800	53⅛	51⅝	51⅝	52½
12⅝	3⅝	..	Panhandle	300	4⅛	4	4	3⅝
77⅛	48⅝	4	Paramount	15100	55⅜	53½	53⅞	54
35⅝	10⅛	..	Park & Tilf	1300	10½	10⅛	10½	10⅞
4⅜	1⅝	..	Park Utah	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
26⅛	..	.60	Parmalee Tr	600	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	6⅝
9	2⅜	..	Pathe Exch	200	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
19⅝	5	..	Pathe Ex A	100	8	8	8	7½
32⅞	12	..	Patino M	200	13	10½	10½	13
14	4	..	PeParless Mot	300	4	4	4	4½
55⅝	26⅛	1	Penick & F	400	38⅞	37	37	38¼
12	5	..	Penn Dix C	100	6	6	6	5½
80	48	3	J C Penney	1000	48½	48¼	48½	48⅛
101¾	93⅛	6	J C Penney pf	100	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
86⅝	69	4	Penn RR	7400	70¼	69	69	69⅞
325	225	8	Peoples Gas	200	229	229	229	235
164⅛	125	6¶	Pere Marq	100	125	125	125	125
101	94¾	5	Pere M ppf	20	99	99	99	..
22½	17½	1.50	Pet Milk	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19
27⅛	14½	1.50	Petroleum	300	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
44⅝	29	3	Phelps Dodge	200	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	29
25⅞	11⅝	..	Phila Read	500	16⅛	15	15	15⅝
44¾	26⅛	2¶¶	Phillips Pet	6300	26¾	25¾	25¾	26½
33	19	..	Pierce Ar	100	28	28	28	25
2½	1	..	PPPierce Oil	1200	1	1	1	1
52	20⅛	..	Pierce Oil pf	200	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
7⅛	2¼	..	Pierce Pet	200	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
37⅜	27	2¶	Pillsbury	400	30½	30	30	31
22⅞	17⅛	1.40¶	Pitts Scr&B	100	18	18	18	..
103	93⅛	7	Pitts Stl pf	10	96	96	96	..
22⅞	20⅛	..	Pittston	100	21	21	21	21
34⅜	20¾	2	Poore & Co B	300	23	22¼	22¼	23
103	81	7	Post Tel pf	100	81	81	81	81
54	28⅝	2¶	Prairie O&G	1000	29	28½	28½	29
60	36	3¶	Prairie P L	2600	39½	38	38⅝	38
76½	50	7	Press St pf	100	50	50	50	50
78⅞	52⅝	2.10	Proctor & G	400	70	69⅛	69⅛	70
123¾	81½	3.40	Pub Serv	4300	89¼	87	87	87½
98½	91⅝	5	Pub Serv 5%	200	98¼	98	98¼	98¼
115⅝	106½	6	Pub Serv 6%	300	118	115½	116½	115⅝
133	121	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	133	133	133	133
158	143	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	154¼	154¼	154¼	151¾
112	107¼	6	Pb Sv EG pf	100	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	..
89⅝	62	4	Pullman	500	63⅛	61	61	63½
27¼	16⅝	1.50	Pure Oil	7300	17⅝	16⅝	17	16⅝
88⅞	52	4	Purity Bk	200	60	59	59½	60
			—R—					
69⅝	27⅜	..	Radio	144200	30¼	27½	28	28⅛
57	53	3.50	Radio pf A	200	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅞
50	19	..	Radio-Keith	25100	28⅝	25½	25⅞	27⅛
58⅛	24½	2.60	Raybestos	1000	26	22⅛	23⅛	26
141⅛	100	4	Reading	1000	100½	99½	100	102⅛
57	47½	2	Reading 2pf	500	48⅛	48	48½	..
64⅞	34⅝	5	Real Silk H	400	42	41⅝	41⅝	42¼
100	87¼	7	Real Silk pf	10	93	93	93	93
46½	23	1.60	Rem Rand	3600	25¾	24¾	24⅞	25
14⅞	8⅛	.80¶	Reo Motors	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛
79½	26	..	Repub Stl	1000	27⅞	26	26⅝	26½
95⅛	76	6	Repub Stl pf	300	76¼	75¾	75¾	76
30	12	..	Revere C&B	100	12	12	12	..
104	88	7	Revere pf	2000	90⅛	90	90	..
34⅜	20½	..	Ry Metal	400	20⅝	18⅞	18⅞	21
28¼	10½	2	Richfield Oil	400	11½	10⅜	10¾	11½
25⅜	10⅝	..	Rio Grande O	1000	10⅝	9¼	9¼	11
59⅜	37¼	3.50	Ritter D	600	35½	35⅜	35⅜	..
36	36	1.92c	Rhine-West	100	36	36	36	..
48⅜	27¼	2.20	Rossia Ins	1000	30	27⅞	27⅞	28⅝
56⅛	45½	3.21	Royal Dutch	3600	45½	44⅞	44⅞	45⅝
			—S—					
122⅜	57¼	5	Safeway S	100	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅝
57¼	33¼	2¶	St Joseph	400	36	35¼	35¼	36
118⅞	76⅞	8	StL & SF	300	78	77	77	78
76¾	52⅛	..	StL SW	100	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	55
12½	4	..	Seabd AL	400	4	3⅛	4	4
14¼	7⅞	1.20	Seagrave	100	8	8	8	..
100⅝	56	2½¶	Sears oe	8600	62½	58½	58⅝	60¼
3½	1⅜	..	Seneca Cop	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
13⅛	5⅝	..	Servel	3000	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5½
32⅝	15	1	Sharon	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15
52	31⅛	1¶	Shattuck	400	34⅛	34⅜	30⅝	33
46⅜	39⅝	2.41	Shell Trans	40	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	..
25½	12	..	Shell Union	3700	12	11½	11½	12
106¼	86⅛	5.50	Shell Un pf	100	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
35	8⅝	..	Shubert Th	400	13⅛	11⅝	11⅝	13⅛
94⅞	20⅝	..	Simmons	600	22½	21	21	21
37	16	1.60	Simms et	100	16	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛
32	17	2¶	Sinclair	1300	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	17½
112¼	108	8	Sinclair pf	100	110½	110½	110½	..
42	25⅝	2	Skelly Oil	1800	25½	22½	23¼	26
99⅜	83	6	Skelly O pf ww	100	84¼	84¼	84¼	..
82	41½	7	Sloss Sh pf	300	54	53	54	..
8	3½	..	Snider	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
36⅜	15	..	Snider pf	20	54	54	54	17⅛
118	95½	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	100	112	112	112	112
72	52⅝	2	So Calif Ed	1500	55	54	55	54
9	3½	..	So Dairies B	100	5	5	5	5
127	108	6	So Pacific	400	112¼	110½	110⅜	112¼
30⅜	12⅛	2¶	So PR Sug	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
136⅜	75	8	So Railway	400	80	76¼	78	78⅛
101	90	5	So Ry pf	100	90½	90½	90½	..
45	33	2	Spalding	300	41	40	40	..
96	92	6	Spang Ch pf	10	93½	93½	93½	..
30½	13⅛	1	Sparks With	200	17⅛	16⅜	16⅝	17¾
85	71	7	Spear pf	100	78½	78½	78½	..
36½	14¾	..	Spicer Co	500	15	15	15	15⅛
52	10⅛	3	Spiegel May	300	12	11⅛	11⅛	..
114¼	110½	..	Sta Gas 7% pf	100	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
29⅞	17	1.50	Sta Brands	7500	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	18
129⅛	84⅛	3.50	Sta Gas	2600	92⅛	88⅛	88⅛	90⅛
67	61⅝	4	Sta Gas pf	400	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅞
106	98	5	Sta Oil Ex pf		105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
75	55⅛	2.50¶	Sta Oil Cal	2500	56⅛	55	55	57⅝
49	23½	2	Sta Oil Kan	200	24⅜	24	24	25
84⅞	58	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	76800	61⅞	59	58	60⅝
40⅝	27	1.60	Sta Oil NY	12400	29⅜	27	27	28
47⅜	27½	2¶	Starret Co	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	..
20½	8⅛	..	Sterling	200	8¼	8	8	8⅛
46	38	3	Ster cv pf	100	38	38	38	38
47	19⅛	2	St-Warner	1200	22⅛	21	21	21⅛
113⅛	70⅛	4	Stone & Web	1000	73⅝	70	70	71⅝
47½	25⅛	3	Studebaker	200	28⅛	26	26	27
1⅜	⅝	..	Sub Boat	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
70	50	1§	Sun Oil	300	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
108	102½	6	Sun Oil pf	200	107½	107½	107½	107½
9⅛	2	..	Super Oil	1200	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	2
45½	33	2½	Superheater	400	39½	38⅛	38⅛	39
13⅞	8⅛	1	Sweets Co	300	11	11	11	..
7	2⅜	..	Symington	400	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅜
17⅝	6⅛	..	Symington A	300	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞
			—T—					
26¼	15⅛	1.20¶	Telautograph	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
17	9⅛	1	Tenn Cop	700	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
60½	43⅞	3	Tex Co	40600	47⅛	43⅞	44⅛	47⅛
67⅝	48	4	Tex Gulf S	3800	56	54⅛	54⅛	54⅝
14⅛	7¼	..	Tex & P Coal	2000	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7½
32⅜	13⅞	..	Tex & P LT	9200	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞
36⅜	17⅝	1.60	Thatcher	1100	19⅛	18½	18½	19
48	40	3.60	Thatch cv pf	100	41½	41½	41½	..
32	24½	2.40	The Fair	200	24½	24½	24½	24½
26⅛	10	..	Thermoid	200	10⅝	10	10⅝	..
15⅛	6⅛	..	Third Ave	400	15	10	10	9⅛
46⅜	24½	..	Third Nat Inv	200	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	..
18⅜	7½	..	Thom Star	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	7⅜
39⅛	15⅛	2.40	Thomp Brod	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
94⅞	83	5	Tidewater pf	100	87	87	87	87
17⅜	10¼	.60	Tidewat As	18300	11⅛	10¼	10⅝	11
89⅜	78	6	Tidewat A pf	100	79	79	79	..
21¼	10⅞	.80	Timken-Det	900	11½	10⅞	11¼	11½
89⅛	55⅛	3	Timken	900	59⅝	58	58⅛	58⅝
25¾	19	1	Transamer	19000	20⅝	19⅝	20	20⅜
28⅝	10	1	Trans & W	1200	12	10	10	11½
20¼	9⅞	..	Tri-Cont	5700	11	10	10⅛	10⅛
41⅜	30½	2.50	Trico	300	34	34	34	34⅝
96½	89⅛	6	Tri-Cont pf	3700	95	95	95	95
37½	25	1.20§	Truscon S	100	26	26	26	26¼
31½	10	4	Twin City	500	11	10	11	..
			—U—					
138	83	5	Underwood	200	85½	84	84¼	85½
19⅛	9⅜	..	Un Bag & P	300	16⅛	15	16	16⅛
106⅝	60½	2.60	Un Carbide	17300	71⅝	66½	67	69
50	34⅛	2¶	Un Oil Calif	2200	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅜
242¾	200	10	Un Pacific	500	208⅛	207	207	209⅜
38½	25⅛	1.60	Un Tk Car	400	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝
99	40⅛	..	Uni Air T	37300	47⅝	40⅜	42¼	44⅝
77¾	56	3	Uni Air T pf	500	60	59	59	60½
58⅞	36	1.60	Uni Biscuit	400	42½	41⅝	42	41⅝
142	117	7	Uni Bisc pf	200	122¾	122½	122¾	123
30	19	..	Uni Bus Pub	10	19	19	19	..
84	40⅛	2	Unit Carbon	4300	44¼	40⅝	40⅝	42⅝
52	26⅞	.50	Unit Corp	39400	29⅜	26⅜	26⅜	28⅜
53½	46⅜	3	Unit Corp pf	900	51⅞	50⅞	50⅞	51⅛
58	41	7	Uni Dye pf	10	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	..
19⅞	4	..	Uni El Coal	1800	4⅞	4	4	4¾
105	77	4	Uni Fruit	7100	81	77	77	81⅛
49⅜	31¼	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	12600	34⅛	32⅜	32⅝	33⅛
104¼	97	5	Uni G Imp pf	200	104	104	104	103⅛
32⅞	22	2	Uni Piece Dye	300	24¼	23¼	[illegible]	23⅛
114	97	6½	Uni P Dye pf	110	107	106⅞	[illegible]	..
20⅜	9½	..	US Dist	400	9½	9½	9½	..
32⅞	13⅝	..	US & For Sec	2200	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝	15
103	39¼	3	US Freight	200	40¼	39½	39½	39¼
30⅝	13	2	US Hoffman	100	14½	14½	14½	..
139⅜	59	6¶	US Ind Alco	1200	66½	62	62	65⅛
15½	7⅛	..	US Leather	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
38¼	18½	2	US Pipe&Fd	2300	31¼	30	30	30¾
75½	41	5	US Realty	400	43⅝	42½	42½	43
35	14	..	US Rubber	1100	16	15⅛	15½	15
63⅞	29½	..	US Rub 1pf	1000	31	30½	30½	30½
36½	17½	..	US Smelt	400	20	19¼	19¼	20¾
198¾	151⅝	7	US Steel	75300	161⅛	156¼	156⅝	158¼
150	141	7	US Steel pf	1500	151⅛	150⅞	151	150⅛
9	2¾	..	Univ Pipe	500	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3½
45⅜	30	2b	Util P&Lt A	3600	3⅜	31⅜	31⅜	32⅜
			—V—					
7⅛	1½	..	Vadsco	600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
143¼	49⅝	3	Vanadium	69700	67⅞	60	60⅝	66¼
8⅞	3	..	Va-C Chem	400	3½	3	3¼	3⅝
34¼	21½	..	Va-C Ch 6%	300	22¾	21⅛	21⅛	22½
82⅜	75	7	Va-C Ch 7%	300	78	78	78	..
70¼	38	..	Va IC&C pf	160	70	70	70	70
156	60	4	Vulcan	280	68½	61⅛	61⅛	65
			—W—					
31¾	24¼	1.50	Waldorf	200	26⅛	25¼	26⅛	26
42⅜	20⅛	2	Walworth	300	21⅝	21	21¼	21⅞
54	21½	..	Ward Bk A	30	27⅝	27	27	..
15⅜	4⅛	..	Ward Bk B	200	8½	7	7	7
80¼	21	..	Warner Br A	43200	25¾	21	21¼	25
70¼	36½	2.20	Warner Br pf	200	47½	45	45	..
27	8⅞	..	Warner Quin	2500	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
63½	40⅛	3	Warren Br	2400	42⅝	41¼	41¼	42
56	50	3	Warren cv pf	60	53	51	53	..
43½	23¼	2	Warren F&P	1300	28½	28	28	..
29⅞	22½	2	Wesson O	500	30	25	25	24½
59½	50½	4	Wesson O pf	100	56½	56½	56½	56½
110	99	7	W Pen El A	60	108	108	108	..
104	97¼	6	W Pen El pf	30	102	101⅞	102¼	101
112½	105½	7	W Pen E 7%	60	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112
24⅛	9	..	Wn Dairy B	900	9	9	9	..
36	17⅝	..	Wn Md	4100	18⅞	17⅜	17⅜	18⅛
30½	16	..	Wn Pac	400	16	16	16	16⅞
53½	33½	..	Wn Pac pf	400	36	33½	33½	36
219⅜	150⅜	8	Wn Union	600	162	155	155	159¾
52	36⅜	2	Westg A B	600	38	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
201⅛	124⅛	5	Westg Elec	57400	136	128⅛	129	132
197⅜	126	5	Westg El pf	320	133	128⅛	128⅜	133¼
43⅜	29⅛	1	Weston In	200	29½	29⅛	29⅛	30½
36	33	2	Weston In A	100	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	..
59½	30	2	Westvaco	200	33½	33½	33½	..
43	27⅛	2	White Mot	800	30⅜	29¾	30	31
54⅞	36⅛	4§	Whi Rock	400	44½	44¼	44½	44½
21	11½	..	Wilcox Oil	200	11⅛	11⅛	11½	12¼
11	5	..	Willys-Over	900	5⅜	5	5⅛	5⅝
7¾	3⅛	..	Wilson	200	3¼	3	3	..
13	7⅛	..	Wilson	200	7¾	7½	7½	..
72⅝	51⅝	2.40	Woolworth	6700	62½	60	60	61
169	67¼	..	Wor Pump	4700	108⅛	98¼	99	105½
103	88	7	Wor Pump A	100	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	..
93	78	6	Wor Pump B	200	89⅛	89	89	87
81	67⅞	4	Wrigley	1100	69⅞	69	69	69½
			—Y—					
32⅝	12¾	..	Yel Truck	22900	15⅝	13⅛	13⅛	14¾
47	32¼	3	Young S&W	100	36	36	36	36
			—Z—					
16¾	5⅛	..	Zenith Radio	1300	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3	2¾@3

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35⅞c	36⅜c
Bar silver in London	16⅝d	16¾d
Bar gold in London	84s 11¾d	85s ¼d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$55,000,000	$560,000,000
Balances	32,000,000	128 000,000
F. R. bank credit	31,464,874	100.000.000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Amsterdam	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Philadelphia	3½	Helsingfors	6
Boston	3	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	6
San Francisco	3½	Oslo	4½
Athens	9	Paris	2½
Berne	2½	Riga	6
Berlin	4	Prague	4
Brussels	2½	Rome	5½
Bucharest	9	Sofia	10
Richmond	3½	Stockholm	3½
St. Louis	3½	Tokio	4.38
Dallas	3½	Vienna	5
Kansas City	3½	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅞	$4.85⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.86	4.86 1-16	4.8665
France—franc	.0392 9-16	.0392 9-16	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394¼	.1394	.139
Italy—lira	.0523¾	.0523¾	.0526
Germany—mark	.2381	.2381	.2381
Austria—schilling	.1412½	.1412½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0297	.0297	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2676½	.2676¾	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—drachma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4034	.4033	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750¾	.1752	.1749
Norway—krone	.2676	.2676½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122½	.1122⅞	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0850
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.1054	.1055	.193
Sweden—krona	.2686¼	.2686½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1940⅝	.1940	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177¼	.0177¼	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3237½	.3262½	....
Shanghai—tael	.3950	.4000	*
India—rupee	.3609	.3605	.3650
Japan—yen	.4950	.4950	.4984
Phil Islands—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stiments—dol	.5650	.5650	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3554	.3555	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1047	.1045	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1212½	.12135
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.3400	.3500	.40
Uruguay—peso	.8100	.8150	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00⅛	1.00⅛	1.00

*Par unsettled.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; influential shares at new bottom for movement; Pennsylvania and New York Central at year's lowest.

Bonds: Irregular; rails strong.

Curb: Weak; utilities and oils reach new 1930 lows.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; Dutch documents strong.

Cotton: Lower; southern hedge selling and weakness grains.

Sugar: Lower; easier spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; weakness Liverpool and increased German import duty.

Corn: Easy; good weather and disappointing cash markets.

Cattle: Lower.

Hogs: Lower.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
October	10.17	10.17	10.09	10.12	10.25
December	10.35	10.41	10.29	10.29	10.47
January	10.44	10.47	10.37	10.37	10.51
March	10.61	10.65	10.51	10.51	10.69
May	10.82	10.84	10.68	10.68	10.89
July	10.97	11.00	10.83	10.85	11.03

Spots 10.25, down 5 points. Tone at close quiet, steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	10.04b	10.04b	10.04b	10.04b	10.28
December	10.37	10.48	10.24	10.25	10.47
January	10.45	10.54	10.37	10.37	10.57
March	10.80	10.75	10.65	10.65	10.75
May	10.86	10.92	10.74	10.74	10.94

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	10.10	10.01	9.93	9.93	10.14
December	10.25	10.39	10.16	10.16	10.39
January	10.35	10.45	10.26	10.26	10.48
March	10.56	10.65	10.45	10.45	10.66
May	10.75	10.83	10.63	10.63	10.85

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	5.51	5.54	5.47	5.49	5.57
December	5.59	5.59	5.58	5.58	5.67
January	5.65	5.67	5.60	5.63	5.71
March	5.75	5.77	5.71	5.74	5.82
May	5.85	5.87	5.81	5.84	5.92
July	5.94	5.95	5.90	5.92	6.00

Spots 5.75, down 7 points. Tone at close steady. Sales, 7000 ;(American), 4000.

HYGRADE LAMP CO. ACTIVE

Hygrade Lamp Company's plant at Salem, Mass., is currently operating at capacity. It now has more employees than at any other time in its history. A seasonal increase in radio tube production usually occurs at this time of year. Output at present is in excess of 20,000 tubes daily, the largest on record.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 55¾. De Beers 7, Rand Mines 2⅞. Bar silver was 16⅝d. an ounce. Money was 1¾ per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three months were 2 to 2 1/16 per cent.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 12:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Sept. 29	Last Sept. 27
100	Am & Cont	17	17	17	..
1630	Am Found	8⅝	8	8⅛	8½
649	Am T&T	208¼	203¼	203⅛	205
200	Andes Pet	.45	.35	.35	.50
700	Ariz Com	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
627	Bos El	80	79	79	79
15	Bos El pf	88½	88½	88½	..
5	Bos El 1 pf	105	105	105	104
61	Bos El 2 pf	93	91	93	..
147	Bos & Alb	191¾	191¾	191¾	191¾
10	B&M A sta	76½	76½	76½	..
35	B&M B sta	116	116	116	..
21	Bos Prop	22½	22½	22½	..
365	Cal & Hec	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	..
520	Cop Range	7⅞	7⅝	7⅜	7⅞
700	Cred Alli	7¼	7	7¼	..
75	Cr C & Int	10	10	10	9¾
25	East SS	23½	23½	23½	23
975	E Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40	E G&Fuel	25	25	25	25
195	E G&F pf	97	96½	96½	97
30	E G&F prpf	85¼	85	85	85¼
5	E Mass pf	20½	20½	20½	..
50	E Mass A	5	5	5	6
73	Edison Elec	271	267	267	272
690	Em Asso	24½	24	24	24½
10	Gen Alloy	11½	11½	11½	..
25	Gen Sapital	40¼	40	40	40½
160	Globe	10	10	10	10
230	Ger Cr&In	17¼	17	17¼	..
200	Hardy	10	10	10	..
200	Hathway B	18½	18½	18½	19⅛
10	Island Crk	31½	31½	31½	..
200	Isle Royale	6	5⅞	6	5½
30	Jenk Tel	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	Loew's Theater	9	9	9	..
2950	Mass Util	7	6½	6½	7
190	Mohawk	22	22	22	21½
48	Nash	31	30½	30½	30½
17	NE Tel	142¾	142¾	142¾	..
40	Nipissing	1	1	1	..
855	No Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	Norw Worc	134½	134½	134½	..
20	Old Colony	142	142	142	..
100	Old Domin	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Pac Mills	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	..
50	Pocahontas	16	16	16	16
70	Pub til	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
185	uincy Min	10	9¾	9¾	10
10	St Mary Ld	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
285	Shawmut	15	14½	15	15
80	So Sur	10	10	10	10
19	Sull Mach	38	38	38	..
110	Un Twist D	24	23	23½	..
467	Uni Found	15	14⅞	15	15¼
66	Uni Shoe	62	61	61	61⅝
70	US&El Pow	10¼	9⅞	10	10¼
245	Util Eq pf	78¼	77¾	77¾	78
735	Util Hyd	8⅝	8¼	8½	8½
100	Utah Apex	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Venez M	3	3	3	..
10	Westfield	23½	23½	23½	..
	BONDS				
$1000	Amoskeag 6s	77	77	77	77
5000	E Mass 4½s	35	35	35	35
4000	E Mass 5s	38	38	38	38
2000	Int Hydro 6s	99	99	99	..
10000	PC Poc 7s	115½	114	114	115¼

A. O. SMITH CORP.

NEW YORK—A. O. Smith Corporation report for year ended July 31 compares:

	1930	1929
*Oper profit	$6,599,329	$9,175,247
Interest	251,680	266,625
Fed tax res	922,000	1,599,960
Net inc	5,425,649	7,308,962
Pfd divs	94,080	94,439
Com divs	1,000,000	600,000
Pf sink fd	.....	.....
Surplus	4,331,569	6,614,523

*After depreciation and amortization.

INTERNATIONAL CEMENT CORPORATION

Earnings of International Cement Corporation for the current fiscal and calendar year are estimated by Hayden, Stone & Co., the company's bankers, at between $7.25 and $7.50 a share on the 631,356 common shares, which compares with average share earnings of $7.10 in the seven years ended Dec. 31, 1929.

ESTIMATED PROFITS OF ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY FOR 1930

Gross profits of the Adams Express Company for the 1930 calendar year including profits already realized plus interest and dividends still to be received on the basis of present holdings, are expected to exceed $5,500,000.

This estimate will, of course, be qualified to the extent that it becomes feasible or advisable to take further profits in the remaining months of the year, or conversely, to effect tax savings through the establishment of possible losses in the portfolio at the year end.

Adams has senior capital outstanding to the amount of $17,944,370, comprised of $9,889,500 of 4 per cent bonds and $8,054,870 of 5 per cent preferred stock, while the equity is represented by 1,815,147 shares of common stock.

Total charges of this senior money are only $798,323 or 4.46 per cent annually, after the deduction of which there would be, on the basis of the above estimate, about $2.35 applicable to each share of common stock for the 1930 year, after taxes and expenses.

A net return of less than 1½ per cent on the present market value of Adams' total assets will cover all operating expenses, bond interest and preferred dividends, while a net return of approximately 5 per cent will yield income sufficient to cover all such charges, and, in addition, the $1.60 a share common dividend requirement for the full year.

An outstanding feature of the Adams Express Company is the fact that none of the managers receive any special compensation in connection with the company's activities. Further, there are no other classes of participating stock, nor are there outstanding options or conversion features of any kind.

It is understood that the present liquidation value of the common stock is several points above the current market price for the shares of about $24.

TREND OF PRICES STILL UNCERTAIN

Relative to commodity prices, the Harvard Economic Society states: "Until the second week in September, wholesale commodity prices had for some time given encouraging indications that a point of stabilization was being reached. Subsequently, however, fairly widespread declines have occurred which have lowered our weekly index considerably, but leave it above the low point of late July.

"Thus prices have not broken out of the range of fluctuation prevailing since that time, but, in view of recent declines, a conclusion that the stabilization of prices will take place at these levels is not yet justified."

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1930	1929
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE		
Aug. gross	$8,950,797	$11,597,887
Net oper inc	1,002,036	2,055,915
8 months' gross	76,539,405	88,683,359
Net oper inc	7,572,783	12,352,458
WESTERN MARYLAND		
Aug. gross	$1,535,710	$1,710,020
Net op inc	461,066	560,925
Surp aft chgs	184,948	331,608
8 months' gross	12,006,639	12,276,366
Net op inc	3,517,052	3,493,163
Surp aft chgs	1,315,127	1,625,116
WESTERN PACIFIC		
Aug gross	$1,628,577	$1,723,669
Net oper inc	367,144	281,503
Eight mos' gross	9,862,123	11,09[illegible]
Net oper inc	30,957	1,1[illegible]
BANGOR & AROOSTOOK		
Aug. gross	$382,946	$411,2[illegible]
Net ry oper income	*2,507	29,992
Net income	*69,283	*44,3[illegible]
8 mos gross	5,686,627	†5,00[illegible]
Net ry oper income	1,815,019	1,36[illegible]
Net income	1,092,921	77,156

*Deficit. †Includes $140,580 retroactive mail pay.

	1930	1929
BURLINGTON		
August gross	$13,929,233	$16,19[illegible]
Net oper income	3,590,898	4,234,[illegible]
8 mos gross	94,079,294	106,5[illegible]
Net oper income	18,472,303	22,90[illegible]
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN		
Aug. gross	$12,551,220	$15,040,0[illegible]
Net op inc	2,621,509	4,145,0[illegible]
8 mos gross	88,427,338	103,29[illegible]
Net op inc	10,303,667	18,5[illegible]
DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN		
August gross	$2,641,181	$3,115,303
Net op inc	648,601	770,352
*Surp af chgs	97,258	252,913
8 mos gross	18,608,746	21,295,028
Net op inc	3,821,276	4,888,233
*Def af chgs	463,784	†979,762

*After sinking fund on equipment notes refunding and improvement mortgage and general mortgage. †Surplus.

	1930	1929
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE		
Aug. gross	$1,213,228	$1,6[illegible]2,241
Net op inc	98,151	321,669
8 months' gross	10,125,617	12,138,479
Net oper inc	797,678	1,[illegible]
RUTLAND		
Aug. gross	$469,082	$595,184
Net oper inc	70,722	133,098
8 months' gross	3,564,955	4,134,111
Net oper inc	379,781	669,6[illegible]
ATLANTIC COAST LINE		
Aug gross	$3,781,879	$4,6[illegible]
Net oper def	230,471	*218,[illegible]
8 mos gross	43,690,320	51,6[illegible]
Net oper inc	5,343,540	10,6[illegible]

*Net income.

	1930	1929
ATCHISON		
Aug gross	$19,961,236	$2[illegible]
Net oper inc	5,749,712	[illegible]
8 mos gross	150,609,573	*17[illegible]
Net oper inc	24,208,291	[illegible]

*Includes $2,493,193 back mail pay.

	1930	1929
CLINCHFIELD R. R.		
Aug gross	$448,946	$5[illegible]
Net op inc	102,730	[illegible]
8 mos gross	4,079,354	4,[illegible]
Net op inc	1,266,968	1,[illegible]
TENNESSEE CENTRAL R. R.		
Aug gross	$26[illegible],764	$327,291
Net op inc	39,822	76,214
8 mos gross	2,061,838	2,207,767
Net op inc	233,483	319,099
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH		
Aug gross	$1,296,121	$1,595,602
Net oper inc	196,036	369,240
Eight mos' gross	10,343,495	11,786,649
Net oper inc	1,347,313	1,976,570
PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE		
Aug gross	$2,421,383	$3,275,351
Net oper inc	758,009	782,549
Eight mos' gross	19,411,824	23,290,593
Net oper inc	5,100,471	5,422,963
DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON		
Aug gross	$883,030	$1,414,919
Net oper inc	126,615	574,755
Eight mos' gross	7,813,392	10,396,441
Net oper inc	2,709,611	3,818,647

Public Utility Earnings

	1930	1929
AMERICAN STATES PUBLIC SERVICE CO.		
August gross	$177,041	$174,938
*Net after expenses	104,186	99,286
12 months gross	1,749,946	1,635,961
*Net after expenses	921,061	834,754

*Before interest, depreciation and federal taxes.

LOW PRICES FOR LAMBS

DENVER (AP)—The maximum price paid for lambs on the Denver market today, $5.60, was the lowest top price paid here since 1921, the United States Department of Agriculture Bureau announced.

REICHSBANK GOLD LOSSES

BERLIN—A large demand for foreign exchanges continues in Berlin. Since the elections the Reichsbank has lost R. M. 140,000,000 of gold and R. M. 200,000,000 of "devisen" or foreign exchange holdings.

STEEL TRADE EXPERIENCES IMPROVEMENT

Gains Slow but Nevertheless Are Visible—Pig Iron Brisk—Tin Plate Active

NEW YORK—The improvement in the steel industry continues slow, but is improvement none the less.

Steel operations have increased 3 per cent in a week to 61 per cent of capacity. It is possible, of course, that steel makers are building up surplus stocks, as is often the case at this time of year. However, in view of the uncertain business conditions it is more probable that increase in production reflects a corresponding gain in consumption.

Steel mills have so much idle capacity that it is not necessary to build up reserves.

Considering the fact that many commodities, such as rubber, sugar, cotton, copper and wheat, have recently hit new low prices for many years, if not in history, the steel market is behaving very well. In fact, the composite price of steel shows a slight gain for the week, largely because of higher prices on steel sheets.

It becomes evident that no extensive or formal price advances will materialize for fourth-quarter shipment. Instead, producers will be content to stiffen on prices, that is, refuse to make concessions and hold to formal price levels of the third quarter.

Price Weakness Noted

The iron and steel markets have not yet been purged from weakness. New low prices have been made in some pig iron districts. Alabama pig iron has sold at $11.50, furnace, for shipment to points remote from furnaces. Basic pig iron dropped $1 a ton in the valley district surrounding Pittsburgh, selling at $17 a ton on a transaction of 10,000 tons.

Orders for fabricated structural steel over the last two weeks have been under normal. However, there are 17 new inquiries involving 1000 tons or more each, which shows that the recession is only temporary. Two of the new inquiries call for 6000 tons each and two more for 5000 tons each.

Statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce reveal that structural steel sales during August were the lowest since April. However, sales of concrete reinforcing bars over the last week have exceeded 13,000 tons, the best total since the first week in May.

The annual rail buying movement, which usually starts in late August or early September, is still delayed. However, 13,000 tons of rails and 4000 tons of track accessories were recently purchased by the Delaware & Hudson, while the Pere Marquette is in the market for 13,000 tons of rails. The New Haven has ordered 2000 kegs of spikes from a Pittsburgh maker.

Pig Iron Market Brisk

Automobile production increased 15 per cent the third week of September, but this is regarded as a flurry rather than a definite gain. Here and there are much more encouraging reports of retail sales of cars.

Steel specifications generally have been improving. In some cases they are 15 per cent better than during August. Tin plate continues in very active demand, and makers work at 70 per cent of capacity. The Welsh makers reduced prices last week, but American quotations are unchanged at $5.25 a base box.

The pig iron market continues brisk, and, though the New York district is apparently the most active selling center of the country just now, other centers are by no means dormant. The large consumers of iron are buying more freely than the smaller ones.

One of the largest inquiries in the East involves 3000 tons for the Thatcher Furnace Company for delivery into the first quarter of next year. Inquiries for 5000 tons and 2000 tons are reported in the East.

Total pending inquiry along the Atlantic seaboard is fully 20,000 tons. Users of iron are working at somewhat higher rates. In the case of some foundries operations are 10 per cent higher than a month ago.

Copper and Tin Weak

Following the flurry in the steel scrap market a month ago prices have been unchanged, but that prices are holding steady is considered encouraging. Meanwhile supplies of steel in the hands of consumers are becoming very low.

Two of the major nonferrous metals, lead and zinc have been very steady in price, but two others, copper and tin, have been quite weak. Domestic copper sagged ¼c a pound during the week to 10¼c the lowest in price since 1896, whereas the lowest price in history was 9c a pound in 1894.

Tin has sold slightly above 29c a pound and corresponds with the low point of this year, which in turn was bottom since 1922. However, price at London dipped to lowest levels since 1914.

The export price of copper has continued at 10.80c a pound, c. i. f. European ports. Export sales fell off when the American price dipped below the export price.

Zinc prices hold at 4.25c a pound, East St. Louis. Lead sales at 6500 tons for the week have been the most active in two months. Makers of cables and pigments were the principal purchasers.

PESETA SLUMPS ON LABOR DIFFICULTIES

MADRID (AP)—New labor difficulties in Spain caused the peseta exchange to slump today. The price ranged around 9.45 to the dollar and 46.10 to the pound sterling, lowest in several weeks.

The establishment of a central foreign exchange committee in Madrid through which banks must buy or sell foreign money was said today not to have aided the situation. The committee has replied that as the method was established only recently, it has not had time to bear out the promises held for it.

Bankers have said the plan only slowed up the market, although speculation in Spain has been curbed. Others have held that speculation abroad has been increased, especially in London, where the central foreign exchange committee buys foreign currencies.

AM AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

Both common and preferred shares of the American Agricultural Chemical Corporation of Connecticut are being deposited at a satisfactory rate under the reorganization program, the management said. The expiration date for deposits is Nov. 1, but it was said the time will be extended if necessary. The plan is designed to put the company on a dividend-paying basis as soon as possible by eliminating capital impairment which otherwise would make this action impossible.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Bond	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	101½	101½
Adams Ex 4s	91¼	91¼
Alleghany 5s '49	99	98½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	102	102
Am For Pow 5s	87½	87½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103¾	103
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97	96½
Am Metals 5½s	96¾	96⅝
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	77	77
Am Smelting 5s '47	103	103
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103¼
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	158¼	158¼
Am T&T col 5s '46	105½	105½
Am T&T 5s '65	107¾	107¾
Am T&T sf 5s '60	107¼	107¼
Am Type Founders 6s '40	106⅝	106½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	108	107¾
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	78½	78⅛
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	92½	91½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	93½	93½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	78	78
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	96	95⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98¾	98
Atch T&SF 4½s	125⅛	125⅛
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	58	58
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102½	102
B&O 1st 4s '48	98	97½
B&O 4½s '33	101⅜	101¼
B&O 4½s cv	101	100
B&O 5s series D	104¾	104¾
B&O rfg 6s '95	109⅝	109¾
B&O 5s ct Swn div	106	106
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	92½	92½
Belding Hem 6s '36	85	85
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102½
Boston & Me 5s '67	103⅛	103⅛
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¾	101½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	96	95⅞
Bush Term con 5s '55	101	101
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	104¼	104¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '68	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Juyy	105⅜	105⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105¾	105⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	118¾	118¾
Can North sf 7s '40	112¼	112¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	90	89⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100⅞	100½
Can Pacific 5s '54	104¾	104½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	100	100
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	103	103
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	101⅜	101⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	97	97
Cen Pacific 5s '60	106¼	106
Cen Hudson Gas 5s	105½	105½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	44½	44
Ches & O 4½s B	102¼	102¼
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	103½	103½
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	59⅛	59
Chi Gt West 4s '59	74½	74¼
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	102¾	102¾
Chi M&StP 4¾s	101	101
Chi MStP&Pac adj 2000	50½	50⅛
Chi MStP&Pac 5s '75	88½	88¼
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	98⅞	98⅞
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	96	96
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99½	99¼
Chi R&P 4½s A	97½	97½
Chi RI& 4½s cv	98⅝	98⅝
Chi Ter Hau ¾ SE 5s '60	94¼	94¼
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	104¾	104¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	93	93
Chile Copper 5s '47	95¾	95
Cin Term 4½s	104¼	104
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Clev Un Term 5s '73	107⅛	107⅛
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110	110
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101⅜	100¼
Columbus Pow 4½s	98	98
Com Inc Trutt 5½s '49	96½	96½
Com Inc Trust 6s '48	102½	102¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	45	45
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Crown Cork & Shell 6s '42	101	101
Crown Zel 6s ww	96½	96
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '43 rcts	50⅛	50
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	62	62
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95½	95½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104½	104½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	100	100
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	95½	95
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '42	91¾	91½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103½	103½
Erie 5s '67	94¼	94
Erie gen lien	83⅞	83⅞
Erie gen '75s	94½	94½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	45	45
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	79½	79½
Gannett 6s '43	83	81
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103¼
Gen Pet 5s '40	102½	102½
Gen Pub Svs 5½s '39	98	97½
Gen Theater 6s	92⅞	92½
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	105¾	105½
Goodyear 5s '57	92½	92½
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	90	90
Gould Coupler 6s '40	71½	71½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	112⅜	112⅜
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	100¾	100¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	107⅝	107⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112	112
Green Bay & West deb B	26	26
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	103⅛	103⅛
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	101	101
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102⅜
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅞	105⅞
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	100⅞	100⅞
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101⅛	101⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	101⅛	101
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	74⅛	74⅛
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	74¼	74⅛
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	68	68
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	95½	95¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100⅛	100
Int Her Mar col 6s '41	101⅜	101⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	82	82
Int Paper 6s '55	80	80
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	86½	86½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	101⅛	101
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	96¾	96½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅜	100⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	76½	75½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	101	101
Louis Ark 5s	83½	83½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	37⅛	37⅛
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	57½	57½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94¼	94¼
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	102	102
Midvale Steel ccol 5s '36	102⅝	102½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	91½	91½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	97	97
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	91⅞	91⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	82	81⅝
Mo Pac 5s G '78	102½	102½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	107¾	107¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104⅞	104⅞
Montana Power 5s A '62	104⅜	104⅜
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	97⅛	96½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	57	57
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	101	100¾
N E T&T 4½s B '61	104	104
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85	85
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	103	103
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	109⅛	109
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107½	107½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	85	85
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	98⅛	98
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107½	107½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	102⅛	102⅛
NY City 4½s '36	107¾	107¾
NY Edison 5s '44	105⅛	105⅛
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114¼	114¼
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	97½	97½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	97	97
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	121¼	121¼
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	101⅛	101⅛
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	10½	10
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102¾	102¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	107
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	102½	102½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	92	92
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104⅛	104
Nor Am Ed 5s C	102	102
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	114½	114
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105⅞	105¾
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108	108
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	59	59
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95½	95
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¾	102¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104¼	104¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106⅝	106⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103⅜	103⅜
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102¾	102½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100½	100¼
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	83	83
Penn RR con 4s '48	98⅝	98½
Penn RR 4¼s D	100¼	100
Penn RR 4¾s '63	103	102⅞
Penn RR 5s '64	105¼	105⅛
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110½	110½
Pere Marquette 4½s	102¾	102¾
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	97	96¾
Phil Co 5s '67	103	102¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	86½	86½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	99	98½
Philippine Ry 4s '37	26½	25
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	106	106
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	111¼	111¼
Port Elec Pow 6s '47	105	105
Potr Gen Elec 5s '35	102¾	102⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	90½	98⅞
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	88⅞	88
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105⅛	105½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102¾	102¾
Pure Oil 5¼s '37	100	99¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	100	99½
Purity Baking 5s '48	97	97
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	95	95
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96½	96½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98¾	98½
Richfield Oil 6s	83	82¾
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	102	101¾
Rio G & W col 4s '49	90½	90½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	101	101
StL & SF 4s A '50	92	92
StL & SF 4½s '78	93¼	93
StL & SF 5s B '50	103⅛	103⅛
StL SW 1st 4s '89	91	91
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	110¾	110⅝
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108¾	108¾
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	96⅝	96⅜
Seabd AL con 6s '45	44⅛	43¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	37¼	37⅛
Shell Pipe 5s '52	97	97
Shell Union 5s '47	94½	94½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	96⅝	96
Shubert Theater 6s '42	39¾	39¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102¾	102¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	87¾	87¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103½	103⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104⅜	104⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅛	102⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96½	96
Smith A O 6½s '33	103½	103½
US Rubber 5s '47	82⅞	82⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102⅜	102
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103¾	103¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	91	91
Va Ry 5s '62	108¾	108⅝
Wabash 4½s '78	94⅝	94¼
Wabash 1st 5s '39	104⅛	104⅛
Wabash 5s B '76	101½	101½
Wabash 5½s '75	104¾	104¾
Walworth 6s '45	88	88
Warner 6s ww	98⅛	98⅛
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	77½	77
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104¼	104¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s	80	80
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104⅛	104⅛
West Shore 4s 2361	94	93⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	104⅞	104⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	88¼	87⅞
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102½	102½
Western Un 5s '51	105⅛	105⅛
Western Un 6½s '36	110¼	110
Western Un 5s '60	105	104¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	93¼	93
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	103⅛	103⅛
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	40	40
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅛	100⅛
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103
Youngstown Sheet 5s	104⅝	104⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Sep29	Last Sep27
3½s '47	101.4	101.10	101.4	101.10	101.4
1st 4¼s '47	102.11	102.11	102.8	102.10	102.8
4th 4¼s reg	103.13	103.15	103.12	103.14	103.12
US 3⅜s '43	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.5
US 4s '54	108.25	108.25	108.25	108.25	108.20

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Bond	High	Low
Abitibi PP 5s '53	85⅛	85⅛
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	66⅛	66½
Akershus 5s '63	96⅛	96¼
Antwerp 5s '58	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 5s '45	88⅜	88⅜
Argentine 5½s '62	90⅛	90
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96⅛	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	96¾	96
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	96⅜	96
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96¼	96⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	96⅜	96⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97	97
Australia 5s '57	84	84
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104	103¾
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	83	83
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	91	91
Batabian Pet 4½s '42	95⅜	95⅜
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	88¼	87¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104⅛	104⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108⅛	108⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114	114
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109	109
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅞	108⅝
Bergen (City) 6s '49	96⅛	96½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110⅝	110⅝
Berlin 6s '58	82⅝	82
Berlin 6½s '50	88	87½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	83	82½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	81	81
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	81	80½
Berlin Elec 6s	79	79
Bogota (City) 8s '45	94	94
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	65	65
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5	65
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	82½	81½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105	105
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	82½	81⅛
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	74½	74½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	73½	73¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	94¼	93⅜
Bremen 7s '35	100	100
Buenos Aires 6s '61	80¼	80¼
Bulgaria 7½s '68	82⅜	82⅜
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100¾	100¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105¾	105¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	86¼	86¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	85¾	85¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	99	99
Chilean Loan 7s	90	90
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	89	87⅜
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94⅛	94⅛
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100	99¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	78⅝	78⅝
Cordoba (City) 7s '37 ctf	90½	90½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	90½	90⅛
Cundi (Rep) 6s ½59	65¾	65¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	109¾
Danish Mun 8s A '46	100⅝	100⅝
Danish Mun 8s B '46	100⅝	100⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94⅜	94⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅞	101½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅜	104¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅞	98⅝
Duke Power 6s '66	105⅛	105½
Dutch El 6s '47	102⅛	102⅛
Estonia Bank 7s '67	74	74
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105¼	105¼
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	88¼	88¼
Finnish B 6½s '54	95	95
Frankfort 6½s	91	91
French Nat SS 7s '49	103⅜	103⅜
French (Rep) 7s '49	120¼	120⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅝	125½
German 7s '49	102⅞	102½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85	84¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s 50	85⅞	85¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	87¼	87¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	92⅛	92⅛
Greek 6s '68	87½	87⅜
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	96	95½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	82½	82½
Italy (King) 7s '51	96	95⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94½	94½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100⅜	100⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	82	81½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96½	96½
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	97⅛	97⅛
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	77½	77½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	84¼	83¾
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	99	99
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106⅛	106⅛
Norway Bank 5s '67	99⅜	99⅜
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅜	100
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅞	102½
Norway (King) 6s '43	104¾	104¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	104⅜	104⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¾	102½
Nuremberg 6s '52	81	81
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92½	92⅜
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99	99
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	96	95½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101¾	101¾
Peru 6s '60	60½	59½
Peru 7s '59	84¼	84¼
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	100	100
Poland 7s '47	83	82½
Poland 8s '50	87¾	87⅝
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104¼	104¼
Queensland (State) 6s '47	100	100
Queensland (State) 7s '41	103¼	102½
Rhine Main 7s '50	99	99
Rumania 7s	81	80¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	84	84
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	83	83
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100	100
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	87¾	87¾
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	94½	94½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	69⅛	67½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	95½	95¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	62	61
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	70¼	69¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	67⅞	67⅞
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	90	90
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	110	110
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	86½	86½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	82	82
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	91⅜	91⅜
Saxon State 6½s '46	83½	83½
Saxon State 7s '45	90	89⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	83	82¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	95¼	94½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	100⅛	100
Siemens 7s '35	100	100
Silesia Bk 6s '47	77	76⅞
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	106	106
Swiss Confed 8s '40	106	106
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	100⅛	100⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	93	93
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88¾	88⅝
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	68	68
Tyrol 7s '52	93	93
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100¾	100¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅜	105¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	81⅛	81
Unterelbe 6s '53	80	80
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	94	93
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	105	104¾
Vienna 6s '52	86⅝	86½
Warsaw 7s '58	70	70
Wurttemberg 7s '56	90	90
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98¼	98

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE CO.

PHILADELPHIA—Baldwin Locomotive shipments in September will approximate $3,000,000, or not much different from August output of $3,160,000. Manufacturing operations are being maintained at a steady uniform rate, and schedules provide for shipments of also about $3,000,000 in October. Although the company began September with unfilled orders sufficient to maintain shipments at $3,000,000 a month the balance of 1930, it is possible operations might slightly taper off the last two months of the year.

RECORD BULOVA WATCH YEAR

Arde Bulova, chairman of the Bulova Watch Company, said today that the company's earnings for the first nine months will equal or exceed those for the like period last year. The last annual report showed earnings of $5.04 a common share. "Based on the volume of unfilled orders on hand," he added, "there is every indication that this year's sales and earnings will be the best in the company's history."

COTTON PRICES LOWER

NEW YORK (AP)—A further decline in cotton under continued Southern hedging combined with liquidation and scattering pressure promoted by weakness in grain and stocks was held in check by covering and trade buying. This demand was supplied on comparatively slight bulges from early declines, however, and the mid-afternoon market was within a point or two of the lowest at net declines of 9 to 12 points.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON (AP)—The offerings at the wool sales amounted to 10,811 bales, of which 8500 were sold. Fine kinds were in quiet demand at current rates, but other offerings were slow and in buyers' favor. Medium scoured were frequently withdrawn owing to low bids. South Americans were also quiet and not all were sold. Punta Arena's best greasy crossbreds brought 12¾d.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY SURPLUS

Virginia Railway's surplus after charges for eight months ended Aug. 31 is equal, after dividend requirements on the 279,550 shares of 6 per cent preferred to $5.11 a share on the 312,715 shares of common, compared with $7.85 a share in the like period of 1929.

A Window in Wall Street

"SHORTS" AND "SHORTS"

A "short" in motion-picture terminology is quite different from a "short" in the stock market. Like business and pleasure, they should never be confused. A "short" in the market, as most people know, is one who sells stocks he does not own, in the hope that he may buy these stocks later at lower prices to fill his obligations. A "short" in motion pictures is one of those new-style skits offered in most "talkie" programs. This kind of "short" seems particularly popular in Europe. At least 119 of them are scheduled for production in the 1930-31 season.

A BIG SPENDER

One hundred million dollars a year—about $273,972 a day. That's spending. United States Steel Corporation spends close to $100,000,000 a year for new construction. The property of this company is said to be so extensive that it could not be duplicated. The building of railroads, steamship lines, steel plants, blast furnaces and other necessary units such as now exist under this corporation would take years, and it is considered doubtful if the raw materials necessary would be available. It is thought that underground deposits in the United States certainly would be insufficient. In addition to the $100,000,000 a year for new construction, United States Steel pays wage-earners substantially more than $400,000,000 a year.

TIRED OF WAITING

A long study could be written around the "why" of stock market behavior. One financial writer is explaining the market's recent behavior as due to "impatience" with the leisurely pace taken by trade revival.

THE WEATHER

Week's weather forecast (as announced from the observatories of conservative opinion): Uncertain. Some cloudiness in Wall Street skies due to mists left over from last week's storm. There may be a rainbow somewhere after the shower, but nobody seems to know at which end will be found the pot of gold. Prognosticators inclined to be careful are still giving advice to the effect that if you haven't anywhere to go but to the stock market, you had better stay home for a while.

FORTUNES AND THE FORTUNATE

If you simply must make a fortune, it is being said that there is no time like the present to begin. Careful investment in American business is expected to earn big rewards in the long run. The building of some important fortunes began in times of slow business, and on this fact there are many predicting an attractive future for funds that were not beguiled into the bull market of recent history.

LIGHT

Adequate light in the home is no longer a luxury, and a study just made of the cost of electric current shows that this form of lighting tends to become less and less expensive. For instance, the average income of wage earners and salaried people who are typical of the consumer demand for electric current has increased 117 per cent since 1914. The average home bill for electricity has increased only 31 per cent in the same period. These figures are given in the survey to show that the cost of light and power for appliances today takes a smaller percentage of income than in 1914. For this smaller proportion of income, the survey further points out, the consumer receives an amount of current 87 per cent larger than in 1914. And there was a day when even windows were such a luxury that only the very wealthy could afford them!

PROBLEMS VERSUS LEADERSHIP

Morale among the leaders—that counts anywhere. Right now it is being counted upon to overcome the problems facing the oil industry. Opinion on the outlook for oil is divided. Stock market sentiment is apprehensive. In last week's trading in the New York stock market it was evident that the oil shares were losing friends. But those engaged in the industry are cheerful. The behavior of the stock market seems to indicate that traders doubt the success of the coöperative movement among leaders in the oil industry. Outside the market, however, it is being pointed out that leaders of the industry have piloted it into a coöperative movement at a time when failure to coöperate would have resulted in widespread unemployment and difficulty. It is agreed that stocks of gasoline are too high. But the oil industry has improved its general statistical position. Furthermore, it is felt that any opinion that the coöperative movement in this industry can fail must be due to lack of recognition of the caliber of leadership in this field.

COMMODITY PRICES STILL SHRINKING

NEW YORK—Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this combination, and it is therefore placed at 100.

Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Purch. power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—January	93.3	107.2
February	92.7	107.9
March	90.8	110.2
April	90.6	110.4
May	88.6	112.8
June	86.4	115.7
July	83.7	119.5
August	83.2	120.2
Sept, wk end Sept 5	83.5	119.7
Sept, wk end Sept 12	83.4	119.8
Sept, wk end Sept 19	83.6	119.6
Sept, wk end Sept 26	83.1	120.4

DIVIDENDS

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada declared an extra dividend of $25, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Sierra Pacific Electric Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25c on the no-par value common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Canadian Power & Paper Investments, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½c on the $50 par 5 per cent cumulative convertible preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Foreign Power Securities Cor., Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent cumulative participating preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Foundation Co. of Canada declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25c on the common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Food Machinery Corporation declared an extra stock dividend of 1 per cent in common and the regular quartely dividend of 37½c on the common. The stock dividend is payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31, and the cash dividend Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Middle West Utilities declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent in common on the common and $1.50 or 3-80ths of a share of common on the convertible $6 preferred, both payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Empire Gas & Fuel Company declared the regular monthly dividends of 50 cents on the 6 per cent preferred, 54 1-6 cents on the 6½ per cent preferred, 58 1-3 cents on the 7 per cent preferred and 66 2-3 cents on the 8 per cent preferred, all payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

National Supply Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 5.

Continental Securities Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

New England Public Service Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividends, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30, as follows: $1.75 on $7 dividend series, $1.50 on $6 dividend series, $1.75 on adjustment series and $1.50 on $6 convertible stock.

ATCHISON'S TRAFFIC LOWER

W. B. Storey, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, said that the road showed decreases in every kind of traffic during August, and the month's gross revenue was disappointingly low. The road's operating expenses in August, he said, were the lowest for that month since the end of federal control. Wheat shipments are not anywhere near last year's figures, Mr. Storey said, and loadings are off in every direction with the exception of oil.

ACTIVITY ON INCREASE IN LEATHER TRADE

Market Reflects Seasonal Upturn in Demand for Footwear

A seasonal upturn in demand for footwear was reflected in the leather markets last week. Both sole and upper leather tanners reported sales as fairly active, and the week's business shows a gratifying increase when compared with September bookings of 1929.

The demand for upper leather is comparatively active, with prices trending toward strength. There is some shading, however, when quotations are subjected to the pressure of volume buyers.

Oak sole leather markets have been entertaining a steady run of inquirers during the last 10 days. Concerning prices, however, sellers and buyers are far apart. Tanners are quoting steer backs, tannery run, at 42c flat. Buyers are bidding 40 to 38c. Car lots of factory bends were booked out at 41c.

Philadelphia tanners, report sales as particularly active. Finder's bends prices are steadily held on heavy x selections at 65 to 63c, with A's at 60c, B's at 57c and C's at 55c. New York dealers are hindered by a mixed set of offerings. Scoured oak backs are generally quoted at 48 to 45c. Texas oak bends, X grade, are firm at 70c.

Offal Fairly Active

Oak offal, in the Boston market, is favored with a steady run of new business of fair proportions. Carlot sales are occasional, but such deals last week were made at the low price levels of two weeks ago. Rough double shoulders are quoted at 33c for top selections, with a regular run at 30c. Carlots of the better grade have been sold at 30c for the light and medium weights of standard tannage required for welting purposes. In the three big eastern markets standard bellies are listed at 23 to 20c. Philadelphia and New York dealers report an active demand. Heads are moving at 13 to 12c.

Union sole leather in the Boston market has not as yet manifested marked improvement in demand. Packer steer backs, tannery run, are listed at 31 to 40c. Philadelphia reports a slow but steady improvement in the call for standard tannages. Factory bends No. 2 grade are moving moderately at 50c. Packer steer backs, suitable for ladies' turn footwear, are selling at 42 to 41c. New York dealers report a smart interest in backs, both steer and cow backs, bringing 43 to 41c for lots of ordinary size. Heads are slow at 12 to 11c.

The Boston union offal market reports demand slow. Quotations are unchanged. Shoulders are held at 28 to 26c, bellies at 22 to 20c and heads at 12c.

Better Tone to Upper Leather

Reports from the upper leather markets are more encouraging. Calfskins in the eastern tanning districts are offered at a range of prices which attracts buyers, who have lately bought sizable lots, involving both light and plump skins. Full grains, chrome-tanned, smooth-finished skins are listed in the plump selections, B grade, at 44 to 40c, with C's at 40 to 36c and D's 34 to 30c.

Side upper leather has a firm undertone. Extreme-spread, chrome-tanned sides are quoted by the leading tanners in the B grade at 23 to 22c, with C's at 21c and D's at 20 to 18c, Larger spread sides, B grade, at 22 to 21c, with C's at 20 to 19c and D's at 18c. Kips are listed in the B grade at 27 to 25c, C's at 24c, D's at 22s. There is an easy trend to all prices when volume is involved in the bidding.

Splits in the Boston market are slow of sale, even at the new low prices. Heavy work shoe split is available at 15 to 14c. Slipper split, in colors, is quoted at 13c for No. 1, with seconds at 12 to 11c. Top grades of soft sole split are 14 to 13c.

Patent leather producers located in the Boston and Philadelphia districts report the demand as spotty. The more popular grades are standard tannages of chrome sides made from green hides, quoted in the B selection at 32 to 30c, with C's 28c and D's 26c. Combination tannages of prime selections are 18 to 16c.

Glazed kid tanners in the Boston district report many large deals under consideration, the lower grades of black skins predominating.

ACTIVITY MORE PRONOUNCED IN BUILDING TRADE

NEW YORK—Although the country experienced the low ebb of construction last month, activities in metropolitan area are showing a gain in contracts awarded and contemplated projects. The president of F. F. Dodge Corportion, told the Credit Association of the Building Trades of New York.

"Construction had been so rapid for several years preceding 1928," he said, "that practically all economists and statisticians were in accord in belief each year would be the last, that the shortage occasioned by the war had long since been made up. This opinion was general even as early as 1926, but the volume continued to mount each year until the recent collapse.

"We were confronted with new conditions that put to rout all previously accepted theories, and when we consider what may happen the next six months, or during 1931, we are not unmindful of many factors that might make our conclusions wrong. So far as the figures go, there appears to have been a slight upward trend the first three weeks of September. August held the low record, and the slight upturn following has lent some encouragement for the balance of the year.

"Some encouragement in the low ebb of country-wide construction in August is found in the record for the New York metropolitan area which shows a gain of 11 per cent over July of this year and 1 per cent over August, 1929. If this improvement in New York is maintained through September and October, there is much hope for the country at large, which has heretofore followed New York in its upward trend.

"The releasing of large volumes of public work and utilities has accounted for about one-third of the 1930 total to date."

TO INCREASE STOCK

The Merchants & Manufacturers Securities Company has called a special meeting for Oct. 18 to consider increasing the authorized prior preferred to 160,000 shares $3.50 no-par from 40,000 shares of 7 per cent $100 par value, the oustanding 20,000 shares of 7 per cent stock to be exchanged for 40,000 shares of $3.50 stock.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	Stock	High	Low	12:30
3	Air Invest vtc	3½	3½	3½
2	Allied Aviation	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Alum Co Am	202½	202½	202½
1	Alum Goods	18½	18½	18½
1	Am Capital P pf	70	70	70
9	Am Cities P&L B	14	13⅝	14
8	Am Com Pw A	19⅝	19¼	19¼
35	Am Cyan B	13¾	13¼	13¼
1	Am Dept St	4½	4½	4½
1	Am Equities	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
7	Am & Fgn Pow war	37⅞	37	37⅞
1	Am Gas & El	114¼	114¼	114¼
1	Am Invest war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4	Am Maracaibo	1½	1½	1½
4	Am Nat Gas	9⅞	9½	9½
26	Am Sup Power	19¾	19½	19½
1	Am Sup Pow pf	92	92	92
9	Am Ut&Gen B vtc	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
3	Anglo Chi C lt	22⅝	22¼	22¼
12	Appalach Gas	9	8⅝	9
1	Ark Nat Gas	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
16	Ark Nat Gas A	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
150	Asso G & E ctfs	97	97	97
10	Asso Gas & El A	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
8	Asso G & E deb rts	3¼	3¼	3¼
6	Asso Ray pf	50	48	48
1	Aut V M cv pr pt	9½	9½	9½
3	Avia Corp Am	42⅛	40⅝	40m
	B			
2	Bancom Corp	45	44⅛	45
2	Bliss E W	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2	Blue Ridge	7	7	7
1	Blue Ridge cvt pf	39	39	39
5	Braz Tr & Lt	34¼	34	34¼
1	Bridgeport Mach	3½	3⅛	3⅛
	C			
2	Cable & Wire B	⅝	⅝	⅝
6	CAM Co vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
18	Can Marc Wireless	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
2	Carib Syn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Cent At States vtc	3	3	3
4	Cent Pub Ser A (1¾R)	22	22	22
1	Cent & SW Ut pf 6%P	20	20	20
16	Cen States El (.40A)	20	19⅛	20
1	Centrif Pipe (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	Chain Strs Dev	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2	Chath Ph Al nv (½)	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Chesebro Mfg (SG)	131	131	131
96	Cities Service (.30A)	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
1	Cities Serv pf (6)	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
30	Colomb Syn	¼	¼	¼
4	Colum Oil & G vtc	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
92	Comwlth & So war	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
3	Cons Cop Min	2½	2⅛	2½
8	Cord Corp	6⅛	6¼	6½
45	Cosden Oil	13¼	10	12¼
10	Creole Pet	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3	Cuneo Press	32	31½	31½
2	Curtiss Wright war	1	1	1
	D			
1	Darby Pet	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
4	Deere & Co new	69⅝	67¼	69⅝
4	De Forest	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1	Detroit Aircraft	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2	Diamond Match n	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1	Diamond Match pf n	25	25	25
3	Doehler Die-Cast	9	9	9
1	Dresser Mfg A	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
2	Driver Harris	50	49⅞	49⅞
14	Duquesne Gas	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
1	Durant Mot	3	3	3
	E			
3	Eisler Elec	6½	6¼	6½
220	El Bond & Share	70¼	69	70¼
2	El Bond & Sh 5 pf	97½	97⅜	97½
1	El Pow Assoc	23	23	23
6	Electric Share	16¾	16	16
2	Empire Corp	5	5	5
1	Evans Wallo Lead	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
	F			
2	Fabrics Finish	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1	Fageol Mot	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7	Fokker Aircraft	12¾	12⅜	12¾
1	Ford Mot Can A	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
25	Ford Mot Ltd	17⅝	16¾	17
	G			
3	Gen Bak	2¼	2¼	2¼
6	Gen Bak pf	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜
15	Gen Elec Ltd rct	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
1	Gen Water Wks	25	25	25
1	Georgia Pow pf	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Globe Underwrit	10	10	10
1	Gold Seal Elec	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2	Golden Center Min	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
9	Goldman Sachs	15⅝	15½	15½
†50	Gt Alt & Pac nv	200	200	200
2	Grier Stores	5	5	5
1	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	106	106	106
	H			
1	Hall Lamp	8	8	8
2	Hap Candy St A	¾	¾	¾
1	Hazeltine	20	20	20
2	Hecla Min	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
*1	Holling Gold Min	6½	6½	6½
27	Houston Oil	13⅝	12¾	13⅝
22	Hudson Bay M && S	6¼	6	6
16	Humble Oil	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
	I			
56	Imp Oil Can	19¾	19⅛	19⅝
1	Impo Oil Can Reg	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
1	Indust Fin ctf	15	15	15
10	Ins Co Nor Am rts csh	2½	2½	2½
3	Ins Co Nor Am	60½	60¼	60½
3	Insurance Sec	10	10	10
1	Intercont Pet	½	½	½
1	Int Hydroelec war	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1	Internat Pet	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
12	Inter Util B	10¼	10	10
1	Inter Hosiery	5	5	5
1	Irving Air Ch	10	10	10
1	Irving Air Ch war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
	K			
1	Kobacker St	25	25	25
	L			
14	Leonard Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6	Lion Oil	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3	Loew's war	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1	Lone Star Gas	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
1	Long Is Light	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
	M			
1	MacMarr St	14	14	14
1	Mass Util Asso	6¾	6¾	6¾
3	Mavis Bott	⅞	¾	¾
3	Mayflow Assoc	54	54	54
1	Memphis Nat Gas	13	13	13
6	Metal & Min	11½	11¼	11½
2	Mid West St Util	23	22½	23
17	Mid West Util	26¼	25⅛	26¼
*2	Midland Steel new	16½	16½	16½
1	Miss R Fuel Bond rt	15	15	15
33	Mo Kans Pipe L	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝
6	Mo Kans P L B vtc	¾	¾	¾
6	Muntain Prod	8¾	8⅛	8¾
	N			
6	National Am Co	8	8	8
4	Nat Avia	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2	Nat Fam Stores	8½	7⅞	8½
4	Nat Investors	10	9¾	9¾
2	Nat P&Lgt 6% pf	103⅜	103¼	103¼
1	Nat Screen	23½	23½	23½
3	Nat Sug Ref N J	29⅛	29	29
1	New Bradford	2½	2½	2½
1	New Eng Pow pf	93	93	93
7	Newmont Min	80	80	80
20	Niag Hud P A War	3	2¾	2⅞
2	Niag Shares Md	10¾	10¾	10¾
5	Niles Bem Pond	27¼	27¼	27¼
1	Noma Elec	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
19	Noranda Mines	19⅞	19½	19⅞
1	Nor Am Match	30½	30½	30½
1	Nor European Oil	1	⅝	1⅛
3	Nor & Sou Am A	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
†60	North Sta P 6% pf	102	102	102
5	North States P A	151½	151	151½
	O			
1	Ohio Cop	⅝	⅝	⅝
	P			
1	Pac Pub Ser	26½	26½	26½
1	Pantepec Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5	Pramount Cab	4¼	4¼	4¼
15	Pennroad Corp	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
3	Pa Wat & Pow	71¼	71	71
2	Peo Lt Pow A	30	30	30
†50	Phila El Pow pf	104	104	104
2	Pitney owes	8½	8½	8½
1	Pow Sec Corp pf	99¼	99¾	99¾
3	Premier Gold	1/16	1/16	1/16
4	Prudential Invest	17⅛	17	17
13	Pub Util Hold	14	13⅝	13⅝
8	Pub Ut Hold war	2⅛	2¼	2¼
†20	Pug Sd Pow 5% pf	90	90	90
1	Pyrene	7½	7½	7½
	R			
18	Rainbow L Prod A	13⅞	13⅝	13¾
5	Rainbow L Prod B	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1	Reliance Manage	7½	7½	7½
5	Reybarn Inc	4	4	4
4	Reynolds Invest	3	3	3
3	Rossia Intl	4⅜	4¼	4¼
1	Ryan Cons	3	3	3
	S			
6	St Regis Paper	19¾	19⅝	19¾
5	Salt-Creek Prod	9½	9⅛	9⅛
1	Seaboard Util	5½	5½	5½
5	Segal Lock	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2	Selected Indust	5	4¾	4¾
1	Shattuck Denn	4	4	4
2	Shenandoah	8⅜	8 ⅞	8⅜
8	Sheenandoah pf	39⅞	39½	39⅞
1	Silica Gel ctf	13	13	13
4	Singer Ltd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
†10	Smith A O	161¼	161¼	161¼
4	Southern Corp	5⅝	5	5½
5	South Penn Oil	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
4	Southland Royalty	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1	Southwest Gas Ut	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1	Span & Gen rcts	⅞	⅞	⅞
7	Stand Mot	2⅜	2	2
35	Stand Oil Ind	46	45⅝	46
10	St Oil Ky	28	27⅝	28
†10	St Oil Ohio pf	118½	118½	118½
2	Starrett pf	34¼	34¼	34¼
3	Strauss (Nathan)	6	6	6
1	Strom Carlson	27	27	27
1	Stutz Mot Am	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	Sunray Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Swift & Co	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
	T			
7	Technicolor Inc	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
1	Transcont Air Tr	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Trans Lux D Pic A	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
	U			
1	Ungerleider Fin	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
2	Union Nat Gas Can	25½	25⅜	25½
1	United Carr Fast	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	United Corp war	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2	United Dry Dock	4½	4⅛	4⅛
28	Unit Founders	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
36	United Gas new	14	13⅞	13⅞
3	United Gas war	5⅛	5½	5½
22	Un Lt & Pow A	35	34¼	35
7	U S & Overseas	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛
1	U S Dairy Prod B	16	16	16
12	U S Elec Pow	10⅛	10	10⅛
1	U S Foil B	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1	US Gypsum	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
1	United Verde Ext	9	9	9
3	Util Pow & Lt	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
	V			
5	Vacuum Oil	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
3	Venezuelan Pet	1	⅝	1⅛
15	Vick Finance	7	7	7
	W			
2	Watson (JW) Co	2	2	2
1	West Air Express	32	32	32
15	Wil-Low Cafet	3⅝	4	4

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales	Bond	High	Low	12:30
4	Ala Pow 4½s '67	99½	99½	99½
6	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5	Am Comwlth Pw 6s '40	92½	92½	92½
10	Am G&E 5s 2028	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2	Am Roll M 5s '48	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5	Am Seat 6s '38	66	66	66
19	Appalach Gas 6s '45	100⅝	99⅞	99⅞
1	Appalach Gas 6s B '45	87	87	87
6	Appalach Pow 5s '56	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
10	Ark Pw&Lt 5s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
13	Asso Elec 4½s '53	92¼	92	92
6	Asso G&E 5½s '38	86	86	86
11	Asso G&E 5s '50 cvt	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1	Asso G&E 5½s '77	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
37	Asso G&E 5s '68	88¼	88¼	88¼
10	Asso G&E 4½s C '49	81¾	81¾	81¾
2	Asso Tel Ut 5½s C '44	95½	95	95
2	Calif Pack 5s '40	102	102	102
2	Cap Admin 5s A '53 xw	80½	80½	80½
13	Caterp Trac 5s '38	101⅞	101¾	101¾
5	Cen St El 5½s '54	80⅛	80	80
10	Cent St P&L 5½s '53	92	92	92
5	Chi Pneu Tool 5½s '42	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	Chi Dist El G C 4½s A	96¼	96¼	96¼
80	Cities Ser 5s '50	98⅝	98½	98⅝
12	Cities Ser Gas 5½s '42	87⅛	86	87
5	Cities Ser Pow 5½s '52	91	91	91
5	Cons G Balt 4½ H '70	103	103	103
46	Cont G & E 5s A '58	92½	92	92¼
2	Crucible Stl 5s '40	101½	101½	101½
1	Cudahy Pack 5s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	Det Int Brdg 7s '52	20	19½	19½
1	Dix G G 6½ A '37 ww	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	East Ut Inv 5s A '54	74¾	74	74
1	El P N G 6½ '43 ww	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
6	El P & L 5s '30 new	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2	Elec Pow & L 5s 2030	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
4	Emp O&R 5½s '42	87⅛	86½	87⅛
5	Fed Water 5½s '54	93	93	93
2	Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	90	90	90
5	Gat Pow 5s '56	98½	98½	98½
4	Geo Pow 5s '67	102	102	102
1	Glidden Co 5½s '35	96	96	96
11	Goodrich 6s '45	81	81	81
1	Goodyr T&R 5½s '31	100	100	100
2	Gulf St Ut 5s A '56	101½	101½	101½
6	Indn P&L 5s A 57	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
15	Inland Util 6s 34	98½	98½	98½
5	Insull Util I 6sB40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	Interl Pow S7sE57	98½	98½	98½
11	Int Sec Am 5s 47	80¼	80⅛	80⅛
6	Int Pow 5s 57	92½	92¼	92¼
3	Invest Co 5sA47ww	90	90	90
6	Inv Co 5s A47xw	81	80½	80½
2	Iowa-Neb L&P 5s 57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
10	Kelvinator 6s 36xw	92	92	92
4	Libby McN&L5s 42	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
3	Mass Gas 5½s 46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2	Miss R P 6s 44xw	100	100	100
15	Miss P&L 5s 57	98¾	98¾	98¾
15	Nathan Str 6s 38	60	59	59
1	Nat P&L 6s A 2026	108	108	108
13	Nat P&L 5s B 2030	94½	94⅜	94½
1	Nat Pub Serv 5s 78	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	New Eng G&E5s 48	91	91	91
1	NY For 5½s 48 ww	87	87	87
1	NYCSL 4½s 78 C	98¼	98¼	98¼
41	NY Pow & Lt 4½s '67	98	97⅞	98
10	Nor Ind P S 5s C '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Nor Stat Pow 6s '48A	103½	103½	103½
8	Nor Tex Ut 7s '35 ww	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Nor West Pw 6s '60	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Ohio Edison 5s '60	101½	101½	101½
13	Ohio Pow 4½s D '56	98½	98½	98½
2	Ontaria Pw 5½s '50	95½	95½	95½
80	Pac Gas & El 4½s E'57	98¾	98⅝	98¾
10	Pac Gas &E 4½s '60 F	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
1	Pac P&L 5s '55	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Pac W Oil 6½s '43 ww	95¾	95¾	95¾
2	Penn O Ed 6s '50 xw	104	104	104
1	Penn Oh Ed 5½s B'59	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Peo Lt & P 5s '79 ww	84½	84½	84½
40	Pitts C SL 4½s'77C	102⅝	102½	102⅝
5	Port G E 4½s '60	93¾	93¾	93¾
11	Pub Ser N Ill 4½sE'80	97½	97½	97½
2	Queensboro G5½sA'52	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	San Ant P S 5s B '58	100	100	100
4	Saxet Corp 6s A '45	99	99	99
2	Schulte R E 6s '35 xw	84½	84½	84½
5	Scripps 5½s '43	91	91	91
2	Shaw W&P 4½s A '67	98½	98½	98½
1	Shaw W&P 4½s B '68	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Shawsheene 7s '31	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
18	SEP&L 6s A 2025 xw	108	107¾	107¾
3	So Cal Ed 5s '51	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
16	So Cal Gas 5s '37	96	95¾	96
6	So Nat Gas 6s '44	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2	So Nat Gas 6s '44 xp	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
10	So'w G&E 5s A '57	99¼	98¾	99¼
2	So'w P&L 6s A 2022	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1	Staley Mfg 6s '42	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2	Stand G&E 6s '35	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	Stand G&E 6s '66	103¼	103¼	103¼
7	Stand P&L 6s '57	102¼	102	102
2	Swift & Co 5s '40	101	101	101
20	Tenn Pub S 5s '70	97¾	97¼	97¾
8	Tex El Serv 5s '60	100	99⅝	99⅝
3	Tex P&Lt 5s '56	101½	101½	101½
26	Tri Util 5s '79	85⅝	85¼	85¼
1	Ulen & Co 6s '44	91½	91½	91½
1	Union Elec 5s B '67	104½	104½	104½
2	Union Gulf 5s '50	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2	Un Lt & Ry 5½s '52	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
5	Un L&R 6s A '52	103⅝	103½	103½
2	US Rub 6½s '31	100	100	100
1	US Rub 6s '33	90	89	89
5	Utah Pow 4½s '44	97½	97½	97½
1	Valspar Corp 6s '40	87½	87½	87½
10	Van Sweringen 6s '35	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	Waldorf Ast 7s '54	89	89	89
1	West T Util 5s A '57	96¼	96¼	96¼

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	Bond	High	Low	12:30
7	Brisbane 6s '50	95¼	95¼	95¼
8	Bn Aires Pv 7½s'47	96	95⅛	96
1	Bn Aires Pv 7s '52	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1	Cauca Val 7s '48	71	71	71
1	Cent Gen Pw 6s'34	96	96	96
4	Com Privat Bk 5½s'37	85¾	85⅝	85⅝
2	Danzig Port 6½s '52	80	80	80
5	Europ El 6½s '65	79¼	79¼	79¼
5	Europ Mtg 7s C '67	84½	84½	84½
2	Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	100½	100½	100½
9	Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	87½	87½	87½
1	Hanover City 7s '39	95¾	95¾	95¾
13	Prussia FS 6½s '51	86⅛	81	86⅛
8	Prussia FS 6s '52	81	80⅝	80⅝
1	Ruhr Gas 6½s A '53	78	78	78
4	Ruhr Chm Wks 6s'48A	76¾	76½	76½
1	Saar Basin Con 7s'35	98½	98½	98½
2	Stinnes 7s '36 xw	79	79	79
5	Sydney NSW 5½s '55	86½	86½	86½
5	Terni Elec 6½s '53	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
2	Un Indust 6½s '41	82	82	82

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. A—Plus extra in stock. P—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. K—Paid so far this year. R—Cash or stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Sept 27	Last Sept 26
1650	Acme Steel	49	49	49	..
900	Art Metal Wks	7½	6¾	7	7½
800	As Tel Util	22¼	21¼	22	22⅞
100	Bastian-Bless	30	30	30	..
100	Brown Fence	21½	21½	21½	..
100	Butler Bros	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	9
200	Ceco Mfg	4	4	4	..
500	Cent Pub S A	23½	22⅝	22⅝	24⅝
600	Cent & S W Ut	20	20	20	..
200	Chi City pf	10½	10	10½	9½
3500	Chicago Corp	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10⅞
300	Chicago Inves	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	7
425	Common Edison	265	263	265	269
250	Cont Chicago	14	13¾	14	14
5400	Cord Corp	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅛
200	Gleaner C Har	26¾	26	26¾	26¾
450	Grt Lakes Air	5	5	5	..
650	Inland Util	21½	21¼	21½	21¾
4400	Insull Ut Inv	51⅛	50⅛	50⅝	50⅞
400	Kellogg Switch	5	5	5	4¾
1250	Lion Oil	16	13⅛	13⅛	16½
300	Mer & Mfr "A"	25	24⅝	25	25
14000	Mid Utilities	26⅛	25½	25⅞	26
150	Mid Ut pf	101½	100⅛	101½	101½
2000	Mo-Kan Pipe	14⅛	14	14	14⅝
250	Nat Ed Pwr A	26¼	26	26	26¼
400	Nat Sec Inv	11⅛	11	11⅝	11½
1550	N A Lt & Pwr	62⅝	62½	62½	62
350	Ross Gear	19½	19	19	20
450	Sangamo Elec	31	30	31	31
1000	Seab Ut Shares	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¼
350	St Dredge vc pf	20⅞	19½	20	20½
50	Swift & Co	29	29	29	29½
600	Swift Intl	32½	32	32¼	32⅝
350	Unit C Am pf	9	9	9	9⅜
550	U S Gypsum	39¼	38⅝	39	39
50	Utah Radio	5½	5⅛	5⅛	..
1900	Util & Ind	11⅞	11	11⅜	11⅞
200	Ut & Ind pf	22	22	22	..
200	Vortex Mfg	21½	21	21	22
200	Vortex Mfg A	25½	25½	25½	..

Total sales, 135,700.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Sept.29	Wk.Ago	Yr.Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.94¾	$1.02¾	$1.40¾
Corn, 3 yellow	.90⅛	1.07⅛	1.14⅞
Oats, 2 white	.47⅛	.46⅞	.61
Flour	4.80	5.05	6.90
Beef, family	30.00	31.00	29.50
Pork	32.50	32.50	30.50
Lard	.1135	.1250	.1160
Cotton, mid-up	.1025	.1060	.1875
Zinc	.0425	.0425	.0625
Iron	19.76	19.76	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.10¼@½	.10¼	.18
Tin	.2850	.2960	.4480
Rubber	.0800	.0800	.1940
Sugar	.0435	.0435	.0550
Lead	.0550	.0550	.0690
Print cloth	.0450	.0450	.0525

THE BOSTON CALL RATE REDUCED

Boston quick call rate has been reduced to 2½ per cent from 3 per cent.

44% LESS PRIOR OBLIGATIONS

Our comprehensive analysis shows the Associated Gas and Electric Company has only $34 of prior obligations for each $66 of parent company stocks, compared with a composite average of $61 for each $39 for 16 comparable companies.

This makes the earnings of the Associated Gas and Electric Company more directly applicable to its Bonds and increases the amount available for interest.

For a copy of the analysis, which also contains several other equally important factors, write for Folder I-363.

These bonds enjoy an active market.

General Utility Securities
Incorporated
61 Broadway New York

Prices LOW
Values HIGH
Income LARGE

FEDERATED CAPITAL

Preferred Shares have unusual safety, fine record of earnings and yield over 7%.

Common Shares yield over 8% and must advance in value with business improvement.

A Reinvestment Chart, showing just how and where $1,500 should become $5,000, mailed to any address without obligation.

V.A.SEARS&CO.
SEARS BLDG. BOSTON

7% DIVIDENDS
Under State Supervision

Full Paid, Non-Assessable Certificates. Secured by first mortgage on improved Port Worth City real estate—plus rigid State supervision and audit.

Issued in Units of $100.00 and Multiples of $100.00

Dividends Payable Semi-Annually.

Callable on 30 days' notice without withdrawal fees of any kind.

Write for Particulars.

Texas Central Building & Loan Ass'n.
505 Dan Waggoner Bldg., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Print Name....................
Address....................

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 59

A regular quarterly cash dividend for the three months' period ending September 30, 1930, equal to 2% of its par value (being at the rate of 8% per annum), will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on October 15, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1930. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary-Treasurer

San Francisco, California

HARTFORD, CONN.

TRAVELERS INS. CO. STOCK

Details upon request

Conning & Co.
50 LEWIS STREET

APPREHENSION OVER BUSINESS PROSPECTS CALLED EXAGGERATED

NEW YORK—The latest industrial reports by no means justify the exaggerated pessimism visible in some quarters, the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York states in the current issue of the Guaranty Survey.

The Survey says:

"There is nothing abnormal or unprecedented about the present situation. It is a perfectly natural reaction, such as has been witnessed many times in the past and will continue to recur at intervals as long as our economic organization is what it is. The return of the next wave of prosperity is as inevitable and certain as was the termination of the last wave. Slowly but surely, the forces that will bring about revival are at work.

"Thus far, there is no clear indication whether the slight advances in industrial operations and trade volumes have any significance, beyond the usual stimulus provided by the advent of the autumn season and the movement of the crops. It is recognized, of course, that some of the basic conditions necessary to immediate business recovery are still lacking.

"Although the automobile industry is operating at the lowest level reached so far during the current depression, except for the brief period in the summer when large plants were shut down entirely for alterations, output is being held very close to the rate of current demand, with marked benefit to the inventory situation.

"The latest reports of the weekly steel trade journals are the most optimistic in several months."

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK

Net income of $1,092,921 for Bangor & Aroostook for eight months ended Aug. 31, is equivalent, after preferred dividends for the period, to $6.56 a share on 141,792 shares of common, compared with $777,154 for the corresponding period last year, equal, after preferred dividends, to $4.33 a share figured on the same amount of stock.

RENEWAL RATE 1½ P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Reflecting the current abundance of money seeking employment, call loans renewed on the New York Stock Exchange at 1½ per cent today for the first time since July 7, 1915.

OIL FAVORITISM CHARGE DENIED BY SECRETARY

Every Step Being Taken to Recover Lands, Interior Department Says

WASHINGTON (AP)—A charge of favoritism toward large oil companies, leveled at Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, by Ralph S. Kelley, chief of the field division of the General Land Office at Denver, was characterized by Dr. Wilbur as "nonsense."

The Kelley accusation was contained in a letter announcing his resignation which the field man made public Sept. 28. Mr. Kelley asserted that in the last five years the large oil companies, "because of great political and other pressure brought to bear upon the Secretary," had received favorable consideration in spite of his urgings to the contrary. No change in this state of affairs, he said, had occurred since Dr. Wilbur took office with the Hoover Cabinet.

Public lands in Colorado hold an oil reserve containing petroleum valued now at more than $40,000,000,000, Mr. Kelley declared. "This is the huge prize," he said, "to which the large oil interests are endeavoring to secure titles by fraud and failure to comply with the United States mining law requirements. These oil interests are thoroughly organized and act concertedly in bringing pressure to bear upon the department to induce it to give them these valuable oil lands, to which they are not rightfully entitled.

"Among those in this combination are several of the very concerns whose fraudulent practices have so recently been exposed in the investigations and trials of former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, Harry Sinclair and others.

"In my opinion," he added, "the adjustment of the titles to these oil lands, in such manner that the rights of the public therein shall receive adequate protection transcends in importance any other matters pending before the Interior Department in many years."

Interior officials said every effort was being made to recover oil lands in Colorado in instances where local requirements had not been met. They said notices claiming forfeiture of more than 1,000,000 acres, some held by large oil concerns, had recently been posted on these lands. The Kelley letter, Dr. Wilbur added, had not been received at the department.

Churches to Issue Challenge to Wets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—An appeal to set aside Nov. 2 as Christian Citizenship Sunday is made by moderators and presidents of the leading Protestant denominations of the United States. In an article published in a recent issue of the Christian Herald, the group calls upon the public to observe the date as a challenge for the maintenance of prohibition, which, they believe, must be met at the polls next election day. The appeal in part, follows:

"The drive to destroy the Eighteenth Amendment and restore the regulated liquor traffic has assumed unprecedented proportions. That drive will not be turned back unless the Christian citizenship of the nation is aroused to turn it back at the polls.

"To the end, therefore, that the membership of our churches may squarely face their obligations as Christian citizens in the elections of Nov. 4, we join, herewith, to set aside Sunday, Nov. 2, as Christian Citizenship Sunday. We urge that, on that day, pastors and people consider together their electoral obligations, that in so far as is possible they pledge themselves to vote."

Canada Motor Trade Opposes Tariff Rise

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian Automobile Importers Association with capital invested of $33,500,000 has presented to the Government a brief expressing the opinion that an increase in the tariff on motorcars, or a change in the price basis for duty purposes, would bring hardships to importers without corresponding advantages to the industry.

In 1929, 20,571 more motorcars were produced in Canada than in 1928, but 314 less people were employed, and over $2,600,000 less paid in salaries, due to modern methods of manufacturing and assembly. Anything tending to disrupt the importers' business would throw many men out of employment, and the resulting disturbance to general business would be serious.

Approximately $9,800,000 was collected by the Government as duty on imported cars in 1929. How would the Government replace this revenue, it is asked? Duties which would interfere with importers' business would probably result in giving a few firms a monopoly of the industry. It is suggested that American owners of Canadian branch factories would be inconsiderate of Canadian consumers when they found themselves without competition from imported cars.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading

FOR SALE

FOR SALE at invoice price, exclusive millinery shop in middle western city of 85,000, best clientele, thriving business, no competition. Box X-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADIES, sell Modex full-fashioned, guaranteed silk hosiery to friends, neighbors, etc.; finest quality; mill prices; liberal commission, substantial earnings; repeat business; no stock to carry, sample outfit furnished. Write MODEX MILLS, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

WOMEN—Earn up to $7 daily; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; spare or full time; commission basis; free dresses to producers. JANALENE INC., Dept. 33 M4, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES AGENCY WANTED—Executive of company now liquidating offers specialized sales service for New York City and vicinity in mechanical or electrical line, radio or moving picture equipment. CHAS. T. SCHMITT, 15 Stanford Place, Montclair, N. J.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON	
107 Falmouth St.	Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK	
270 Madison Ave.	Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON	
2, Adelphi Terrace	Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS	
3 Avenue de l'Opera	Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE	
11, Via Magenta	Tel. 23.406
BERLIN	
59A Unter den Linden	Merkur 6323
PHILADELPHIA	
902 Fox Bldg.	Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO	
1058 McCormick Bldg.	Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND	
1499 Union Trust Bldg.	Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT	
3-101 General Motors Bldg.	Tel. Empire 2099
KANSAS CITY	
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.	Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO	
625 Market St.	Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES	
Van Nuys Bldg	Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE	
350 Skinner Bldg.	Tel. Main 3904
ST LOUIS	
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg.	Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON	
1022 Am. Bank Bldg.	Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Borah Blames War for Bad Business

BLACKFOOT, Ida.—The "present depression" in the opinion of Senator William E. Borah, is the "natural result of the World War," and thus becomes a reason for devotion to the task of securing permanent peace. His explanation of present conditions was addressed to 15,000 persons attending the eastern Idaho Fair Sept. 28.

"The greate costs of the war are not being realized," he said. Pointing out there were 3,000,000 unemployed in this country and 10,000,000 in the world, he said the depression led to disturbances in South America and that only a "reflex" was being felt in this country.

"The huge debt at the end of the war, both in human lives and in monetary costs, brought about increased taxes and took the money normally used for purchases," he said.

Safety First Issues Discussed in Quebec

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUEBEC—Safe roads are more important than good roads, but the problem of making roads safe rests with the users rather than the makers of roads, Arthur Gaboury, secretary of the Province of Quebec Safety League, told the seventeenth annual convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association here.

The association appointed a committee to devise ways and means of conducting an educational campaign of safety first education on highways comparable to the safety work carried on in industrial establishments.

P. Black, Minister of Highways of Nova Scotia, said all machinery used in road-making in Canada had to be imported and urged that the Dominion Government take measures to encourage the production of such machinery in Canada. J. E. Perrault, Quebec Minister of Highways, was elected president.

MORE PARKING ROOM URGED FOR NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Blame for this city's traffic congestion should be placed upon excessive bulks of buildings over large areas permitted in the present zoning laws, according to the regional plan of New York. Separate skyscrapers and small groups of them are exonerated in a report issued on Sept. 28. Property owners and merchants are declared to be the chief sufferers from the jamming of thoroughfares which they themselves cause by insisting upon overbuilding.

The regional plan suggests that property owners should be compelled to provide space within their property for parking and for loading and unloading merchandise. The construction of by-pass highways to eliminate through traffic from busy streets and the requirement of set backs from the street by stores which are responsible for an excessive amount of pedestrian traffic are also recommended.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Mrs. Katherine L. Rouzee, Washington, D. C.
Agnes A. Carton, Minneapolis, Minn.
Marie Iverson, St. Louis, Mo.
Lucy W. Mitchell, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Erwin W. Koopman, Kew Gardens, N. Y.
Erwin W. Koopman, Kew Gardens, N. Y.
Anne M. Cleveland, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Fay W. Place, Wellesley Farms, Mass.
William Oscar, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. William Oscar, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Mary H. Oliver, Washington D. C.

Sunday

Mrs. Lydia LaPlante, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Laura LaPlante Seiter, Los Angeles, Calif.
Albert R. Mitchell, Springfield, Mass.
C. R. Maddox, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. Charles R. Maddox, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. Carrie Franklin, New York City.
Walter Patterson, Kilmacolm, Glasgow.
Mrs. Charles Brandegee, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. F. E. W. Hayward, New York City.
E. W. Hayward, New York City.
Mrs. Myra Lord Twiss, Calais, Me.
Mrs. Pearl A. Chadwick, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
E. Chadwick, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Charles Chadwick, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Mrs. W. E. Martin, Lincoln, Nebraska.
W. E. Martin, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Mrs. W. Ray Fenton, Torrington, Conn.
Mrs. George R. Wakefield, Spencer, Mas.
Mrs. F. Weidenmille, Leicester, Mass.
Blanche W. Deremo, Miami, Fla.
A. H. Deremo, Miami, Fla.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 30

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Raising Junior" (Wheatena—WJZ). Young parents bringing up their first born. 6.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

New England stories (Standard—WEAF Chain). Soconyland sketches. 7:30.

"Adventures of Polly Preston" (WJZ). The "Maharajah's emeralds." 7:45.

"Big Guns" (WJZ Chain). Serial war story on new day and time schedule. 8:30.

Blackout sketches (CBS). "Blackout"—darkening the house to emphasize the point of a joke or to let one blush conveniently, a device employed by high-powered revues. 9.

Premiere of "Death Valley Days" (Pacific Coast Borax—WJZ Chain). The interesting history behind the noted "20-mule team" package. John White, "Lonesome Cowboy," will contribute. Josef Bonime, well-known pianist, conducts orchestra. 9:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). "Out of the Woods." 10.

"Peewee and Windy" (WEAF Chain). Adventures of two sailors.

"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Radio poking fun at itself. 10:30.

Talks

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45, 11:45.

"Laws That Safeguard Society" (WEAF—T). Dean Gleason L. Archer's fundamental law series. 7:15.

Walter Winchell and Guest Artist (Wise—WABC. Mr. Winchell talks to the mike instead of himself. 7:30.

"Early Book Worm" (CBS—T). Book reviews and special contest details by Alexander Woollcott, noted raconteur, writer, editor, critic. 7:45.

Department of Superintendence, National Education Association (WEAF Chain). Four outstanding figures from the field of education. Object, establishment of million dollar fund trust for furtherance of educational research. 8.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Strauss—CBS). 8:30.

Heywood Broun, columnist (CBS—T). 11:15.

Vocal and Instrumental

Charles Premmac, tenor; Premier Symphony Orchestra (Leggett—CBS). Surprise guest artists. 8:45.

"Salute to Houston" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Chorus and orchestra from KDKA. 10.

"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Soprano soloist and salon orchestra. 10.

Jerry "Close-Up" Madison; Jesse Crawford, organist; orchestra; presentation; soloists (Paramount Publix—CBS—T). Letters reveal Mr. Madison as rapidly becoming the feature of the "Radio Playhouse" period. 10:15.

"Songs of the Season" (WEAF Chain). 10:30.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Women's trio and strings. 11:30.

Rhythmic Music

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Popular hour from west coast by girls' trio; Clarence Hayes, tenor; Hawaiian trio; orchestra, direction of Mahlon Merrick. 4.

Emerson Gill and his orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 7:15.

Wayne King and his orchestra; male quartet (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Football music, ballads by quartet; saxophone solo; "Milenburg Joys," by orchestra, to close. 8.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble (CBS). Popular ballads by two well-known stage people. 8.

Coon-Sanders' Orchestra (Florsheim—WEAF Chain). "Darktown Strutters" out of a list of favorites. 8:30. Anson Weeks and his orchestra. NBC Pacific. 9.

Teh Music (Johnson—WJZ Chain). Popular sentimental review featuring Vee Lawnhurst singing at the piano; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; orchestra.

Happy Wonder Bakers (Continental—WEAF—T). Contemporary popular music, and review, best feature of which is a Cohan medley. Male trio, violin quartet and orchestra. 9:30.

Vincent Lopez' St. Regis Orchestra; Don Bigelow's Park Central Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11, 12.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Light classical program. 6:05.

Savannah Liners Orchestra (WJZ, WBZ). Light classical and popular. 6:15.

Eveready Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (National Carbon—WEAF—T). 9.

Philco Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor; Alexander Semmler, pianist (Philadelphia—CBS). All-American program, interesting bits of which are an "Overture on Negro Themes," by James P. Dunn; "Deep River," in Barlow orchestration; movement from MacDowell's "Concerto, No. 5," by soloist; premiere of Ernest Schelling's "Morocco Suite." 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Familiar classics. 11.

Recitals

Morgan Trio (WEAF—T). Brahms, Chopin and French composers, by harp, violin and piano, in ensemble and solo. 7:05.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One-man show. 7:30.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of hill billy music. 7.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:45 New England Governors' Conference, State House.
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News Exchange.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 WEEI Organist, Del Castello.
6:50 "National Convention, American Legion," Thomas F. Quinn.
7:00 New England Coke Dinner Music.
7:30 NBC, Colonial Beaconlights—Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" Cartoonist.
8:00 Kussell Songsters.
8:15 Quincy Oil Companions.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; male quartet; orchestra, direction of Harry Horlick.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Family Party; soloist; Brigadiers Male Quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Moonshine and Honeysuckle": sketch.
10:30 NBC, Sign of the Shell; Wendell Hall, Ray Perkins, soloists; orchestra direction of Art Kassel.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Bud Peters and Jack Francis; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—String ensemble.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; Plymouth Contest.
6:00 Time; Weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 Sallinger's Vagabonds: Sid Reinherz and Ray Sinatra, piano duo.
6:30 McCoy Boys; male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Topics in Brief, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters, male trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Plymouth Contest.
8:00 Musical program.
8:15 "Mac and Al": recorded vocal duo.
8:30 "Famous Fortunes": sketch.
8:45 Edward McHugh, baritone.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; soloists; piano duo.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks": sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson program Rochester Civic Orchestra; violin soloist.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 Time; weather; baseball; Digest, temperature.
11:09 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 CBS, "My Bookhouse Story Time": children's story.
5:45 Legal Stampers Orchestra; time.
6:00 La Lasine Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Wilbar's Shoe Show: orchestra.
6:30 The Ambassadors Orchestra.
6:45 Shepard Stores Melodists.
7:00 Casa Loma Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Forhan's program.
7:45 Studio orchestra.
8:00 Seth Parker Singing School.
8:30 CBS, "Mardi Gras": soloist; girls trio; male quartet; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Minneapolis-Honeywell Symphony Hour: Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris": male quartet; orchestra; master of ceremonies.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; male quartet.
10:30 CBS, "Grand Opera Miniature": "The Magic Flute"; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun, columnist.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Asbury Park Casino Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:45 News; baseball scores.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:15 Studio Program.
6:30 Organ recital; temperature.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music.
7:30 Billy Dooley's Westminster Roof Garden Orchestra; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems" musicale.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12 Noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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George H. Knox, Easthampton, senior in the school of business administration, was elected president of the Northeastern University day division student council. This office is regarded as one of the highest college honors. George D. Crocker, Quincy, school of engineering senior, and Vernon D. O'Neill, Cumberland, Md., B.A. senior, were chosen vice-president and secretary respectively.

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(Continued)

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Advertisement under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AGENCIES WANTED

VERY experienced smart business woman wishes European Agency or buyership in London, for American firm; any fashion or art goods, etc.; willing to cross for discussion. Box M-353, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Kelvin 8289.)

LONDON, HYDE PARK, 73 Oxford Terrace, W. 2—High-class guest house for ladies; terms 30/- per week with board; or bed and breakfast, terms arranged. Phone Paddington 7732.

QUANTOCK HOUSE
Guest House for Professional Women
LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fires, partial board, good cuisine; excellent tube & bus service; from 2 gns. MISS COOMBS, 17 Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2630.

SUNNY WORTHING—Clear View Hotel (unlicensed) facing sea, opposite pier and two minutes bandstand; hot & cold water, telephone and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent catering; guests' requirements studied. Apply for Tariff.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LONDON—For sale, residential hotel, West End Square; well furnished throughout; owners retiring after 18 years' successful occupancy; 22 years' lease to run. For particulars apply Box M-301, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PARTNERSHIP of long standing in large London Firm of Engineers & Merchants has been voluntarily relinquished by Advertiser to seek his right place in other environment of similar activity. 25 years' sound commercial & administrative experience. Early steel works apprenticeship and Cambridge University. Opportunity is sought to fill position of trust and full responsibility in an established mercantile or engineering commercial enterprise. Correspondence invited with Principals or their solicitors. Box M-326, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0486.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study and for those needing rest and experienced care. Write or phone MISS BRANFORD, MISS M. ARMSTRONG, 119 Lansdowne Rd., W. 11 (near Kensington Park Rd.). Park 3140.

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MME. S. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W.1.
Tel. Welbeck 6423 Agent for Kickernick

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

WHAT ARE YOUR NEEDS?
The Service Bureau, 139A Kensington High St. London, W. 8
WILL SUPPLY THEM
Phone or call for Nurses, Governesses, Accommodation, etc. Kelvin 9317

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HOVE—Sea front, glorious view; small modern flats. Those requiring rest & study. From £36 unfurnished. Box K-2486, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Upper Tooting, Flat 2—Large, pleasant rooms & fitted kitchenette offices; excellent travelling facilities; good district; 25/-. MARKHAM, 14 Terrapin Road, S. W. 17, Station Balham.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

COZY STOVE No. 10a, dark green majolica enamel, in good condition; 7 gns.; view by appointment. Tel. Chiswick 0083 (London).

HOUSES TO LET

LAKE DISTRICT, KENDAL — Studio bungalow suitable for 2 or 3 people; bath & indoor sanitation; garage; part of a large kitchen garden. Apply MRS. GANDY, Hyning, Nr. Kendal. Westmorland

Near ALDERSHOT—From October; exceptionally well-furnished cottage, every modern convenience; garage, large garden. Box M-335, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POLPERRO, CORNWALL—Furnished cottage to let, 12/6 weekly, 6 months or more; facing sea, sheltered; also building plots from £50 per plot; stamp. MRS. M. J. MILLS, Millerest, Polperro.

INCOME TAX SERVICE

IF you have any difficulty with your income tax or require your books written up or audited, write or phone ANTELL & SON, 35 Beauchamp Place, London, S. W. 3. (Sloane 3556.)

MOTORCARS

REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, Automobile Engineers, 39 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1. Sloane 3648—Cars of all makes supplied, new or second-hand; accessories, tyres, insurance, shipping, house lighting sets and wireless; cars for hire.

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LONDON, West Kensington—A comfortable and jolly home is offered a boy or young man working or studying in London; own bcrm, 9, 17 and 20 years; moderate terms. Box M-340, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2

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LONDON—Quiet, comfortable post vacant for good experienced cook; house parlourmaid kept; two in family; own bedroom; £48-£50. Phone Park 8347. Write Box K-1784, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

ACCOUNTING, cost accounting, organising, etc.; advertiser desires position of trust, any suitable capacity; excellent experience and testimonials. Box M-350, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

AS MANAGER, secretary or works representative in London; gentleman; good education and business experience. Box M-352, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CAPABLE furnishing buyer desires position; many years sound experience in good class trade. E. K. SMITH, 129 Goldhurst Terrace, Hampstead, London, N. W. 6.

CLERK, knowledge of bookkeeping & general office work requires situation. DICKENS, 15 St. John's Wood Terrace, London, N. W. 8.

EDUCATED young lady offers her services as secretary, expert shorthand-typist, knowledge of French; literary; excellent references. Write Box M-346, The Christian Science Monitor 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EX-SORTER general post office, age 29, requires post home or abroad. RYDER, 14 Lysons Walk, London, S. W. 15.

SECRETARIAL POSITION (London) desired by young lady; matriculation, bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, etc. Box M-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TO ALUMINUM FOUNDERS—Advertiser offers sound technical knowledge, proved publicity ability and a trained mind for management; university education; age 36; first-class references. BM/PTBD, London, W. C. 1.

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RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

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LONDON—Two bed & breakfast guests wanted (gentlemen); private house close District Railway; City ½ an hour, trains every 5 minutes; comfortable bed-sitting rooms; other meals by arrangement. MRS. BRIDD, 50 Cuthill Road, Ealing Common, W. 5. Phone Ealing 5437.

ROOMS TO LET

GENTLEFOLK—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS—Food and service optional. Queen's Gate, London. Kelvin 8048. Box K-1932, The Christian Science Monitor 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Kensington, close to Christian Science church—To let for few months, studio bed sitting room or office, entrance floor, sunny aspect, quiet, good neighborhood, comfortably furnished, moderate rent including service, light, bath, telephone. Box M-52, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, St. John's Wood—Well furnished bed sitting room, divan, bath; inclusive 25/- week; meals can be had; lady preferred; every home comfort. Box M-347, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Comfortable, furnished bed-sitting rooms, 1 single, 1 double, all conveniences; newly decorated; use of garden; quiet home; moderate terms for business people. 14 Elms Ave., Shirehall Park, N. W. 4. Convenient bus & Brent & Hendon Stations.

LONDON, HANWELL, W.—Two unfurnished rooms in quiet house, one as kitchenette, with gas & electric light; suit business person. Apply SUCH, 7 Cantley Road, Hanwell, W. 7.

LONDON—Furnished bed-sitting rooms from 30/- including baths and service. Meals optional. Park 9242. 137, Inverness Terrace, W. 2.

LONDON—Large furnished room suit two business girls; part board; use of bath. MRS. ATKINSON, 148 Adelaide Road, N. W. 3.

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LONDON, SLOANE SQUARE—To let, small charmingly furnished service flat, every convenience; 6 months or longer. Box M-351, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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Lessons in Singing, Pianoforte Playing and Musicianship
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(& London Studio)

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LONDON

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LONDON

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One Minute Biographies

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Where: Greece.

When: Fourth century B. C.

Why famous: The greatest Attic sculptor of that period which followed the full flowering of the arts in the fifth century B. C. Few facts or dates cluster about his name. It is true that Pliny uses the date 364 B. C. in writing of Praxiteles; and historians now generally accept that as the date of the completion of one of his finest works. There is no portrait of the sculptor in existence. The man, one might protest, has been lost in the shadows of antiquity; yet the vital part of him survives in his art.

Among the chief of his works rank the Cnidian Aphrodite, the Satyr and the Hermes. The Aphrodite, standing in the temple of Cnidus, was the goal of many a pilgrimage of the beauty-loving Greeks. The Vatican Aphrodite is a copy of it. As for the "Capitoline Faun" at Rome, it was the subject of Hawthorne's romance, "The Marble Faun." A mere glance at the Hermes, which is reproduced above, suffices to convince one that the statue is a masterpiece among masterpieces. The child, perhaps, is not altogether lifelike; but the god himself is an ideal Greek concept of human strength and beauty. This precious relic came to light only as recently as 1877, having been unearthed by some German excavators at work at Olympia. The Hermes is the one work by Praxiteles the originality of which is undisputed.

That there is still the possibility of finding more authentic examples of the chisel of Praxiteles was just evidenced at Butrinto, in Albania, where in the acropolis there was uncovered a beautiful female head, which has been called the "Goddess of Butrinto," and presented by the Albanian King to Premier Mussolini. Some believe it to have been by the hand of the master.

Praxiteles, it appears, preferred to depict human beings or the less dignified of the Greek deities. There is about his work less of majesty and reverence than of grace and charm. Praxiteles, with his delicacy, his fellow-sculptor Scopas, with his expression of emotion—these two, it is often asserted, laid the foundations for the development of the art of sculpture in the ages to come.

"Cheer up," says the Soda Clerk. "No matter what you serve people, be sure to mix in joy and zest."

A Word a Day

Disciple

In a broad sense, a "disciple" is a learner, a scholar, one who receives instruction from another; but if this were as far as the word went it would be superfluous, for we already have "pupil" and "student." There is, however, a very definite sense conveyed by our word: the "disciple" has learned to believe in the truth of the doctrines of his teacher. (Because of the influence of the Biblical use of the word it is perhaps just as well that some caution be used in applying this word to the followers of anyone other than the Master.)

Disciple comes to us from the Latin *discipulus*, "learner," from *discere*, "to learn."

Dis-ci'-ple is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled di-si'-p'l in which the first i is as in it, second as in ice.

"Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed on him, If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

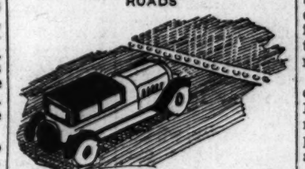
THOSE who bring sunshine into the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves.—SIR J. M. BARRIE.

Odds and Ends

Quoits

The game of quoits, which probably had its origin in the discus throwing of ancient Greece, dates back in England to the beginning of the fifteenth century.

LIGHTED STRIP FOR ENGLISH ROADS



A new traffic device recently put into use in England is said to stop effectively any motorist who might pass the usual red signal. It consists of a string of traffic lights with heavy lenses flush with the pavement.

Indian Sign Language

A permanent film record is to be made of the sign language of the American Indian tribes. Through this language Indians speaking 300 different dialects are able to converse with each other.

Gothic

The term Gothic applied to architecture was once an expression of contempt, the adherents of the classical school considering the pointed arch barbarous and therefore representative of the barbarian Goths.

Freight Train Radio

Through the use of the radio telephone, an engineer on a freight train is able to keep in communication with the conductor and brakeman, even though separated by a mile of freight cars.

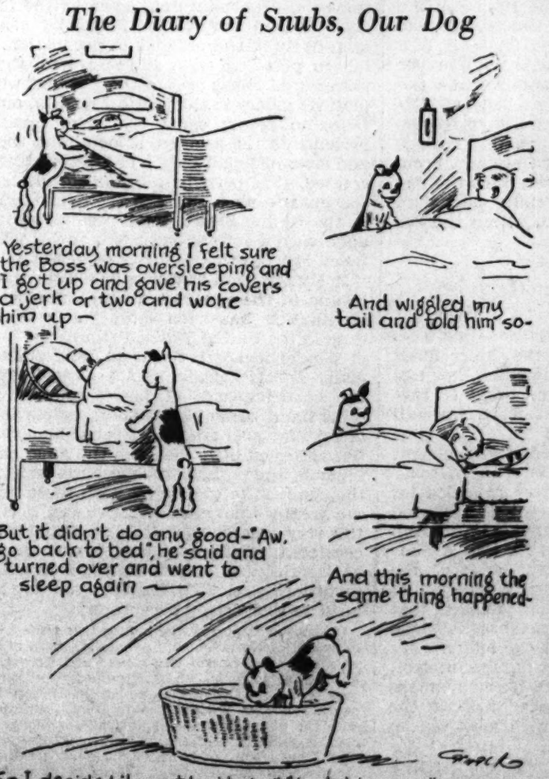
Tax Cutting

The carts with two large wheels used in France came into vogue when a tax was placed on wheels, the peasants devising this means of cutting their tax in half.

Huge Hangar

The world's largest airship construction hangar at Akron, O., is 1175 feet long, 325 feet wide and 201 feet high.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Yesterday morning I felt sure the Boss was oversleeping and I got up and gave his covers a jerk or two and woke him up—
And wiggled my tail and told him so-
But it didn't do any good—"Aw, go back to bed", he said and turned over and went to sleep again—
And this morning the same thing happened-
So I decided it must be that of daylight saving business again, and I didn't do a thing but hop back in bed and snooze some more myself!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Incentive

La Crosse, Wis.

A GIRL about eleven years of age was at home alone one morning when a man came to the door and asked for food. It being obviously a needy case, and she being a friendly and hospitable little one, she invited him to come in, and asked him if he would like to wash his hands while she prepared the breakfast.

Although young, she had learned to cook, and soon the welcome odors saluted the wayfarer. In short time an appetizing meal was ready and the guest invited to come. Imagine his happy surprise to find two places laid instead of one! The little girl had not eaten, either, and being a true hostess, she would breakfast with her guest. In telling about it, she said, "We visited and had the best time."

When he left, he expressed such genuine gratitude that she felt more than repaid. But that evening, while she was in the yard, the man came back and gave her fifty cents. He said that he had succeeded in getting work that day, and wanted to do something for her.

What this kindness must have meant to a man who was hungry, without money, work or friends, in a strange city! The child's discerning confidence in him no doubt gave him the needed inspiration to arise and handle his problems with a new courage.

His Gift

(Medford Daily News)

Medford, Ore.

HE'S just a little fellow, much younger looking than the average boy of nine, for he is small for his age. His eyes are a bright blue and seem to take in everything. His hair, which is light, is a trial, for no matter how many times a day it is combed, it will stick right straight up.

You see him on the main streets of the business section, along about Fridays, selling a popular weekly magazine. He is an alert little chap, particularly intelligent even for a small boy. (They usually do know quite a bit, if you've noticed.) And no matter where he is, nor how engrossing is the business of selling, nor how long it takes you to make change, he is always punctilliously polite. Even when you don't buy from him.

He "nets" only one cent and a half for each magazine he sells, so, of course, it takes quite a while to save very much. But at last he has saved the amount he wanted—$5—by tucking away all his profits in an empty jar. Five dollars. That is a tremendous lot of money for a little "shaver" when he earned it all himself, you know.

And what has he been saving for? Where has that money gone? An air gun? A multitude of ice cream sodas? A Boy Scout suit? A pair of roller skates? Oh, probably there were dozens of things he wanted. But what did he buy with that vast sum?

A Bible for "Mother."

In Lighter Vein

Tom Thumb Alps

A news item from Geneva says that the canny Swiss, who know more about pleasing tourists than any other people, are experimenting with the idea of artificially heating small mountain lakes so that visiting firemen can go swimming in them. If the plan is a success, the idea is to get ready for next summer by building several Tom Thumb Alps for mountain climbers who do not like high places.—*Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

For the Lad to Remember

A tourist who was traveling through the Kalahari desert happened to meet an old inhabitant and his son.

"It looks as though it's going to rain."

"Well, I hope so; not so much for myself as for my boy. I've seen it rain."—*Sketch.*

Unabashed

Little brother, who plays the violin, returned home after his first public appearance on a school program and was asked if he was scared.

"Scared?" said he disgustedly. "With all those people there?"—*Liberty.*

An Idea!

A prosperous farmer, replying to a comment on the amount of money he was spending to put his son through college, said:

"Yes, it does take a lot of money; but I'd rather leave my money in my boy than to him!"

The Expert

"Been to the food show?"

"No, what's the news from there?"

"Our soda fountain waitress took a prize for the thinnest ham sandwich!"

Brevities

Macon Telegraph: After a survey of the new paper money, the Treasury Department announces that it has been found acceptable by the public. The queer things these government experts do learn!

Omaha World-Herald: Pretty good way to eliminate the primary would be to have the main candidates talk over the radio and nominate the ones who get the most fan mail.

Pearson's: A waiter says he walks over 12 miles a day in the course of his duties. That is carrying things too far.

Yale Record: Pooh! We've had miniature courses at our boarding-house for years!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Hitler Speaks

ADOLF HITLER, the dapper young leader of Germany's Fascists, must be well satisfied with the commotion which his statement in the witness box of the Leipzig court has raised in the world at large. The flourishes thrown into this, his first important utterance since the spectacular victory at the polls some ten days ago, have given the note of bravado required to delight the Fascists packed in the courtroom, if not all of the 6,000,000 Germans who voted the Fascist ticket. They have also given food for speculative thought to the world at large, which is now busy wondering whether Hitler really hopes to repudiate the debts and peace treaties, and to set up a guillotine for those who made the revolution of 1918; whether there is really any likelihood of him carrying out his fantastic scheme for a "Third Reich."

Before taking Hitler's words too closely at their face value, however, it is well to remember that the Fascist chieftain is not a Prussian possessed of a native German gravity, but an imaginative Austrian with a keen sense of the dramatic and an instinct for knowing the type of trumpet-call that will rally his largely youthful followers. And in fact the phrases that have aroused the greatest attention abroad are merely reiterations of the old battle-cries with embellishments. The main point of interest is the fact, clearly stated beneath the bluster, that for the present at least the Fascists intend to work by peaceful and constitutional means, supporting the republic and the Reichswehr and so being eligible, it may be presumed, to treat with the Centrists, or any bourgeois-business coalition that may feel disposed to court their coöperation.

But the importance of this young leader, whose pronouncements seem as irresponsible as his party is devoid of any practicable program, lies not in the man himself but in the movement of which he finds himself the leading figure. It is a movement not peculiar to Germany, but common to most western nations. It represents a very natural reversion to nationalism during a most difficult period in the launching of democracies based on more or less concrete ideas of internationalism. There is an obvious glamour about nationalism—which calls the nation's manhood and womanhood to act in unison for the nation's glory, to consecrate their efforts to achievement, whether in industry, commerce, sport, art, learning or otherwise, to the honor of the nation—compared with which democracy, feeling its way toward half-formed international ideals, may seem dull, slow-moving and ineffective. In times of depression the glorification of national discipline, of manly courage, and a word of scorn for the "pacifist" falls on receptive ground.

But to follow the reactionary nationalist movements today, whether in Europe or America—for even in the United States they are far from inactive—is to ignore the experience of the recent past that nationalism keeps other nations at a distance, builds up their fears and their armaments and eventually leads to war—although a large percentage of Hitler's followers are too young to have had experience of it. It is precisely this condition of war that thinking people the world over have determined shall be driven away from humanity at all costs.

What more distant plans Hitler may have in view—whether for a dictatorship or a strong military organization—he will doubtless keep sub rosa until he considers the time ripe. For the present he faces one obstacle which will take more than the rattle of a saber and the clang of a guillotine to dispose of, and that is the 9,000,000 or so Social Democrats, who largely made the peace and the Republic, a stanch body of citizens, whose numbers have altered little since the days of the Kaisers and who will remain a nucleus for sober, progressive thought in Germany. From general appearances it would seem that the Fascists will have to produce something more than glittering words before they can attain the 250 seats they hope to capture.

Flexing the Tariff

WITH commendable promptness Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the reorganized United States Tariff Commission, has announced that hearings on eleven proposed rate adjustments will be held without delay. And well may the new commission hurry!

If ever a laborious task faced a government body, it is that which now confronts Mr. Fletcher and his sturdy confrères. Congress struggled for fourteen months to pass the new act, and even then the Senate was so ill-satisfied with its own handiwork that it laid requests for half a hundred rate changes at the front door of the commission-to-be. Private requests for further changes have already more than doubled that number. Under ordinary circumstances it would be a good year indeed in which the toiling commission achieved even half that number of decisions, so that if Mr. Fletcher and his companions are really going to flex the new tariff to the degree sought by petitioners, they must lay on lustily and with a will.

Perhaps the desire of certain members to establish a record for businesslike dispatch between now and the time the Senate reassembles to pass on their confirmation may have been one inducement for prompt action. One or two of the appointments to the new board are not up to the usual Hoover standard, and they will be subjected to vigorous attack in the Senate. But even without this personal problem, one would think the labor staring the commission in its face would stir any normal group of human beings to vigorous action. There are retaliatory tariff measures threatened or consummated abroad, and a President at home who indicates unmistakably that he intends to utilize whatever degree of elasticity actually resides within that much-debated flexible clause.

The primary matter now before the commission is one of procedure, and Mr. Fletcher's preliminary announcement indicates that simplification is to be the order of the day. Every means to accelerate matters provided by the new law will be utilized. To start with, the mere fact that a date has been set for public hearings on the eleven rate adjustments prior to prolonged investigations is significant. It may be a portent of a vital change in procedure. At any rate it points clearly to procedural short cuts and the chairman's hope of materially speeding matters.

Thus, one more tariff experiment is launched upon a difficult sea. May Zephyrus blow upon it, may it have as fair sailing as can be expected, and make port at last! Or better still, may it prove to be a motorship which can disregard the winds of politics and selfish influence, and lay its course on the straight line of factual investigation. Mr. Fletcher and his argonauts may as well recognize that each new decision will add to their opponents; but, if they succeed in flexing the Hawley-Smoot schedules sufficiently to strike a fair balance between producer and consumer at home, and to restore a measure of good will abroad, this success will add immeasurably more to their friends.

The Americanization of Europe

THE awarding to André Siegfried by the Yale Review of its prize of $2000 for the most noteworthy article published in the Review in the years 1929 and 1930 will tend to reopen discussion of the interesting problem of America's influence upon Europe. M. Siegfried wrote on the question "Will Europe Be Americanized?" Most travelers with a background of at least twenty-five years of European experience would say in response to the query, Europe is being Americanized. To its farthest corners American products, American thought, American methods have penetrated. True, this apparent surrender to American influence is largely superficial. It appears chiefly in the vanishment of ancient national costumes, and in the widespread adoption of such conveniences as bathtubs, automobiles, and radios. But the thin end of the wedge is there, and the question posed by M. Siegfried is how deeply it is going to be driven into European thought.

He holds that the most important American contribution to world evolution in the last twenty years has been the development of mass production, and he thinks that his question in its essentials is whether Europe "should Americanize its methods of production or, in order to assert itself and in order to retain its traditional characteristics, should it resist Americanization?" So far as big industry is concerned, there are evidences enough that Europe is accepting the American program and imitating American methods. But the occasional automobile factory, the boot and shoe factory in Czechoslovakia, and the iron and steel industry, rationalizing and international cartels, do not represent European industry as a whole, nor can they be taken as indicative of a general surrender of industry to the American initiative.

The strength of continental Europe is in its multitude of small producers. It is not a mere coincidence that today the world is pointing to France as the country in which there is the least unemployment. In furnishing opportunities for work to its people, France outdoes even the United States and, although standards of living there are not so high as in America, in some ways French prosperity at the moment surpasses even that boasted by the American Republic. There is little in the comparison today of industrial conditions in France and the United States to lead the French to believe that they must surrender their time-honored methods in order to attain prosperity.

Perhaps at the time M. Siegfried's article was printed, some six months ago, the case for America's system of mass production and standardization was stronger than it is today. Even before that time, careful observers of industrial conditions were becoming impressed by the fact that America had devoted its industrial genius too exclusively to the problem of production. It had, indeed, perfected ways and means for the multiplication at cheap cost of those things which are most necessary to the comfort of men, but it had failed to devote equal attention, equal genius perhaps, to the problem of obtaining the widest and most just distribution of the good things thus created. It is perhaps because of this failure to concentrate upon this end that, for the moment in the United States, mass production is looked upon with a certain suspicion, and is being curtailed lest the supply vastly overrun the market.

In Europe, with centuries of social organization behind it, the equation between production and distribution has been more justly worked out than in the United States. Perhaps the individual of slender means is debarred from possession of many articles which in the United States are the commonplaces of possession, but, on the other hand, he may stand more nearly on a plane of equality with others in his community. He can live better on little than can the American workingman, and perhaps the pleasures of leisure and the community of interest with those about him are greater than among Americans. It is possibly this very general equality of condition that in the continental nations at least makes the progress of Americanization, which would unsettle social conditions, so slow. M. Siegfried sums up his argument in this closing paragraph:

> If, today or tomorrow, the human race prefers to be well-equipped, comfortable, with a high standard of living, the answer is clear—it will follow Ford and Hoover. We make no mistake about it; we know perfectly well that, for the present, it is on the American plan that the world is revising its estimates. Yet, if humanity is ever again preoccupied with the question of the individual, his thoughts and his right to think for himself, irrespective of economic production, then it will not be talks about refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and efficiency which will move the world. Old passions, now unknown in new and prosperous countries, may win again the hearts of men.

Two matters, incidental to the award to this French writer, are of interest. In the first place it is significant that an article on international affairs should have won the approval of the committee, which consisted of Elihu Root, Viscount Cecil, and Dr. John H. Finley, over innumerable nationalistic articles of importance. And secondly, that the award is announced at the close of ten years of existence of the Yale Review. It is a fact worth commenting upon with great satisfaction that a magazine of such high literary qualities should have thus survived the vicissitudes of a period in which so many worthy publications went down. It may be that its success is intellectual rather than financial, but at any rate it is a source of great gratification to thinking people that a periodical of its character should have thus survived and should manifest an increasing prosperity.

Chess and Its Critics

CHESS has never lacked critics. More than 500 years ago John Huss, the Hungarian reformer, lamented his having played chess, whereby he had wasted his time and run the risk of "being subject to violent passions." Now, however, the complaints are not that chess is too exciting, but that it is not exciting enough. In particular, some way of avoiding the drawn game, which comes with exasperating frequency when masters meet each other, is desired. When Capablanca encountered Alekhine for the world's championship in 1927 twenty-five games out of thirty-four reached no decisive issue. It is to stop this sort of thing that a retired schoolmaster in Slovakia has invented Laureat.

Laureat is not a system of modified chess; it is being put forward as a direct alternative to that game. It is played with fifty pieces bearing more or less martial names on a board somewhat larger than that used for draughts, a game to which it has some resemblance. It has been introduced to several prominent chess players and has met with their approval. Kratky, who six years ago set out to find a way of eliminating the draw in chess, is said to be organizing a tournament to popularize Laureat, while Rudolf Spielman, the most celebrated chess-theory expert in Hungary, is enthusiastic about it.

In spite of this, however, the popularity of chess is hardly likely to be seriously affected by the competition of this new game. It is too ancient a game, and has too universal an appeal for that. If any changes are made in chess (as well they may be) they will probably consist in more or less small modifications of existing rules rather than in a wholesale revolution of the game. So, at any rate, the history of chess would indicate. While at no time in its lengthy existence has any complete recasting of it taken place, variations in detail have frequently been made. Till the fifteenth century, for example, the queen could move only one square diagonally, and until even later pawns were not allowed to move more than one square at starting. Perhaps a way out of the drawn-game difficulty may be found through changes no more radical than these.

Misplaced Thrift

WHAT is called a buyers' strike has more than one side to it. It is understandable, for instance, that in a falling market a manufacturer may wish to delay the placing of orders for raw materials until prices have reached a new equilibrium. The lapse of time may turn his profit into a loss before his finished product reaches the consumer. However, signs are not wanting that prices in many commodities now have touched bottom, and this would stimulate fresh enterprise were it not for the fact that the retail buyer is holding off, delaying the recovery which so long has seemed just around the corner.

Now the retail buyer is in a different position from the manufacturer. The same considerations that govern the wholesale buyer do not concern him. Why, then, is he chary of making purchases? Very seldom is it because of a possibility that he might save a half dollar on a hat or $50 on a car. "Times are bad," is the excuse; he will make his old hat serve another year; he will not replace his automobile as he did year before last.

Examine many of the cases of men who thus postpone their purchases, and one will find that frequently they are of the fixed income earning class. The would-be hat buyer is a wage earner who is earning precisely the same wage he earned last year. The potential automobile purchaser has a comfortable salary which has similarly shown no outward change. Neither was hit by the stock crash; in fact, the motorist has always put his savings into bonds. Both men are therefore actually better off than they were twelve months ago, since the fall in prices has given wage, salary, and investment returns a bigger command over goods and services.

Yet both keep their money in their pockets from motives which in nine cases out of ten are compounded of a false sense of vicarious sacrifice which they have elevated into a virtue. The result is that the economic process is slowed up just where it should be speeded up, at the point of the final consumption of goods. It is time to revise that feeling of self-esteem which seems sometimes to be associated with a purchase postponed.

Editorial Notes

Premier Benito Mussolini is reported to have driven eighty-one miles an hour recently. This occurred on the eve of his invitation to American motorists to travel on the new fast motor boulevards in Italy, where motorcycle police are nonexistent and where ninety miles an hour is considered proper. Eventually a speed of 120 miles an hour is expected to be permitted on these highways, so perhaps the Premier was merely "tuning up" his driving technic so as not to have any visitors pass him when they are trying out their speed on his roads.

If the National Parent-Teacher Association keeps to its recently announced determination that character education shall be a paramount factor in its program, there should soon be some lessening of the tales of wild youth, with hip flasks and similar associations.

The modern version of the old proverb, "A cat may look at a king," may be seen in the remark made recently by King Alfonso. "Best of all," he said, "I like to drive my little two-seater Ford."

Back to the Road in England

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON

I SHOULD like to have known those expansive days of which it would have taken me three or four to come "down" here to Avonside from London in a jolly coach-and-four, with its snapping whips and echoing horns. Deprecating haste in all things, agreeing with the Chinese that "he who is always in a hurry is nothing more than a slave," I should have rejoiced in that amiable seven or eight miles an hour pace, and in the frequent stops at hospitable inns. My "itineraries" would have been even more indeterminate than they are now. As it is, they never contemplate anything more than a fortnight ahead; in the coach-and-four days, I should have discarded them altogether.

Yes, indeed, it would have suited me, all that. And yet I am not altogether dissatisfied with the modern way of getting back to the highroad in England, that highroad which, as you will surely agree, is the most pleasing in all the world. I even find that the motor omnibus, here in England, operates not altogether without a certain regard for the old traditions, that it makes a point of searching out the beauty spots and the historic, that its driver knows something about them, and imparts that knowledge without any attempt to be whimsical.

Nor does it dash about at a disturbing pace, forcing the passenger's attention upon the road to the exclusion of all else, skyrocketing around corners and hurtling with raucous shrieks through quiet villages whose peace-loving folk stare after it deprecatingly. No, it usually makes a short pause in such places. And sometimes—very often, in point of fact—any refreshments that may be enjoyed will be proffered from fine old porcelain ware in the low-ceilinged rooms of Elizabethan, or even Tudor, half-timbered and thatch-roofed cottages. There is usually a garden at the back, an English garden, than which none is more fair. If you are down in the southwest, there is Devonshire or Cornish cream; and in the spring and early summer there are strawberries and raspberries—aye, such as are grown only in England.

* * *

Scorn not, then, the motorcoach, my masters! Reading even this morning several letters in The Times deploring the "degeneration of the English countryside" in one fashion and another, I am almost tempted to submit a brief in defense, so far as concerns the "char-à-bancs." For without it how much would some of us—most of us, indeed—see of that matchless countryside? For myself, I have walked many a hundred miles up and down and across this dear land, and I should much prefer to see it thus. But that would be a matter of many years.

Observe, then! During each of the last three afternoons I have taken from here what is called an "afternoon trip." Each has embraced, generally speaking, the Cotswold country and the fair Vale of Evesham, the "Golden Valley." Each has encompassed more than eighty miles of road between the hours of two and eight o'clock, and that required no haste, even though one hour and a half was allowed for a stop in an appropriate and delightful place. There was no sense of haste. The vehicle was an open one, as should be. There was a rush of keen, cool air.

The sun shone most of the time, varied by an occasional brief shower which none minded. Ah, those ways and byways of Warwickshire and Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, those fair unaltered villages, "the sheep on English hillsides and the flowers in English lanes!" And what so fair as the view from the heights above Broadway along the ridge of the Cotswolds, unless it be the prospect of the "Golden Valley" from Bredon Hill?.

* * *

There are yet other things to the credit of the motor omnibus, that means by which we are all enabled once again to take to the highroad. Yes, and not the least of them is its rescue of the English inn from complete oblivion, or from the even worse fate of degeneration into a mere "pub." A dozen years ago we were told that the old inn, essential feature of the joy of the English countryside, was "doomed." And so, indeed, it seemed. There was nothing to sustain it until road travel by motorcar, and still more by omnibus, came to its economic support. But it is in process of revival now; indeed, it *has* revived. In the character of its entertainment it is probably better than ever before, and many a delightful tea rooms or flower-filled gardens behind vine-covered centuries-old cottages supplements it.

I wish I could write a volume on the English inn and the village that clusters about it. There is material here for a volume, a volume which shall concern itself not with the towns and inns familiar to everyone, but with those hidden away beside some unfrequented lane or byway, in some little-known vale, or in the shadow of a Cotswold or Dartmoor hillside. It is no longer the labor of weeks and months to search them out, thanks to the revival of the coaching days. No, you can gain the neighborhood in a few hours, and then wander on foot along the quiet lanes and over the stiles, and easily fancy yourself back in Georgian days at least.

* * *

This is the real England, the true reward of the wanderer by highroad and byroad, yet I have seen little consideration of it in print. Volumes dealing with "unfamiliar England" continue, strange as it may seem, to describe Broadway and the "Lygon Arms," Gloucester and the "New Inn," Rye and the "Mermaid," Evesham and the "Crown," Cobham and the "Leather Bottle," Cockington and Clovelly and Cookham, Salisbury and Sittingbourne and St. Ives, all fair towns and excellent hostelries, but as much on the "beaten track" as Stratford and Warwick and Oxford.

But there is another England, and much of it is here in the Midlands, attainable by many a road leading over yonder Clopton Bridge, and opening out fanlike across a wondrous country and enchanting. Who knows, for example, of Aston Cantlow and its "Olde King's Head," where the parents of Shakespeare are said to have had their wedding breakfast after the ceremony in the near-by church?

In another direction, far from railways and even main highways, is Chaddesley Corbett, and such an inn as you have dreamed about. Across the fields from Leamington Spa is Ashow, sweet hamlet beside the headwaters of the Avon, unchanged for 100 years, and who of the visitors of the famous watering place ever so much as heard of it? But half a dozen miles from Stratford is the quiet old town of Shipston-on-Stour, and the curious "Olde White Bear" inn. Chipping Camden, nestling in its deep valley, is a Cotswold village which is to England what Rothenburg-on-the-Tauber is to Germany. And along the highroad beyond is Stanway, with its ancient hall where kings have tarried through the last five centuries.

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I see that I am beginning to sound like a guidebook. But all this is only a suggestion of how getting back to the road in England may profit you today. On one of my recent trips—and it was in a small motor omnibus carrying but a dozen people, so that we all felt as if it were our private motorcar—we set forth for Gloucestershire and certain villages thereabouts. We expected to arrive about four o'clock at Bourton-on-the-Water—have you ever heard of it?—one of the very loveliest places in all the world, so delightful that it would be an affront to attempt its description in less than half a dozen pages. After a time it became apparent to me, from my general knowledge of the country, that the driver had lost his way, but I said nothing. At last, passing a country fellow, he stopped the omnibus, descended and held a lengthy conference with that person, who gestured amiably in one direction and another. Our guide and driver was endeavoring to ascertain his whereabouts!

None of the passengers appeared to notice that aught was amiss, and for myself it made no whit of difference whether I was in one place or in another. By and by the driver returned. "I missed the turning," he whispered to me a little sheepishly behind his hand. "I thought as much," I said. "You won't mind being a little late, sir?" he inquired anxiously and politely. "Not I, i' faith!" I reassured him. And at length, having gone more than fifteen miles astray, we reached Bourton-on-the-Water.

The way back lay through such as Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Stowe-on-the-Wold, where the old stocks still stand on the village green, the unfamiliar hamlets of the Vale of the Red Horse, little-known corner of Warwickshire, and the rich orchard gardens of the Avon Valley.

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Such are the mild adventures, comparable, almost, to those of the coach-and-four days, possible as we get back once more to the road in England. Travel by motor omnibus is not as it is in other lands. There is, so far as concerns such trips as these I have described, no undue haste.

Returning to England this time, I had thought, perhaps, to find the roads everywhere uncomfortably crowded and things generally much changed. I was deeply gratified to discover no ground for such apprehensions. I went down to Devon and Cornwall and wandered about much by road, and after awhile all the way back to town by omnibus, always comfortably, always courteously, dealt with, always rejoicing in this close contact with the English countryside and its pleasant folk. And so I think there is a good deal to be said for these modern "coaching days," at least in England.

M. T. G.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

THE new doctorate in political science at Geneva University, established in connection with the Institute of Higher International Studies, has recently been granted to three students—a young Chinese woman, a Dutchman and a Canadian. The fact deserves to be noted, as it marks the definite establishment of Geneva as a center of international studies. The composition of the jury in each case was also interesting. For the different theses, the professors of the university and the Institute of Studies called in the aid of specialists from the Secretariat of the League of Nations and International Labor Office, and in the case of the Canadian's thesis on "Canada and the League of Nations," obtained the coöperation of the permanent delegate of Canada to the League. All the theses were well sustained, the candidates giving proof of a thorough knowledge of their subjects.

New Doctorate is Granted to Three

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At last there seems to be some progress with regard to the new buildings of the League of Nations. The building committee, in consultation with the architects, has completed its report for the "Committee of Five" on the final plans and detailed estimate for the work. Conditions have been laid down for tenders for the first group of works and also for the main building operations, which represent an expenditure of $2,000,000. Tenders are to be sent in before October 15, and the contracts given out on November 1, by which time the preparatory work of fencing, leveling, routes, etc., should be completed. The hope was expressed that the League Assembly would be able to meet in the new Assembly Hall in three years' time. In the course of the drainage work which has been carried out, a chimney was discovered giving access to a subterranean passage which proved on exploration to be about 185 yards long, with many turnings. It was about thirty inches wide and in some places as much as eight feet high. The purpose of this underground passage, cut entirely by chisel, is not clear, nor its age, though it is not thought to date further back than the eighteenth century.

Progress Made in Building Plans

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This year's ski competitions on the Jungfraujoch were a great success. Generally speaking, when this midsummer meeting for winter sports is held the valleys are basking in the heat of the summer sun, but this year the weather was cool even in the valley, and on the Jungfrau range snow fell as low as the Wengernalp just before the meeting, giving a fresh carpet of white to the entire district. At the Little Scheidegg, on the way up, at a height of a little over 6000 feet, one found a winter landscape, and on the joch, at over 10,000 feet, the illusion was complete, for with mists blotting out the valleys and the thermometer registering 18° of frost, there was a layer of eighteen inches of fresh snow. Nearly 200 persons, including 30 women, took part in the main race, and the number of spectators constituted a record.

Ski Competitions Prove a Success

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Lausanne, or rather Ouchy, the lakeside suburb of Lausanne, has had the honor of being chosen for the erection of the monument to Belgian-Swiss amity in connection with the celebration of the centenary of Belgian independence. A statue has been erected in what will henceforth be known as the Place de Belique, and a crowd attended the inauguration. A band from Ghent opened the proceedings, and then the monument was handed over to the Swiss authorities by the count of Boetière-Thienne in the name of the Committee of Belgian Gratitude, on behalf of the thousands of Belgian families who remember Swiss hospitality during the war.

Ouchy Chosen for Monument